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16 June 1998–15 June 1999

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Introduction

The present report, covering the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999, is submitted to the General Assembly by the Security Council in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, and Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations. It is the fifty-fourth annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. These reports are circulated as *Supplement No. 2* to the *Official Records* of each regular session of the General Assembly.

As in previous years, the report is intended as a guide to the activities of the Security Council during the period covered. It should be noted, in this connection, that in December 1974 the Council decided to make its report shorter and more concise, without changing its basic structure (see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1974*, document S/11586). Moreover, in January 1985, the Council agreed, in keeping with the spirit of its 1974 decision, to discontinue the practice of summarizing documents addressed to the President of the Council or to the Secretary-General and circulated as documents of the Council and instead simply to indicate the subject matter of those documents which related to the procedure of the Council (see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985*, part II, document S/16913).

In June 1993, the Council decided on measures relating to the format, adoption and timely submission of the report (S/26015). Accordingly, the appendices listing resolutions and presidential statements provide cross-references to the relevant chapter or section of the report for each resolution and presidential statement (see appendices V and VI).

In March 1995, the Council decided that, in order to make the procedures of the sanctions committees more transparent, the annual report should contain more information about each committee's activities (S/1995/234).

In August 1996, the Council established new procedures for the deletion of matters that had been considered by the Council in the preceding five years from the list of matters of which the Council is seized (S/1996/603 and S/1996/704). Pursuant to the procedure set out in those notes by the President of the Council, several items have been deleted from the list of matters of which the Council is seized (see appendix XIII).

In June 1997, the Council, taking into account views expressed on the existing format of its annual report, approved new measures aimed at enhancing the analytical nature of the report for future years. As set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451), in relation to each subject dealt with by the Council, the report will include, as background, a descriptive list of the decisions, resolutions and presidential statements of the Council for the one-year period preceding the period covered; for the period covered by the report, a description in chronological order of the consideration by the Council of the matter in question and of actions taken by the Council on that item, including descriptions of the decisions, resolutions and presidential statements, and a list of communications received by the Council and reports of the Secretary-General; factual data, including dates of formal meetings and informal consultations at which a subject was discussed; information regarding the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, including the sanctions committees; information regarding the documentation and working methods and procedures of the Council; matters brought to the attention of the Council but not discussed by it during the period covered; appendices as in previous reports, but also the full texts of all resolutions, decisions and presidential statements adopted or voted upon by the Council during the year in question; and information about meetings with troop-contributing countries. Brief assessments of the work of the Council, which representatives who had completed their functions as President of the Security Council might wish to prepare, under their own responsibility and following consultations with members of the Council for the month during which they presided and which should not be considered as representing the views of the Council would be attached, as an addendum to the report. The members of the Council also decided that they would continue to consider and to review ways to improve the Council's documentation and procedure, including the provision of special reports as referred to in Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations.

In October 1998, the Council decided, that its annual report to the General Assembly should include, as an appendix, in addition to the elements identified in the note by the President of the Security Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451), the annual reports of the sanctions committees (S/1998/1016).

The present report, therefore, reflects the foregoing decisions of the Security Council.

Other procedural measures relating to the question of providing information to States not members of the Council were introduced in January 1993 (S/26389), July 1993 (S/26176), February 1994 (S/1994/230), March 1994

(S/1994/329), November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/62), December 1994 (S/PRST/1994/81), May 1995 (S/1995/438), January 1996 (S/1996/54), March 1996 (S/PRST/1996/13), April 1998 (S/1998/354), January 1999 (S/1999/92) and February 1999 (S/1999/165).

With respect to the membership of the Security Council during the period under review, it will be recalled that the General Assembly, at the 33rd plenary meeting of its fifty-third session, on 8 October 1998, elected Argentina, Canada, Malaysia, Namibia and the Netherlands to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration on 31 December 1998 of the terms of office of Costa Rica, Japan, Kenya, Portugal and Sweden.

During the year under review, the Council held 121 formal meetings, adopted 72 resolutions and issued 37 statements by the President. In addition, the Council members held 239 consultations of the whole, totalling some 511 hours. The Council considered over 90 reports by the Secretary-General and reviewed and processed more than 1,437 documents and communications from States and regional and other intergovernmental organizations.

The present report consists of 5 parts, 13 appendices and an addendum:

Part I deals with the questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Chapters in this part are arranged in chronological order based on the first occasion on which the Council considered the item in a formal meeting. However, for ease of reference, agenda items on related subjects are grouped under umbrella headings. This part of the report reflects the number of matters the Security Council has been called upon to respond to in carrying out its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Part II deals with other matters considered by the Security Council. During the period under review, the Council held three formal meetings (3923rd, 3995th and 3996th) to consider (a) its draft report to the General Assembly for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998; and (b) the admission of new Members (Kiribati and Nauru, on 4 May 1999). The Council also addressed matters relating to its documentation and working methods and procedure.

Part III covers the work of the Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter.

Part IV lists communications on matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at formal meetings of the Council during the period covered. They are arranged in chronological order based on the date of receipt of the first communication on each item during the period.

Part V covers the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council active during the period under review.

The addendum contains monthly assessments by former Presidents on the work of the Security Council, prepared in accordance with the note by the President of the Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451).

Part I
Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

Chapter 1
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1115 (1997) of 21 June 1997

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia,* condemned the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites designated by the United Nations Special Commission, which constituted a clear and flagrant violation of the provisions of Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996); demanded that the Government of Iraq allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wished to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission; and decided not to conduct the reviews provided for in resolution 687 (1991) until after the next consolidated progress report of the Special Commission, due on 11 October 1997, after which time those reviews would resume in accordance with resolution 687 (1991).

Resolution 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia,* decided that the provisions of resolution 1111 (1997) should remain in force, except that States were authorized to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of US$ 1 billion within a period of 120 days from 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 8 June 1997 and, thereafter, a sum not exceeding a total of US$ 1 billion within a period of 60 days from 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 4 October 1997; and further decided that those provisions should apply only to the period of implementation of resolution 1111 (1997).

Resolution 1134 (1997) of 23 October 1997

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia,* condemned the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities, as detailed in the report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission, and especially Iraqi actions endangering the safety of Special Commission personnel, the removal and destruction of documents of interest to the Special Commission and interference with the freedom of movement of Special Commission personnel; decided that such refusals to cooperate constituted a flagrant violation of Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996); noted that the Special Commission had been unable to advise in its report that Iraq was in substantial compliance with resolution 1115 (1997); and requested the Chairman of the Special Commission to include in all future consolidated progress reports prepared under resolution 1051 (1996) an annex evaluating Iraq's compliance with resolution 1115 (1997).

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/49) of 29 October 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia,* condemned the decision of the Government of Iraq to try to dictate the terms of its compliance with its obligation to cooperate with the Special Commission; demanded that Iraq cooperate fully, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and without conditions or restrictions, with the Special Commission in the implementation of its mandate; warned of the serious consequences of Iraq's failure to comply immediately and fully with its obligations under the relevant resolutions; and expressed its determination to ensure rapid and full Iraqi compliance with the relevant resolutions.

Resolution 1137 (1997) of 12 November 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia,* condemned the continued violations by Iraq of its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions; demanded that the Government of Iraq rescind immediately its decision of 29 October 1997; decided, in accordance with resolution 1134 (1997), that States should without delay prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who had been responsible for or participated in the instances of non-compliance detailed in resolution 1137 (1997); further decided that the reviews provided for in resolution 687 (1991) should resume in April 1998 in accordance with resolution 1134 (1997), provided that the Government of Iraq had complied with resolution 1137 (1997); and expressed the firm intention to take further measures as might be required for the implementation of the resolution.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/51) of 13 November 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia,* condemned in the strongest terms the unacceptable decision of the Government of Iraq to expel personnel of the Special Commission of a specified nationality, thereby imposing conditions on the Special Commission in contravention of relevant Security Council resolutions; demanded the immediate and unequivocal revocation of that action; and further demanded, in accordance with its resolution 1137 (1997), that Iraq comply immediately and fully with its obligations under the relevant resolutions.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/54) of 3 December 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia,* endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the report of the Special Commission on its emergency session (S/1997/922), aimed at full and expeditious implementation of the relevant resolutions and at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Special Commission's work to that end.

Resolution 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia,* decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, should remain in force for another period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 5 December 1997; and further decided that the provisions of the distribution plan in respect of goods purchased in accordance with resolution 1111 (1997) should continue to apply to foodstuffs, medicine and health supplies purchased in accordance with resolution 1143 (1997) pending the Secretary-General's approval of a new distribution plan, to be submitted by the Government of Iraq before 5 January 1998.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/56) of 22 December 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia,* reiterated its demand that the Government of Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with all relevant resolutions and that the Government of Iraq allow Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wished to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission; and stressed that failure by the Government of Iraq to provide the Special Commission with immediate, unconditional access to any site or category of sites was unacceptable and a clear violation of the relevant resolutions.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/1) of 14 January 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia,* deplored the statement of the Iraqi official spokesman of 12 January 1998, and Iraq's subsequent failure to fulfil its obligations to provide the Special Commission with full, unconditional, and immediate access to all sites, and determined that that failure was unacceptable and a clear violation of the relevant resolutions.

Resolution 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, should remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on the day after the President of the Council had informed the members of the Council that he had received the report of the Secretary-General requested in resolution 1153 (1998), on which date the provisions of resolution 1143 (1997), if still in force, should terminate, except regarding sums already produced pursuant to that resolution prior to that date; and decided further that the authorization given to States by paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) should permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto.

Resolution 1154 (1998) of 2 March 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, endorsed the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998 (S/1998/166); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible with regard to the finalization of procedures for presidential sites in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Resolution 1158 (1998) of 25 March 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided that the provisions of resolution 1143 (1997) should remain in force, subject to the provisions of resolution 1153 (1998), except that States were authorized to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of $1.4 billion within the period of 90 days from 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 5 March 1998.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/11) of 14 May 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the improved access provided to the Special Commission and IAEA by the Government of Iraq following the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998 (S/1998/166) and the adoption of its resolution 1154 (1998); and expressed the hope that the agreement by the Government of Iraq to fulfil its obligation to provide immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to the Special Commission and IAEA would reflect a new Iraqi spirit with regard to providing accurate and detailed information in all areas of concern to the Special Commission and IAEA as required by the relevant resolutions.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 18 June 1998 to 8 June 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3893 (19 June 1998); 3924 (9 September 1998); 3939 (5 November 1998); 3946 (24 November 1998); 3955 (16 December 1998); 4008 (21 May 1999).

Resolutions adopted: 1175 (1998); 1194 (1998); 1205 (1998); 1210 (1998); 1242 (1999).

Presidential statements: none.

Verbatim records: S/PV.3893; S/PV.3924; S/PV.3939; S/PV.3946; S/PV.3955; S/PV.4008.

Consultations of the whole: 17–19, 24 and 29 June; 15, 20, 22, 23, 27 and 29 July; 6, 13, 17, 18, 20 and 24 August; 3, 4, 8, 9, 14, 22 and 30 September; 5–7, 13, 16, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30 and 31 October; 3–5, 10–12, 14, 15, 23, 24 and 30 November; 8, 16–18, 21–23 and 29 December 1998; 4–7, 11, 13–15, 19, 21, 22, 25 and 27–30 January; 3, 4, 9, 17 and 24–26 February; 3, 4, 11 and 18 March; 5–9, 12, 15, 16 and 28 April; 4, 17 and 21 May; 1, 3, 8 and 11 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 18 June 1998, the members of the Council heard clarifications by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme on the export of necessary spare parts and equipment to Iraq to enable it increase the export of petroleum products in the quantities indicated in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998).

At the **3893rd meeting, held on 19 June 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it letters dated 15 April and 29 May 1998 from the Secretary-General (S/1998/330 and S/1998/446).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/537) submitted by Costa Rica, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China, Brazil, the Gambia, Kenya, Bahrain, France and the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 3893rd meeting, on 19 June 1998, draft resolution S/1998/537 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1175 (1998).*

By resolution 1175 (1998), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia,* authorized States, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of the resolution, to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990), the export to Iraq of the necessary parts and equipment to enable it to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products, in quantities sufficient to produce the sum established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998). (For the full text of resolution 1175 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 June 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on his mission to Baghdad from 11 to 15 June 1998 (S/1998/529, annex). The members of the Council also received briefings by the Executive Chairman, who introduced his report, and by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Baghdad on the humanitarian situation in Iraq and the issues of missing persons and Kuwaiti property. The members of the Council also carried out the thirty-ninth review of sanctions against Iraq pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme on his visit to Iraq from 21 June to 5 July 1998 to review the implementation of the programme, in particular in the north where the United Nations implemented the programme on behalf of the Government pursuant to the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Secretariat and the Government of Iraq.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 July 1998, the members of the Council took up the interim status report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see S/1998/694). They also received a briefing by the head of the IAEA Action Team in Iraq, who introduced the report.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 August 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his contacts with the Iraqi authorities regarding the Iraqi Government's demands for the restructuring of the Special Commission. The members of the Council had before them a letter dated 5 August 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, transmitting his report on his visit to Iraq from 2 to 4 August 1998 (S/1998/719). The Executive Chairman introduced the report and briefed the members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 August 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the mission to Baghdad of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, in particular his meetings with the Iraqi authorities regarding Iraq's decision of 5 August 1998 to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 August 1998, the members of the Council conducted the fortieth 60-day review of the sanctions against Iraq, pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991), and the twentieth 120-day review pursuant to paragraph 28 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 August 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on his meetings with the Iraqi authorities in Baghdad regarding the Iraqi Government's decision of 5 August 1998 to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Chairman of the Special

Commission on the status of the Special Commission's monitoring activities in Iraq.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 September 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1153 (1998) (S/1998/823) and the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1998/813). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, who introduced the Secretary-General's report.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his meeting with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq regarding Iraq's decision to suspend its cooperation with the Special Commission.

At the **3924th meeting, held on 9 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/841) submitted by Costa Rica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3924th meeting, on 9 September 1998, draft resolution S/1998/841 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1194 (1998).*

By resolution 1194 (1998), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia,* condemned the decision by Iraq of 5 August 1998 to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA, which constituted a totally unacceptable contravention of its obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1060 (1996), 1115 (1997) and 1154 (1998), and the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998; demanded that Iraq rescind its above-mentioned decision and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and IAEA in accordance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding as well as resume dialogue with the Special Commission and IAEA immediately; and decided not to conduct the review scheduled for October 1998 provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991), and not to conduct any further such reviews until Iraq rescinded its above-mentioned decision of 5 August 1998 and the Special Commission and IAEA reported to the Council that they were satisfied that they had been able to exercise the full range of activities provided for in their mandates, including inspections. (For the full text of resolution 1194 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, in particular on his meetings with an Iraqi delegation headed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, as well as an update on his revised concept for a comprehensive review of the disarmament provisions of resolution 687 (1991).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 October 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) (S/1998/889). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat and reviewed, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 689 (1991), the question of the continuation or termination of the Mission and the modalities of its operations. The members of the Council concurred with the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Mission be maintained.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 October 1998, the members of the Council took up the sixth consolidated progress reports of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission (S/1998/920) and the Director General of IAEA (S/1998/927) pursuant to resolution 1051 (1996). The Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and the Director General of IAEA introduced their reports.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 November 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the assessment of the situation in Iraq following Iraq's decision of 31 October 1998 to cease all cooperation with the Special Commission.

At the **3939th meeting, held on 5 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it letters dated 31 October and 2 November 1998 from the Deputy Executive Chairman and the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission (S/1998/1023 and S/1998/1032) and a letter dated 3 November 1998 from the Secretary-General (S/1998/1033).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1038) submitted by Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, joined by Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, France, Slovenia, the Russian Federation, Portugal, Sweden, Brazil, Kenya, Bahrain, Costa Rica, the Gambia, Gabon and China.

Decision: *At the 3939th meeting, on 5 November 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1038 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1205 (1998).*

By resolution 1205 (1998), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia,* condemned the decision by Iraq of 31 October 1998 to cease cooperation with the Special Commission as a flagrant violation of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions; demanded that Iraq rescind immediately and unconditionally the decision of 31 October 1998, as well as the decision of 5 August 1998, to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and to maintain restrictions on the work of IAEA, and that Iraq provide immediate, complete and unconditional cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA; reaffirmed its full support for the Special Commission and IAEA in their efforts to ensure the implementation of their mandates under the relevant resolutions of the Council; and expressed its full support for the Secretary-General in his efforts to seek full implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding of 23 February 1998. (For the full text of resolution 1205 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 November 1998, the members of the Council had before them letters dated 11 November 1998 from the Director General of IAEA (S/1998/1058, annex) and the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission (S/1998/1059). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the United Nations Security Coordinator on the temporary relocation from Iraq of some United Nations international staff, as well as Special Commission and IAEA personnel.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 and 15 November 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing from the Secretary-General on the decision of the Government of Iraq to rescind its decisions of 5 August and 31 October 1998 and to resume cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA. The members of the Council were also briefed by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme on the humanitarian situation in Iraq.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 November 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1153 (1998) (S/1998/1100) and the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1998/1104). The members of the Council also received a briefing on the humanitarian situation in Iraq by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 November 1998, the members of the Council had before them letters dated 20 November 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission (S/1998/1106) and 23 November 1998 from the representative of Iraq (S/1998/1108). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Executive Chairman on the work of the Commission and on the issue of documentation.

At the **3946th meeting, held on 24 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1153 (1998) (S/1998/1100) and the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1998/1104).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1112) submitted by France, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3946th meeting, on 24 November 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1112 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1210 (1998).*

By resolution 1210 (1998), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia,* decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, should remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 26 November 1998; that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the 180-day period referred to above; and that paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the new 180-day period referred to above. (For the full text of resolution 1210 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 December 1998, the members of the Council received briefings by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme and the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on the withdrawal of Commission personnel from Iraq. The members had before them a letter dated 15 December 1998 from the Secretary-General (S/1998/1172 and Corr.1), enclosing the reports of the Director General of IAEA and the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, and proposing three options on Iraq for the Council's consideration.

At the **3955th meeting, held on 16 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the letter dated 15 December 1998 from the Secretary-General (S/1998/1172 and Corr.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Iraq, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Iraq.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Costa Rica, Slovenia, Portugal, the United States of America, Sweden, Brazil, Japan, the Gambia, Kenya, France and Gabon.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17, 18, 21 and 22 December 1998, the members of the Council received briefings by the Secretariat on the air strikes carried out against Iraq by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme provided a briefing on the humanitarian situation and the United Nations personnel in Iraq.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the request of Iraq to suspend all UNIKOM flights. The Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme provided clarification on the assessment of the damage to the Programme's installations and storage houses in Iraq.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the assessment of the impact of the military action against Iraq on the humanitarian programme; Iraq's complaint against the activities of certain non-governmental organizations involved in mine clearing in northern Iraq and the "illegal entry into Iraq" of personnel from those organizations, as stated in a letter dated 15 December 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/1998/1198, annex); and the request by the Government of Iraq that the nationals of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland engaged in humanitarian activities in Iraq leave the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme on the implementation of the Programme, in particular the distribution of humanitarian supplies, as well as the presence of two non-governmental organizations engaged in mine clearing in northern Iraq.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22, 25, 27, 29 and 30 January 1999, the members of the Council continued their discussion of all aspects of the question of Iraq, which ultimately led to the establishment of three panels on disarmament and ongoing monitoring and verification, humanitarian issues, and prisoners of war and Kuwaiti property (see S/1999/100).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 February 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1210 (1998) (S/1999/187). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, who introduced the Secretary-General's report.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme on the impact on the operations of the oil pipeline to Ceyhan of the loss of a communication repeater station, which had led only to a brief interruption of the oil flow.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 April 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNIKOM (S/1999/330) and reviewed, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 689 (1991), the question of the continuation or termination of the Mission and the modalities of its operation. The members of the Council concurred with the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Mission be maintained.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7, 9 and 12 April 1999, the members of the Council took up the reports of the three panels on disarmament and ongoing monitoring and verification; the current humanitarian situation; and prisoners of war and Kuwaiti property, established pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council (S/1999/100).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 April 1999, the members of the Council took up the seventh consolidated reports of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission (S/1999/401) and the Director General of IAEA (S/1999/393) pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1051 (1991). The Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and the leader of the IAEA Action Team in Iraq introduced their reports.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 May 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1210 (1998) (S/1999/573 and Corr.2) and the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1999/582, annex). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, who introduced the Secretary-General's report.

At the **4008th meeting, held on 21 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the review and assessment of the implementation of the humanitarian programme established pursuant to Security Council resolution 986 (1995), covering the period from December 1996 to November 1998 (S/1999/481); the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/573 and Corr.2); and the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1999/582, annex).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/588) submitted by Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, China and France.

Decision: *At the 4008th meeting, on 21 May 1999, draft resolution S/1999/588 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1242 (1999).*

By resolution 1242(1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, should remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 25 May 1999; further decided that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the 180-day period referred to above; decided also to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 6 and 10; expressed its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the resolution as appropriate, provided that the said reports indicated that those provisions were being satisfactorily implemented; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq had ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations which he might have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998); requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council if Iraq was unable to export petroleum and petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum provided for in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) and, following consultations with relevant United Nations agencies and the Iraqi authorities, make recommendations for the expenditure of the sum expected to be available, consistent with the priorities established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) and with the distribution plan referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 1175 (1998); decided that paragraphs 1 to 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the new 180-day period referred to above; decided to keep those arrangements under review, including in particular those in paragraph 2 of the resolution, to ensure the uninterrupted flow of humanitarian supplies into Iraq, and expressed its willingness to review the relevant recommendations of the report of the panel established to review humanitarian issues (S/1999/356, annex II) as appropriate with regard to the 180-day period referred to above. (For the full text of resolution 1242 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 1 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on biological chemical agents found in the premises of the Special Commission in Baghdad.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Chef de Cabinet on the arrangements to conduct a safety evaluation of the offices of the Special Commission in Baghdad.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 June 1999, the Secretary-General provided clarifications regarding the safety of the premises of the Special Commission in Baghdad.

C. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 16 June (S/1998/517) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 16 June (S/1998/525) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 June (S/1998/529) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting his report on his mission to Baghdad from 11 to 15 June 1998 for talks with the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.

Letter dated 18 June (S/1998/531) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 June (S/1998/545) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 20 June (S/1998/547) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 June (S/1998/550) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 17 June 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, enclosing resolution 67/1078 adopted by the Council of Arab Economic Unity on 3 June 1998.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1998/568) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1998/571) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 June (S/1998/601) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 June (S/19[illegible]80) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/600) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-seventh session, held at Riyadh on 28 June 1998.

Identical letters dated 2 July (S/1998/606) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 4 July (S/1998/610) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 July (S/1998/612) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 1 July 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1998/613) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 5 July 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1998/658) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 July 1998 from the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 19 July (S/1998/664) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1998/676) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 20 July 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1998/684) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 24 July (S/1998/689) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 23 July 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1998/694) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General, enclosing the interim status report of the Director General of IAEA in response to the Presidential statement of 14 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/11), and enclosures.

Letter dated 30 July (S/1998/703) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the joint meeting of the Revolution Command Council in Iraq and the Iraqi Regional Command of the Arab Baath Socialist Party concerning Iraq's compliance with its obligations under section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Identical letters dated 31 July (S/1998/705) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 30 July 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 August (S/1998/707) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 2 August 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 4 August (S/1998/709) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1998/718) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1998/719) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting his report on his mission to Baghdad from 2 to 4 August 1998.

Identical letters dated 7 August (S/1998/726) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1998/729) from the Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 10 August (S/1998/739) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1998/745) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1998/766) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 12 August (S/1998/742) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 August 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1998/747) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 11 August 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1998/767) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council, giving a review of the implications for the Commission's activities of the decisions of the Government of Iraq contained in its communication to the Council dated 5 August 1998 (S/1998/718).

Identical letters dated 13 August (S/1998/752) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 August (S/1998/765) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 17 August (S/1998/764) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1998/768) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Director General of IAEA, referring to the latter's letter of 11 August 1998 (S/1998/766, annex) and informing him that the members of the Council, *inter alia*, took note of the decision of Iraq to suspend cooperation with IAEA and reiterated the Council's full support for IAEA and the Special Commission in the full implementation of their mandates.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1998/769) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), responding to the latter's letter of 12 August 1998 (S/1998/767) and informing him that the members of the Council took note of the decision by Iraq to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission, preventing it from carrying out the full range of its activities as mandated under the relevant Council resolutions, in particular resolution 687 (1991), which constitute the governing standard for Iraqi compliance.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1998/771) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 17 August 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 August (S/1998/781) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 August (S/1998/782) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 August 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1998/797) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1998/799) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 August (S/1998/813) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, pursuant to Council resolution 1153 (1998), the report of the Committee on the implementation of the arrangements set out in Council resolution 986 (1995) during the first 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of resolution 1153 (1998).

Letter dated 30 August (S/1998/820) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 September (S/1998/823) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1153 (1998), providing information on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq, including developments in the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, since his report of 5 June 1998 (S/1998/477), and reviewing the impact of the programme as a whole.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1998/829) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 September 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 September (S/1998/830) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Identical letters dated 6 September (S/1998/840) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 September (S/1998/837) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 September (S/1998/871) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 September 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 20 September (S/1998/872) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1998/875) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 September 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1998/877) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 September 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1998/881) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 September 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/878) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 September on UNIKOM (S/1998/889), submitted in accordance with Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993), describing developments and activities during the period from 24 March to 23 September 1998 in respect of the mandate entrusted to UNIKOM, and recommending that the Mission be maintained.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1998/899) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 21 September 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 September (S/1998/906) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 1 October (S/1998/910) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 30 September 1998 from the Vice-President and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 6 October (S/1998/920), transmitting the sixth consolidated report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1051 (1996).

Letter dated 6 October (S/1998/928) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 6 October (S/1998/933) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/925) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council concurred with his recommendation (see S/1998/889) that UNIKOM be maintained and that, in accordance with resolution 689 (1991), they had decided to review the question once again by 7 April 1999.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/927) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General, enclosing the sixth consolidated report of the Director General of IAEA submitted under paragraph 16 of resolution 1051 (1996).

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1007) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the twenty-ninth session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 28 to 30 September 1998.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1998/957) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 17 October (S/1998/972) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/965) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 20 October (S/1998/982) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 October (S/1998/996) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 23 October 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1998/995) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Group of International Experts on VX, and enclosures.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1998/1005) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 October 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1998/1008) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1998/1018) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 20 October 1998 from the President of the Governing Council of the Compensation Commission to the Vice-President of Iraq.

Letter dated 31 October (S/1998/1023) from the Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council, providing information on the decision taken by the Government of Iraq on 31 October 1998.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1998/1032) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1033) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General, enclosing a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 8 November (S/1998/1046) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1998/1055) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 10 November (S/1998/1066) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 9 November 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1998/1058) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General, enclosing a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1998/1059) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 November (S/1998/1077) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security

Council, transmitting a letter dated 13 November 1998 from the Secretary-General to the President of Iraq, as well as an unofficial translation of a reply dated 14 November 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 November (S/1998/1078) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General, enclosing the decree of the Iraqi leadership regarding the resumption of cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA.

Letter dated 14 November (S/1998/1079) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 18 November (S/1998/1092) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 November (S/1998/1100) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1153 (1998), providing information on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq until 31 October 1998, including the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates, and describing developments in the implementation of the programme since his last report (S/1998/823).

Letter dated 19 November (S/1998/1103) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 November (S/1998/1104) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, pursuant to Council resolution 1153 (1998), the report of the Committee on the implementation of the arrangements set out in Council resolution 986 (1995) during the second half of phase IV after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of resolution 1153 (1998).

Letter dated 20 November (S/1998/1106) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council, enclosing letters dated 17, 18, 19 and 20 November 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and letters dated 19 November 1998 from the representative of Iraq to the Executive Chairman, transmitting the replies of the Minister of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Executive Chairman's letters of 17 and 18 November 1998, and enclosures.

Letter dated 23 November (S/1998/1108) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 November 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1998/1123) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an exchange of letters of the same date between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations, extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1210 (1998), the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1998 concerning the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 26 November 1998.

Letter dated 26 November (S/1998/1125) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 25 November 1998 from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission.

Letter dated 29 November (S/1998/1128) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letters dated 26 and 29 November 1998 from the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and a letter dated 27 November 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the Deputy Foreign Minister of Iraq.

Identical letters dated 29 November (S/1998/1129) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 November 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1998/1127) from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting two letters dated 27 November 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the representative of Iraq, enclosing letters of the same date from the Executive Chairman to the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1998/1130) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 December (S/1998/1144) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 7 December (S/1998/1150) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 6 December 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 7 December (S/1998/1151) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 December (S/1998/1158) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme to the representative of Iraq and a letter dated 28 November 1998 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General, enclosing the distribution plan submitted by the Government of Iraq to the Secretary-General in accordance with the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 and Security Council resolution 1210 (1998).

Identical letters dated 12 December (S/1998/1162) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 December (S/1998/1163) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 December (S/1998/1172 and Corr.1) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letters dated 14 and 15 December 1998 from the Director General of IAEA and the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, respectively, to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 December (S/1998/1173) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 December 1998 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General enclosing a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the Secretary-General concerning the activities of the Special Commission and IAEA in Iraq from 18 November to 12 December 1998.

Identical letters dated 15 December (S/1998/1179) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1998/1175) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the President of the Security Council concerning the temporary relocation to Bahrain of all IAEA personnel in Baghdad.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1998/1181) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1998/1182) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1998/1185) from the representative of Mexico addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued on 16 December 1998 by the Government of Mexico.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1998/1186) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the strikes against Iraq made on the same date by the President of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1998/1188) from the representative of Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the strikes against Iraq, made on the same date by the President of Belarus.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1998/1190) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the attack by the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland against Iraq, issued on the same date by the Government of Yemen.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1998/1198) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 December 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1998/1199) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 December (S/1998/1196) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning the attack by the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland against Iraq, issued on 17 December 1998 by the Ministry of External Relations of the Sudan.

Letter dated 18 December (S/1998/1201) from the representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the strikes against Iraq, issued on 17 December 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan.

Letter dated 21 December (S/1998/1206) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made on 20 December 1998 by the President of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 21 December (S/1999/37) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the thirtieth session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 14 to 16 December 1998.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1211) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 December 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 22 December (S/1998/1212) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1222) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Abu Dhabi declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its nineteenth session, held in Abu Dhabi from 7 to 9 December 1998.

Letter dated 24 December (S/1998/1228) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement adopted on 18 December 1998 by the Islamic Group.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1998/1233) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1210 (1998), a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in resolution 1175 (1998) and the report of the group of experts established pursuant to resolution 1210 (1998).

Letter dated 31 December (S/1998/1239) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the annual report of the Committee on its work, submitted pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 31 December (S/1999/1) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 January 1999 (S/1999/9) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 January (S/1999/28) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 January 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 10 January (S/1999/30) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 14 January (S/1999/40) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 January (S/1999/41) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date following a meeting of senior officials under the chairmanship of the President of Iraq.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1999/45) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 January (S/1999/59) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 15 January 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 23 January (S/1999/72) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 January (S/1999/94) from the representatives of the Netherlands and Slovenia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting the circulation of two reports of the Special Commission, dated 25 January 1999, on the disarmament of Iraq's proscribed weapons and on ongoing monitoring and verification in Iraq, transmitted by a letter dated 25 January 1999 from the

Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 January (S/1999/85) from the representative of Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 January (S/1999/100), concerning the decision of the Security Council to establish three separate panels on Iraq.

Letter dated 30 January (S/1999/101) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 29 January 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 January (S/1999/103) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 30 January 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 February (S/1999/110) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 3 February (S/1999/112) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 2 February 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 February (S/1999/113) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 2 February 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 February (S/1999/127) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Director General of IAEA concerning the panel on disarmament and current and future ongoing monitoring and verification issues.

Identical letters dated 11 February (S/1999/141) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 February (S/1999/153) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 February 1999 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 February (S/1999/180) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Vice-President and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 February (S/1999/187) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1210 (1998), providing information on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq, including developments in the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates since his last report (S/1998/1100).

Letter dated 22 February (S/1999/195) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 22 February (S/1999/198) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 February (S/1999/199) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 23 February 1999 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 February (S/1999/219) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 February 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1999/220) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 28 February 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 March (S/1999/225) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 March (S/1999/228) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1999/248) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes thereto adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters, on 1 October 1998.

Identical letters dated 10 March (S/1999/264) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 15 March (S/1999/277) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 March (S/1999/279) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on the implementation of the arrangements set out in Council resolution 986 (1995).

Letter dated 16 March (S/1999/281) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 March 1999 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 March (S/1999/285) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 March 1999 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1999/308) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventieth session, held in Riyadh, on 14 and 15 March 1999.

Identical letters dated 23 March (S/1999/316) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1999/345) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/470) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the report and recommendations of the Panel of Commissioners concerning the second instalment of E2 claims.

Letters dated 27 and 30 March (S/1999/356), respectively, from the Chairman of the panels established pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 30 January 1999 (S/1999/100) addressed to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the final reports of the panels on disarmament and current and future ongoing monitoring and verification issues; the current humanitarian situation in Iraq; and prisoners of war and Kuwaiti property.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 March on UNIKOM (S/1999/330), submitted in accordance with Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993), describing developments and activities during the period from 24 September 1998 to 23 March 1999 in respect of the mandate entrusted to UNIKOM, and recommending that the Mission be maintained.

Letter dated 31 March (S/1999/364) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 April (S/1999/373) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 2 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 April (S/1999/374) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1999/382) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 4 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 5 April (S/1999/386) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1999/384) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council concurred with his recommendation, made in his report of 30 March 1999 (S/1999/330), that UNIKOM be maintained, and that, in accordance with resolution 689 (1991), they had decided to review the question once again by 6 October 1999.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1999/387) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1999/389) from the representative of the Netherlands addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the situation of human rights in Iraq submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with Commission resolution 1998/65.

Letter dated 7 April (S/1999/393 and Corr.1) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 7 April 1999 from the

Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General, enclosing the seventh consolidated report of the Director General of IAEA under paragraph 16 of resolution 1051 (1996).

Note by the Secretary-General dated 9 April (S/1999/401), transmitting the seventh consolidated report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1051 (1996), covering the period from 6 October 1998 to 11 April 1999.

Identical letters dated 11 April (S/1999/408) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1999/410) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1999/411) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 11 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 13 April (S/1999/415), transmitting the personal remarks made by the Chairman of the panels established pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 30 January 1999 (S/1999/100) in introducing the reports of the three panels (S/1999/356, annexes I–III) at the consultations of the whole held on 7 April 1999.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1999/422) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 April (S/1999/442) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 20 April (S/1999/447) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 21 April (S/1999/456) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 April (S/1999/467) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Review and assessment dated 28 April (S/1999/481) of the implementation of the humanitarian programme established pursuant to Security Council resolution 986 (1995), covering the period from December 1996 to November 1998.

Letter dated 2 May (S/1999/500) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 29 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 3 May (S/1999/503) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 May (S/1999/519) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Identical letters dated 10 May (S/1999/534) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 May 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 11 May (S/1999/539) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 11 May (S/1999/540) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 May (S/1999/549) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 11 May 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 12 May (S/1999/553) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 May (S/1999/559) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, *inter alia*, a revised part seven, concerning telecommunications requirements, of the executive summary of the distribution plan submitted by the Government of Iraq.

Letter dated 15 May (S/1999/570) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 11 May 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 May (S/1999/571) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 May (S/1999/572) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 May 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 May (S/1999/573 and Corr.2) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1210 (1998), providing information on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq, until 31 March 1999, including the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates, and describing developments in the implementation of the programme since his last report (S/1999/187).

Identical letters dated 18 May (S/1999/584) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of Security Council.

Letter dated 19 May (S/1999/582) from the Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on the implementation of the arrangements set out in Council resolution 986 (1995).

Letter dated 20 May (S/1999/594) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1999/601) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an exchange of letters dated 24 May 1999 between the Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and the representative of Iraq, extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1242 (1999), the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 on the implementation of Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 25 May 1999.

Identical letters dated 24 May (S/1999/608) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1999/616) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 29 May (S/1999/627) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 3 June (S/1999/641) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 June (S/1999/651) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 5 June 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1999/668) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 10 June (S/1999/669) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 June (S/1999/671) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General containing the distribution and procurement plan submitted by the Government of Iraq to the Secretary-General and a letter of the same date from the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme to the representative of Iraq conveying the Secretary-General's acceptance of the plan.

Letter dated 12 June (S/1999/674) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 11 June 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 2
The situation in Angola

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish, as of 1 July, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) with the expectation of full completion of the mission by 1 February 1998, the initial mandate of the Mission to be extended until 31 October 1997; and endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General that his Special Representative continue to chair the Joint Commission, as established under the Lusaka Protocol, which had proved to be a vital conflict resolution and implementation mechanism.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/39) of 23 July 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its deep concern at recent destabilizing actions in Angola, in particular the failure of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to comply with resolution 1118 (1997) and its continued efforts to restore its military capabilities; and reaffirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of measures, *inter alia*, those specifically mentioned in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), unless UNITA took irreversible and concrete steps immediately to fulfil its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol.

Resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997

The Security Council, having determined that the situation in Angola constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region, and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided that all States should take the necessary measures to restrict the travel of certain categories of senior officials of UNITA and adult members of their families; to suspend or cancel all travel documents, visas or residence permits issued to senior UNITA officials and adult members of their families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (a) of the resolution; to close UNITA offices in their territories; and to prohibit flights of aircraft by or for UNITA, the supply of any aircraft components to UNITA, and the insurance, engineering and servicing of UNITA aircraft; the Council further decided that the provisions set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) should come into force without any further notice at 0001 Eastern Standard Time on 30 September 1997, unless the Security Council decided, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, that UNITA had taken concrete and irreversible steps to comply with all the obligations set out in the resolution; and expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of additional measures, such as trade and financial restrictions, if UNITA did not fully comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and all relevant Security Council resolutions.

Resolution 1130 (1997) of 29 September 1997

The Security Council stressed the need for UNITA to comply fully with all the obligations set out in resolution 1127 (1997); and decided to postpone the coming into force of the measures specified in paragraph 4 of that resolution until 0001 Eastern Standard Time on 30 October 1997.

Resolution 1135 (1997) of 29 October 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 30 January 1998; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report and recommendations no later than 13 January 1998 on the United Nations presence in Angola after 30 January 1998; and endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his report of 17 October 1997 (S/1997/807) to postpone the withdrawal of United Nations military formed units until the end of November 1997; having determined that the situation constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region, and acting under

Chapter VII of the Charter, demanded that UNITA comply immediately and without any conditions with the obligations set out in resolution 1127 (1997), including full cooperation in the normalization of State administration throughout Angola, including in Andulo and Bailundo.

Resolution 1149 (1998)
of 27 January 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MONUA, including the military task force as outlined in paragraphs 35 and 36 of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 January 1998 (S/1998/17), until 30 April 1998; and endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General that his Special Representative continue to chair the Joint Commission, as established under the Lusaka Protocol, which had proved to be a vital mechanism for the advancement of the peace process.

Resolution 1157 (1998)
of 20 March 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General to resume the gradual downsizing of the military component of MONUA before 30 April 1998, with the understanding that the withdrawal of all formed military units, with the exception of one infantry company, the helicopter unit and the signals and medical support units, would be completed as soon as conditions on the ground permitted, but no later than 1 July 1998; decided to increase gradually and as needed the number of civilian police observers, giving special emphasis to their language qualifications, by up to 83, to assist the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and UNITA to resolve disputes during the normalization of State administration, identify and investigate allegations of abuse, and facilitate the training of the Angolan National Police according to internationally accepted standards, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the modus operandi of the civilian police component under review and to report by 17 April 1998 on whether its tasks could be performed on the basis of a more limited increase in the number of personnel or with a reconfiguration of existing personnel.

Resolution 1164 (1998)
of 29 April 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 30 June 1998; reaffirmed paragraph 6 of resolution 1157 (1998); endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General to complete the withdrawal of all military personnel, with the exception of one infantry company, the helicopter unit, the signals and medical support units and 90 military observers, no later than 1 July 1998, and in accordance with paragraph 38 of his report of 17 April 1998 (S/1998/333); and also endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General in that report to deploy 83 additional civilian police observers, as authorized by resolution 1157 (1998), following consultations with the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation.

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1998/14)
of 22 May 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the plan for the completion of the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol by 31 May 1998; demanded that the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and in particular UNITA fulfil their obligations in accordance with that plan; and, in that context, reaffirmed its readiness to review the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) and to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1127 (1997).

Resolution 1173 (1998)
of 12 June 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, having determined that the situation in Angola constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, and having held the leadership of UNITA responsible for its failure to implement fully its obligations contained in the Lusaka Protocol, relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1127 (1997), and the plan submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola to the Joint Commission, decided to impose financial and trade measures against the movement; also decided that those measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the resolution should come into force without further notice at 0001 Eastern Daylight Time on 25 June 1998, unless the Security Council decided, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, that UNITA had fully complied by 23 June 1998 with all its obligations under paragraph 2 of the resolution; and expressed its readiness to review the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the resolution and in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) and to terminate them, if the Secretary-General reported at any time that UNITA had fully complied with all its relevant obligations.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 23 June 1998 to 7 June 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3894 (24 June 1998); 3899 (29 June 1998); 3916 (13 August 1998); 3925 (15 September 1998); 3936 (15 October 1998); 3951 (3 December 1998); 3960 (23 December 1998); 3962 (31 December 1998); 3965 (12 January 1999); 3969 (21 January 1999); 3983 (26 February 1999); 3999 (7 May 1999); 4007 (19 May 1999).

Resolutions adopted: 1176 (1998); 1180 (1998); 1190 (1998); 1195 (1998); 1202 (1998); 1213 (1998); 1219 (1998); 1221 (1999); 1229 (1999); 1237 (1999).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/37; S/PRST/1999/3; S/PRST/1999/14.

Verbatim records: S/PV.3894; S/PV.3899; S/PV.3916; S/PV.3925; S/PV.3936; S/PV.3951; S/PV.3960; S/PV.3962; S/PV.3965; S/PV.3969; S/PV.3983; S/PV.3999; S/PV.4007.

Consultations of the whole: 23, 24, 26 and 29 June; 30 July; 11, 13 and 25 August; 9, 10, 14 and 15 September; 13–15 and 27 October; 25 November; 2–4, 9, 17, 22, 23, 29 and 31 December 1998; 4, 6, 7, 11–15, 20–22 and 27 January; 4, 11, 18 and 22–25 February; 25 and 26 March; 5 and 14 April; 5, 7, 19, 21 and 26 May; 7 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 23 June 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1998/524), submitted pursuant to resolution 1164 (1998). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Angola, in particular the precarious military and security situation.

At the **3894th meeting, held on 24 June 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it a letter dated 24 June 1998 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/566).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/569) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3894th meeting, on 24 June 1998, draft resolution S/1998/569 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1176 (1998).*

By resolution 1176 (1998), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, demanded that UNITA comply fully and unconditionally with the obligations referred to in resolution 1173 (1998); and decided that, notwithstanding paragraph 14 of resolution 1173 (1998), the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1173 (1998) should come into force without further notice at 0001 Eastern Daylight Time on 1 July 1998, unless the Security Council decided, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, that UNITA had fully complied with all its obligations under paragraph 2 of resolution 1173 (1998). (For the full text of resolution 1176 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 June 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the crash of a MONUA aircraft on 26 June 1998 that had cost the lives of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola, other MONUA staff members and the crew.

At the **3899th meeting, held on 29 June 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1998/524).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola and Mali, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Deputy Secretary-General made a statement.

The President made a statement.

The members of the Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, Koffi Adjoyi, Beadengar Dessande, Amadou Moctar Gueye, Ibikunle Williams, Alvaro Costa, Jason Hunter and Andrew McCurrach.

The representatives of Angola and Mali made statements.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/577) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3899th meeting, on 29 June 1998, draft resolution S/1998/577 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1180 (1998).*

By resolution 1180 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 15 August 1998; decided also to resume the withdrawal of the military component of MONUA in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1164 (1998) as soon as conditions permitted; requested the Secretary-General to reconsider the deployment of the additional civilian police observers authorized under resolution 1164 (1998), taking into account conditions on the ground and progress in the peace process; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, as necessary, but no later than 7 August 1998, with recommendations regarding the United Nations involvement in Angola, taking into account the safety and freedom of movement of MONUA personnel and the status of the peace process. (For the full text of resolution 1180 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Angola, in particular the military situation, as well as the investigation into the crash of a MONUA aircraft on 26 June 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 August 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1998/723). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the latest developments in Angola, in particular the deteriorating military situation.

At the **3916th meeting, held on 13 August 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1998/723).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/749) submitted by Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Angola.

The Council then commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Portugal, Sweden, Costa Rica, China, the Gambia, Japan, France, the Russian Federation, Gabon, Bahrain, Kenya and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Slovenia.

Decision: *At the 3916th meeting, on 13 August 1998, draft resolution S/1998/749 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1190 (1998).*

By resolution 1190 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch a Special Envoy to assess the situation in Angola and advise on a possible course of action; requested the Secretary-General to submit, no later than 31 August 1998, a report with recommendations regarding the future role of the United Nations in Angola; decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 15 September 1998; welcomed the appointment of a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Angola; and urged the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and UNITA to cooperate fully with him in promoting peace and national reconciliation. (For the full text of resolution 1190 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 August 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Angola on his mission to Angola and some neighbouring countries, in particular his meeting with the President of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos, and Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, *inter alia*, covered developments in Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 September 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1998/838). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report, on the situation in Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Angola.

At the **3925th meeting, held on 15 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1998/838).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/850) submitted by Kenya, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovenia and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3925th meeting, on 15 September 1998, draft resolution S/1998/850 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1195 (1998).*

By resolution 1195 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 15 October 1998, and to assess the overall situation and take action on the future role of the United Nations in Angola on the basis of a report and recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General no later than 8 October 1998; and endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to instruct MONUA to adjust its deployment on the ground, as needed, to ensure the safety and security of MONUA personnel. (For the full text of resolution 1195 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 October 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1998/931). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola on the latest developments in the country, in particular the resumption of hostilities owing to the lack of implementation of the national reconciliation provided for in the Lusaka Protocol.

At the **3936th meeting, held on 15 October 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1998/931).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/952) submitted by Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the Vice-Minister for Territorial Administration of Angola.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1998/952.

Decision: *At the 3936th meeting, on 15 October 1998, draft resolution S/1998/952 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1202 (1998).*

By resolution 1202 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 3 December 1998; emphasized that the extension of the mandate of MONUA provided the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with an additional opportunity to revive the stalled peace process; strongly urged UNITA to take advantage of that period to transform itself into a genuine political party and to secure a legitimate and constructive role in the Angolan political process; called on Member States to implement fully the measures imposed on UNITA contained in the relevant provisions of resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); expressed its readiness to consider appropriate reinforcing steps; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report no later than 23 November 1998 which would enable the Security Council to consider the future role of the United Nations in Angola and to make recommendations regarding ways of improving the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 13 of resolution 1202 (1998). (For the full text of resolution 1202 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on recent developments in Angola, in particular the security and military situation, and efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the crisis.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 November 1998, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1998/1110), on the overall political situation in Angola and by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 December 1998, the members of the Council resumed their consideration of the Secretary-General's report on MONUA (S/1998/1110). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Angola, in particular the issue of the withdrawal of MONUA personnel from the localities of Andulo and Bailundo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 December 1998, the members of the Council heard clarifications from the Secretariat on efforts to ensure the security of MONUA personnel in Bailundo.

At the **3951st meeting, held on 3 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1998/1110).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1135) submitted by Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Angola.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1998/1135.

Decision: *At the 3951st meeting, on 3 December 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1135 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1213 (1998).*

By resolution 1213 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, emphasized that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and of the impasse in the peace process was the failure by the leadership of UNITA in Bailundo to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions; demanded that UNITA comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the national territory; demanded also that UNITA withdraw immediately from territories which it had reoccupied through military or other action; urged all Member States to support the peace process in Angola through full and immediate implementation of the measures against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); expressed its readiness to consider appropriate reinforcing steps in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report referred to in paragraph 13 of resolution 1213 (1998); decided to extend the mandate of MONUA until 26 February 1999; endorsed the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General to continue to adjust the deployment and force structure of MONUA, as needed, in accordance with security conditions and its ability to implement its mandate; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report no later than 15 January 1999 regarding the status of the peace process, the future role and mandate of the United Nations in Angola and the force structure of MONUA in the light of its ability to carry out its mandated tasks; and reiterated the request contained in its resolution 1202 (1998) for recommendations regarding technical and other ways for Member States to improve the implementation of the measures referred to above. (For the full text of resolution 1213 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Angola, in particular the military situation, as well as the refusal by UNITA to provide its clearance for the evacuation of 14 personnel of MONUA from the UNITA strongholds of Andulo and Bailundo, as well as the intensification of military operations in the central region.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping

Operations on the latest developments in the situation in Angola, in particular the evacuation of 14 MONUA personnel from Andulo and Bailundo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Angola, in particular the military and security situation in the country.

At the **3960th meeting, held on 23 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/37), in which the Council, *inter alia*, deplored the serious deterioration of the situation in Angola; called for an immediate cessation of hostilities; demanded that UNITA comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations; reiterated that only a political settlement, on the basis of the relevant agreements and resolutions, would bring a lasting peace to Angola; underscored the need for the full and immediate implementation of the measures against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); expressed its grave concern at reports that aircraft were shot down over UNITA-controlled areas; and demanded full cooperation by all concerned, especially UNITA, in the investigation of those incidents, including the fate of the crews and passengers. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/37, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 and 31 December 1998, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretaries-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the investigation of a United Nations chartered aircraft reported missing on 26 December 1998, as well as the latest developments in Angola.

At the **3962nd meeting, held on 31 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1238) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3962nd meeting, on 31 December 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1238 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1219 (1998).*

By resolution 1219 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed concern in the strongest terms at the crash of United Nations flight 806 and the disappearance of other aircraft and its deep concern regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of United Nations flight 806; deplored the incomprehensible lack of cooperation in clarifying the circumstances of the tragedy and in permitting the prompt dispatch of a United Nations search and rescue mission; demanded that the leader of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, immediately respond to the appeals from the United Nations and guarantee the security and access necessary for, and assist in, the search for and rescue of possible survivors of the above-mentioned incidents in territory controlled by UNITA; called upon the Government of Angola to cooperate as appropriate in fulfilment of its expressed commitment to do so; condemned the lack of effective actions to determine the fate of the crews and passengers of the aircraft referred to above; called for an immediate and objective international investigation of those incidents; and called upon all concerned, especially UNITA, to facilitate such an investigation. (For the full text of resolution 1219 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4, 6, 7, 11 and 12 January 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Angola, in particular the crash of a second United Nations aircraft.

At the **3965th meeting, held on 12 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/27) submitted by Brazil, Canada, Gabon, Malaysia, Namibia, Portugal and the Russian Federation, joined by France.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 3965th meeting, on 12 January 1999, draft resolution S/1999/27 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1221 (1999).*

By resolution 1221 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, condemned the downing of the two aircraft chartered by the United Nations; deplored the loss under suspicious circumstances of other commercial aircraft; demanded that all such attacks cease immediately; requested the International Civil Aviation Organization to provide all possible support to the investigation of those incidents as soon as conditions on the ground permitted; and urged Member States with investigative capability and expertise to assist the United Nations upon request in the investigation of those incidents. (For the full text of resolution 1221 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Emissary of the Secretary-General on the search for the United Nations aircraft that had crashed at Bailundo, Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 January 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1999/49). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Angola, in particular the military situation, the relocation of MONUA and the search for the United Nations aircraft that had crashed at Bailundo. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the country.

At the **3969th meeting, held on 21 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1999/49).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/3) in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its alarm at the serious deterioration in the political and military situation in Angola; reaffirmed its belief that lasting peace and national reconciliation could not be achieved through military means; and urged the Government of Angola and especially UNITA to resume a constructive dialogue on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions in order to seek a peaceful resolution of the conflict and spare the Angolan people further war and suffering. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/3, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Angola, in particular on efforts to reach the crash site of the second United Nations aircraft.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 January 1999, the members of the Council received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the investigation of the crashes of the two United Nations chartered aircraft in Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Angola, in particular the military situation, the question of a United Nations presence in the country and the investigation of the crashes of the two United Nations aircraft. The members of the Council received a further briefing by the Secretariat on the humanitarian situation in Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, *inter alia*, covered the latest developments in the situation in Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 February 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, submitted pursuant to resolution 1221 (1999) (S/1999/147). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola on the latest developments in the situation in Angola.

At the **3983rd meeting, held on 26 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1999/202).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/203) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the Vice-Minister for Territorial Administration of Angola and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 3983rd meeting, on 26 February 1999, draft resolution S/1999/203 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1229 (1999).*

By resolution 1229 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations contained in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the report of the Secretary-General of 24 February 1999 (S/1999/202) regarding the technical liquidation of MONUA; affirmed that, notwithstanding the expiration of the mandate of MONUA, the status-of-forces agreement applicable to MONUA remained in force, pursuant to relevant provisions thereof, until the departure of the final elements of MONUA from Angola; decided that the human rights component of MONUA would continue its current activities during the liquidation period; endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of 12 February 1999 of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) (S/1999/147); reiterated its readiness to take steps to reinforce the measures against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); and called upon all Member States to implement fully those measures. (For the full text of resolution 1229 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military, security and humanitarian situation in Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military, political and humanitarian situation in Angola, as well as the investigation of the crashes of United Nations-chartered aircraft in Angola.

At the **3999th meeting, held on 7 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1999/49).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/521) submitted by Canada, Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3999th meeting, on 7 May 1999, draft resolution S/1999/521 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1237 (1999).*

By resolution 1237 (1999), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, condemned the continued, indiscriminate attacks by UNITA against the civilian population of Angola, particularly in the cities of Huambo, Kuito and Malange; stressed the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998); endorsed the letter dated 4 May 1999 and its enclosure from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) (S/1999/509) and decided to establish the expert panels referred to therein for a period of six months with the following mandate: to collect information and investigate reports, including through visits to the countries concerned, relating to the violation of the measures imposed against UNITA with respect to arms and related *matériel*, petroleum and petroleum products, diamonds and the movement of UNITA funds as specified in the relevant resolutions and information on military assistance, including mercenaries; to identify parties aiding and abetting the violations of the above-mentioned measures; and to recommend measures to end such violations and to improve the implementation of the above-mentioned measures; requested the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to submit to the Council no later than 31 July 1999 an interim report of the expert panels regarding their progress and preliminary findings and recommendations and to submit to the Council within six months of the formation of the expert panels their final report with recommendations; endorsed the recommendation contained in the letter dated 4 May 1999 and its enclosure from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) that the expert panels be supported as an expense of the Organization and through a United Nations trust fund established for that purpose; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps towards that end; and expressed its strong support for further consultations between the Secretary-General and the Government of Angola regarding the follow-up configuration of the United Nations presence in Angola. (For the full text of resolution 1237 (1999), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on a commercial aircraft shot down near Luzamba, Angola, and the taking hostage of its Russian crew by UNITA forces.

At the **4007th meeting, held on 19 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/14), in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned the criminal act by UNITA against commercial aircraft, namely the shooting down of an Antonov-26 aircraft on 12 May 1999 near Luzamba and the taking hostage of its Russian crew, while the fate of its Angolan passengers remained unknown; demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the Russian crew members and all other foreign nationals that might be held hostage by UNITA in Angola; and demanded also information on the fate of the Angolan passengers. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/14, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the issue of the commercial aircraft shot down by UNITA on 12 May 1999 and efforts to obtain the freedom of its Russian crew and other nationals known or presumed to have been abducted by UNITA.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 May 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military and security situation in Angola and the future of the United Nations presence in the country, and by the Secretariat on the humanitarian situation in Angola, in particular the internally displaced persons.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 June 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) on his visit to the region in connection with the implementation of the sanctions against UNITA (S/1999/644, annex).

C. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 June on MONUA (S/1998/524), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1164 (1998), reporting on developments in the situation in Angola since his report of 16 April 1998 (S/1998/333) and stating that, if the demands contained in Security Council resolution 1173 (1998) were duly implemented, he would recommend that the mandate of MONUA be extended for two months, until 31 August 1998, and that the strength of MONUA be maintained at the current level.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1998/566) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying the recommendation endorsed by the Joint Commission to postpone the date of the entry into force of the additional measures against UNITA from 25 June, as specified in resolution 1173 (1998), to 30 June 1998.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1998/594) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 June 1998 from the Minister of External Relations of Angola to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1998/625) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the death of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola issued on 29 June 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1998/686) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of the second Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held at Praia on 16 and 17 July 1998.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1998/695) from the representative of Mozambique addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a communiqué on the situation in Angola issued on 24 July 1998 by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 August on MONUA (S/1998/723), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1180 (1998), describing developments since his last report (S/1998/524) and recommending that the mandate of MONUA be extended for one month, until 15 September 1998.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1998/728) from the Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with resolution 1176 (1998).

Letter dated 7 August (S/1998/730) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Issa B. Y. Diallo (Guinea) as his Special Representative for Angola.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1998/731) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 7 August 1998 (S/1998/730) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1998/763) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final reports of the ministerial meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Libreville from 28 to 30 April 1998 and at Bata, Equatorial Guinea, from 18 to 21 May 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 September on MONUA (S/1998/838), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1190 (1998), describing major developments since his last report (S/1998/723) and recommending that the mandate of MONUA be extended until 31 January 1999, on the understanding that the Security Council would conduct a comprehensive review of the situation by the end of November 1998.

Identical letters dated 11 September (S/1998/847) from the representative of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 September 1998 from the President of Angola to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 October (S/1998/919) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Angola issued on 29 September 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1998/915) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, *inter alia*, a statement on Angola issued by the Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community at their Summit, held at Grand Baie, Mauritius, on 13 and 14 September 1998.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1998/916) from the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 24 September 1998 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three Observer States to the Angolan peace process and their letter dated 24 September 1998 to Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Addendum dated 8 October (S/1998/145/Add.3) to the letter dated 20 February 1998 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, which transmitted the report of the

Committee submitted in accordance with resolution 1135 (1997).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 October on MONUA (S/1998/931), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1195 (1998), describing developments since his last report (S/1998/838) and recommending that the mandate of MONUA be extended for another short period of up to six weeks, in order to give his Special Representative an additional opportunity to revive the stalled peace process.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1998/944) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 7 October 1998 from the President of Angola to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 November on MONUA (S/1998/1110), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1202 (1998), describing developments since his last report (S/1998/931) and, *inter alia*, proposing that the mandate of MONUA be extended for another short period of up to three months, on the understanding that, if the security situation were to become untenable, he would immediately revert to the Security Council and submit further recommendations, including, if necessary, the withdrawal of MONUA.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1998/1217) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué issued following the fourth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, held at the level of heads of State and Government at Ouagadougou on 17 December 1998.

Letter dated 28 December (S/1998/1227) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee for 1998, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 January 1999 on MONUA (S/1999/49), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1213 (1998), reporting on the status of the peace process and the future role of the United Nations in Angola, and stating that the United Nations would proceed with the technical liquidation of MONUA upon the expiration of its mandate on 26 February 1999.

Letter dated 21 January (S/1999/65) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 20 January 1999 from the Vice Minister for Territorial Administration of Angola to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola.

Letter dated 28 January (S/1999/86) from the representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 27 January 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Zambia.

Letter dated 12 February (S/1999/147) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1221 (1999).

Letter dated 18 February (S/1999/166) from the representative of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 11 February 1999 from the President of Angola to the Secretary-General.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 18 February (S/1999/168), stating that the Council endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) (S/1999/147).

Letter dated 20 February (S/1999/182) from the representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on 17 February 1999 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 February on MONUA (S/1999/202), submitted pursuant to the request of the Security Council in its presidential statement of 21 January 1999 (S/PRST/1999/3), reporting on the consultations held with the Government of Angola on a continued multidisciplinary presence of the United Nations in Angola and other developments since his last report (S/1999/49).

Letter dated 9 March (S/1999/268 and Corr.1) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting three agreements signed on 18 February 1999 by the Government of Angola and UNITA Renovada.

Letter dated 10 March (S/1999/267) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 March 1999 from the representative of Angola to the Chairman of the Committee.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1999/306) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 March 1999 from the representative of Zambia to the Chairman of the Committee.

Letter dated 4 May (S/1999/509) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a conceptual framework for the expert studies to be undertaken to trace violations in arms trafficking, oil supplies and the diamond trade, as well as the movement of UNITA funds.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/533) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, *inter alia*, a communiqué on the situation in Angola issued on the same date by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its fifty-seventh ordinary session, held at ambassadorial level.

Letter dated 20 May (S/1999/593) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation concerning the capture in Angola by UNITA forces of the Russian crew of a civilian aircraft shot down by them near Luzamba.

Letter dated 4 June (S/1999/644) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on his visit to central and southern Africa in connection with the implementation of the sanctions imposed against UNITA.

Letter dated 7 June (S/1999/656) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint communiqué issued on 5 June 1999 by the President of Liberia and the President of Togo and current Chairman of ECOWAS.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1999/684) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 8 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union, concerning the shooting down of a Russian commercial aircraft by UNITA on 12 May 1999.

Chapter 3
The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 22 June 1998 to 19 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3895 (26 June 1998); 3973 (29 January 1999); 3975 (10 February 1999); 3985 (27 February 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1177 (1998); 1226 (1999); 1227 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/9.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3895; S/PV.3973; S/PV.3975; S/PV.3985.
Consultations of the whole: 17, 22, 25 and 26 June; 2 and 29 July; 9 September; 13, 22, 27 and 28 October; 6, 11, 13, 16, 19, 23 and 30 November; 29 December 1998; 13, 15, 21, 22, 26, 28 and 29 January; 9, 10, 24 and 27 February; 3, 4, 8, 10, 15, 17 and 18 March; 13 and 20 April; 6, 19 and 21 May; 3, 11 and 15 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 22 June 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments regarding the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the visit of a delegation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the two countries.

At the **3895th meeting, held on 26 June 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Eritrea and Ethiopia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/572) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3895th meeting, on 26 June 1998, draft resolution S/1998/572 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1177 (1998).*

By resolution 1177 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, condemned the use of force; demanded that both parties immediately cease hostilities and refrain from further use of force; urged the parties to exhaust all means to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute; expressed its strong support for the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU of 10 June 1998 (S/1998/494) as well as for the mission and efforts of the Heads of State of OAU and urged OAU to follow up as quickly as possible; requested the Secretary-General to make available his good offices in support of a peaceful resolution of the conflict and stood ready to consider further recommendations to that end. (For the full text of resolution 1177 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, *inter alia*, covered developments in the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments in the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular on the contacts the Secretary-General had made at the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development and on the OAU initiative on the matter.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 November 1998, the members of the Security Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular on the confirmation of an escalation of tension between the two countries and the latest diplomatic efforts in that regard.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 November 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Africa on the developments in the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular on the outcome of the meeting of the high-level delegation of OAU on the dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia, held at Ouagadougou on 7 and 8 November 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the meeting of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution held on 17 December to consider the report of the OAU high-level delegation on the dispute between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the diplomatic efforts to settle the crisis between Eritrea and Ethiopia, including those of the United States of America Special Envoy.

At the **3973rd meeting, held on 29 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Ethiopia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/90) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3973rd meeting, on 29 January 1999, draft resolution S/1999/90 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1226 (1999).*

By resolution 1226 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its strong support for the mediation efforts of OAU and for the Framework Agreement as approved by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution on 17 December 1998 (S/1998/1223, annex); affirmed that the Framework Agreement provided the best hope for peace between the two parties; endorsed the decision by the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy for Africa to the region in support of the OAU efforts; and welcomed the Secretary-General's continued engagement in support of the OAU peace process. (For the full text of resolution 1226 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Africa on his mission to the region in connection with the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

At the **3975th meeting, held on 10 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Eritrea and Ethiopia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/133) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/133.

Decision: *At the 3975th meeting, on 10 February 1999, draft resolution S/1999/133 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1227 (1999).*

By resolution 1227 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, condemned the recourse to the use of force by Ethiopia and Eritrea; demanded an immediate halt to the hostilities, in particular the use of air strikes; demanded that Ethiopia and Eritrea resume diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict; expressed its full support for the efforts of OAU, the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy for Africa, and concerned Member States, to find a peaceful resolution to the hostilities; and strongly urged all States to end immediately all sales of arms and munitions to Ethiopia and Eritrea. (For the full text of resolution 1227 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular on the political, military and humanitarian situation.

At the **3985th meeting, held on 27 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", having before it identical letters dated 27 February 1999 from the representative of Eritrea to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1999/215).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/9), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the acceptance by Eritrea at the Head of State level of the OAU Framework Agreement; recalled the prior acceptance of the Agreement by Ethiopia; and stated that the Framework Agreement remained a viable and sound basis for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/9, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the political and humanitarian situation and the diplomatic efforts of OAU.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on the resumption of the fighting and his efforts to resolve the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular his contacts with OAU and his meeting with the five permanent members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 March 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the military situation and efforts to resolve the conflict.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the military and humanitarian situation, as well as progress in the implementation of the OAU Framework Agreement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on his fact-finding mission to the region in connection with the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

B. Communications received from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 16 June 1998 (S/1998/521) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 18 June (S/1998/536) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 17 June 1998 by the Ministry of Information and Culture of Eritrea.

Letter dated 19 June (S/1998/541) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 22 June (S/1998/551) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 19 June 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 22 June (S/1998/552) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a document prepared by the Government of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 22 June (S/1998/555) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 19 June 1998 by OAU on the mission undertaken by the OAU delegation of Heads of State to Ethiopia and Eritrea to assist in bringing about a peaceful resolution to the conflict between the two countries.

Letter dated 22 June (S/1998/556) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Information and Culture of Eritrea.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1998/565) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/600) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-seventh session, held at Riyadh on 28 June 1998.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1998/603) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 4 July (S/1998/611) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 3 July 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1998/628) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 17 July (S/1998/662) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum dated 16 July 1998 by the Government of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 24 July (S/1998/690) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the

Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1998/720) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1998/722) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement delivered on 5 August 1998 by the delegation of Eritrea at the fiftieth session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1998/759) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1998/805) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution on the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict adopted at the thirty-fifth session of the Executive Committee and twenty-first Conference of the Union of African Parliaments, held at Niamey from 18 to 20 August 1998.

Identical letters dated 28 August (S/1998/819) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 10 September (S/1998/845) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 3 September 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1998/870) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 September 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea to the Secretary-General of the Union of African Parliaments.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1998/949) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1998/956) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 14 October 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/977) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1998/981) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1998/998) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement published in the 24 October edition of *Eritrea Profile*.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1998/1043) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1998/1045) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning the peace proposal adopted by the OAU Committee of Heads of State and Government at its meeting held at Ouagadougou on 7 and 8 November 1998, issued on 9 November 1998 by the spokesperson of the Government of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1998/1060) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 9 November 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea and a press release issued by OAU on 8 November 1998.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1998/1061) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement delivered on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the diplomatic community in Addis Ababa.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1998/1062) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué on the meeting of the OAU Committee held at Ouagadougou on 7 and 8 November 1998, issued on 10 November 1998 by the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Djibouti.

Letter dated 12 November (S/1998/1067) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued by OAU following the meeting held at Ouagadougou on 7 and 8 November 1998.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1998/1093) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Djibouti.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1998/1095) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 13 November 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1998/1097) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1998/1098) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 18 November 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea, and enclosure.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1998/1105) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement delivered on 12 November 1998 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea to the diplomatic community in Asmara, concerning Eritrea's initial reactions to the proposals presented by the OAU team at the Ouagadougou meeting.

Letter dated 20 November (S/1998/1107) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 November (S/1998/1116) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 11 December (S/1998/1155) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1998/1200) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 16 December 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 21 December (S/1998/1205) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement delivered on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea to the diplomatic community in Asmara; and the speech delivered on 17 December 1998 by the President of Eritrea at the fourth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and an excerpt from the communiqué issued on the same date, at the close of that session.

Letter dated 21 December (S/1998/1214) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1210) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued on 17 December 1998 at the close of the fourth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, and the statement delivered on 17 December 1998 by the Prime Minister of Ethiopia at that session.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1998/1217) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué issued following the fourth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, held at the level of heads of State and Government at Ouagadougou on 17 December 1998.

Letter dated 24 December (S/1998/1223) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the OAU high-level delegation on the dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea, submitted to the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its fourth ordinary session, held at the level of heads of State and Government at Ouagadougou on 17 December 1998.

Letter dated 24 December (S/1998/1224) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1998/1234) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 4 January 1999 (S/1999/5) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 1

January 1999 by the Office of the Spokesperson of the Government of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 6 January (S/1999/11) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement delivered on 5 January 1999 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the diplomatic community at Addis Ababa.

Letter dated 8 January (S/1999/21) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 11 January (S/1999/34) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on 9 January 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 12 January (S/1999/32) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 13 January (S/1999/36) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1999/43) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 18 January (S/1999/63) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 15 January 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 25 January (S/1999/70) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 29 January (S/1999/95) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 29 January (S/1999/97) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 January (S/1999/102) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the position of the Government of Ethiopia in connection with Security Council resolution 1226 (1999).

Letter dated 2 February (S/1999/104) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 4 February (S/1999/115) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Office of the Spokesperson of the Government of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 5 February (S/1999/117) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 5 February (S/1999/119) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Office of the Spokesperson of the Government of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 8 February (S/1999/126) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 6 February 1999 by the Chairman of OAU.

Letter dated 8 February (S/1999/128) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1999/131) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 8 February 1999 by the Secretary-General of OAU.

Letter dated 10 February (S/1999/134) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 10 February (S/1999/140) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made on the same date by the representative of Eritrea at the 3975th meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 February (S/1999/143) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on Security Council resolution 1227 (1999) issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 16 February (S/1999/154) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement on Security

Council resolution 1227 (1999) issued on 15 February 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 16 February (S/1999/157) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 16 February (S/1999/159) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 11 February 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 17 February (S/1999/162) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made on 10 February 1999 by the representative of Ethiopia at the 3975th meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 February (S/1999/184) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on 14 February 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1999/188) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 22 February 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea and a press statement issued on the same date by the State Department of the United States of America.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1999/192) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Identical letters dated 27 February (S/1999/215) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Eritrea to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1999/221) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the joint statement on the OAU Framework Agreement issued on 28 February 1999 by the Chairman and the Secretary-General of OAU.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1999/226) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1999/239) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 2 March 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1999/241) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 8 March (S/1999/246) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 6 March 1999 from the Prime Minister of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 March (S/1999/247) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 8 March (S/1999/249) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 6 March 1999 by the Office of the Spokesperson of the Government of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 8 March (S/1999/250) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 5 March 1999 by the Office of the Spokesperson of the Government of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 10 March (S/1999/258) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement delivered on 9 March 1999 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea to the diplomatic community accredited to Eritrea.

Letter dated 10 March (S/1999/259) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 10 March (S/1999/260) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1999/269) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1999/273) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1999/274) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 26

January 1999 from the General Secretariat of OAU transmitting to the Embassy of Eritrea in Addis Ababa a document containing answers to questions raised by the Eritrean side.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1999/304) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea at an "Arria formula" meeting of the Security Council held on 22 March 1999.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1999/325) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made by the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia at an "Arria formula" meeting of the Security Council held on 22 March 1999.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1999/421) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the common position of the European Union concerning Ethiopia and Eritrea issued on 23 March 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1999/427) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 27 April (S/1999/482) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 26 April 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 12 May (S/1999/550) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 13 May (S/1999/558) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 7 May 1999 by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Letter dated 14 May (S/1999/561) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 17 May (S/1999/567) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 19 May (S/1999/578) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 8 June (S/1999/660) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on 5 June 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 14 June (S/1999/678) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 4
Children and armed conflict

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 29 June 1998 to 25 March 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3896 (29 June 1998); 3897 (29 June 1998).
Resolutions adopted: None.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/18.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3896 and Corr.1; S/PV.3897.
Consultations of the whole: 17, 24–26 and 29 June 1998; 23 and 25 March; 11 and 15 June 1999.

At the **3896th meeting, held on 29 June 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Children and armed conflict".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Canada, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Norway, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Olara Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

The Council heard a statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Slovenia, Sweden, France, the Russian Federation, Japan, Brazil, China, the Gambia, Costa Rica, the United States of America, Kenya, Bahrain, Gabon and Italy.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, Germany, Canada, Indonesia, Morocco, Slovakia, Mozambique, Namibia, Burundi, Argentina, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, Latvia, Romania, El Salvador, Liberia and Azerbaijan, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Portugal.

At the **3897th meeting, held on 29 June 1998**, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Children and armed conflict".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/18), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the harmful impact of armed conflict on children; strongly condemned the targeting of children in armed conflicts, including their humiliation, brutalization, sexual abuse, abduction and forced displacement, as well as their recruitment and use in hostilities in violation of international law; called upon all parties concerned to put an end to such activities; and recognized the importance of the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/18, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council on 25 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict on his visit to Burundi, Rwanda and the Sudan.

B. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Chapter 5
The situation in Cyprus

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1117 (1997) of 27 June 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, reiterated its grave concern at the continuing excessive levels of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they were being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, which threatened to raise tensions both on the island and in the region and complicate efforts to negotiate an overall political settlement; and decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period ending on 31 December 1997.

Resolution 1146 (1997) of 23 December 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 30 June 1998; and expressed its full support for the intention of the Secretary-General to resume in March 1998 the open-ended process of negotiations initiated by the Secretary-General in July 1997 and aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 17 June to 22 December 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3898 (29 June 1998); 3959 (22 December 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1178 (1998); 1179 (1998); 1217 (1998); 1218 (1998).
Presidential statements: None.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3898; S/PV.3959.
Consultations of the whole: 17, 22, 25, 26 and 29 June; 6 July; 9 September; 2 October; 11, 15, 18 and 22 December 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 17 June 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June 1998 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1998/488), describing developments from 8 December 1997 to 8 June 1998, bringing up to date the record of the activities of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and recommending that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 December 1998. The members also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report.

At the **3898th meeting, held on 29 June 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus", having before it the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus and on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1998/488 and Add.1 and S/1998/518).

The President drew attention to two draft resolutions (S/1998/575 and S/1998/576) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3898th meeting, held on 29 June 1998, draft resolution S/1998/575 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1178 (1998).*

By resolution 1178 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 31 December 1998; called upon all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, annex); stressed the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in this direction; called upon the leaders of the two communities to resume the discussions on security issues begun on

26 September 1997; welcomed the appointment of the new third member of the Committee on Missing Persons; called for implementation without delay of the agreement on missing persons of 31 July 1997; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 10 December 1998 on the implementation of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1178 (1998), see appendix V.)

Decision: *At the 3898th meeting, on 29 June 1998, draft resolution S/1998/576 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1179 (1998).*

By resolution 1179 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, stressed its full support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and for the efforts of his Special Adviser on Cyprus to resume a sustained process of direct negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement on the basis of relevant Security Council resolutions; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to continue to explore possibilities that might lead to a new momentum in this process of negotiations; called once again upon the leaders of the two communities, in particular the Turkish Cypriot side, to commit themselves to this process of negotiations, to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser and to resume the direct dialogue without further delay; and urged all States to lend their full support to these efforts. (For the full text of resolution 1179 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus on the situation in the country, in particular on the security situation and the resumption of negotiations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, *inter alia*, covered developments in the situation in Cyprus.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 December 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1998/1149) and a letter dated 14 December 1998 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, concerning the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1998/1166). The members also received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on UNFICYP, as well as by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus.

At the **3959th meeting, held on 22 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1998/1149 and Add.1) and a letter dated 14 December 1998 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1166).

The President drew attention to two draft resolutions (S/1998/1207 and S/1998/1208) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3959th meeting, on 22 December 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1207 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1217 (1998).*

By resolution 1217 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 30 June 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1217 (1998), see appendix V.)

Decision: *At the 3959th meeting, on 22 December 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1208 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1218 (1998).*

By resolution 1218 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September 1998 within the framework of his mission of good offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the objectives of promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement and of reducing tension set out by the Secretary-General in his initiative of 30 September 1998, and building on the serious engagement already demonstrated by the two sides, to continue to make progress towards those two objectives, on the basis of relevant Security Council resolutions. (For the full text of resolution 1218 (1998), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 June on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1998/518), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1146 (1997), describing his efforts to reach a settlement of the situation in Cyprus since his report of 12 December 1997 (S/1997/973).

Letter dated 17 June (S/1998/527) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Identical letters dated 18 June (S/1998/543) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 June (S/1998/539) from the representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an aide-mémoire of the same date by the Government of Greece.

Letter dated 19 June (S/1998/542) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 18 June 1998 from the President of Cyprus to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 June (S/1998/559) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 June (S/1998/560) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Addendum dated 29 June (S/1998/488/Add.1) to the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June 1998 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1998/488).

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/586) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 July (S/1998/609) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1998/626) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 9 July (S/1998/622) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 July (S/1998/631) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1998/636) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 15 July (S/1998/651) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 July (S/1998/670) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1998/671) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1998/683) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 July (S/1998/693) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1998/696) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1998/697) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1998/704) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 3 August (S/1998/710) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1998/721) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1998/734) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1998/746) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1998/762) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 20 August (S/1998/779) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1998/812) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1998/826) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made on 31 August 1998 by the President of Cyprus.

Letter dated 2 September (S/1998/832) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1998/858) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1998/859) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an extract on Cyprus from the Final Document of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1998/864) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1998/896) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 30 September (S/1998/909) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 October (S/1998/917) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/935) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1998/950) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1998/973) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/974) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/979) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1998/983) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1998/988) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1998/1001) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1998/1006) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 October (S/1998/1022) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 October (S/1998/1013) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1998/1027) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1037) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1998/1048) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 November (S/1998/1056) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1998/1065) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1998/1074) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1998/1088) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 November (S/1998/1102) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 November (S/1998/1119) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 November (S/1998/1122) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1998/1136) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1998/1137) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 December (S/1998/1145) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 December (S/1998/1148) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 December on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1998/1149), pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent Council resolutions, describing developments during the period from 9 June to 8 December 1998 and bringing up to date the record of the activities of UNFICYP, and recommending that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 June 1999; and addendum dated 22 December (S/1998/1149/Add.1), reporting that the parties concerned had concurred with his recommendation.

Letter dated 7 December (S/1998/1152) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1998/1166) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1998/1171) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1998/1189) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 December (S/1998/1209) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 December (S/1999/4) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 4 January 1999 (S/1999/12) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 13 January (S/1999/57) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1999/80) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1999/137) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 February (S/1999/164) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 February (S/1999/178) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 February (S/1999/206) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1999/218) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 March (S/1999/234) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 8 March (S/1999/256) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1999/282) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1999/283) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1999/310) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1999/321) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1999/355) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1999/385) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 16 April (S/1999/440) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 30 April (S/1999/499) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 May (S/1999/502) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 May (S/1999/532) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/537) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 May (S/1999/545) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 May (S/1999/565) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 May (S/1999/577) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 May (S/1999/598) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 1 June (S/1999/632) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 June on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1999/657), pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent Council resolutions, describing developments during the period from 9 December 1998 to 9 June 1999 and bringing up to date the record of activities of UNFICYP, and recommending that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 December 1999.

Chapter 6
Items relating to the situation in the Middle East

A. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

1. Consideration by the Security Council from 30 June to 13 July 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3900 (30 June 1998); 3904 (13 July 1998).
Resolutions adopted: None.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3900; S/PV.3900 (Resumption); S/PV.3904.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/21.
Consultations of the whole: 17, 19, 23–26 and 30 June; 2, 8, 9 and 13 July 1998; 7 and 9 June 1999.

At the **3900th meeting, held on 30 June 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories", having before it a letter dated 23 June 1998 from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/558).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President draw attention to a letter dated 26 June 1998 from the observer of Palestine (S/1998/587), requesting an invitation to participate in the discussion in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the Council's provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in this regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Palestine to participate in the discussion.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Ibra Deguène Ka.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 29 June 1998 from the representative of Bahrain (S/1998/588), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ali Al-Salafi, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Office of the Permanent Observer for the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Palestine.

The representative of Israel made a statement.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Bahrain, the Russian Federation, Costa Rica, Brazil, China, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Japan, the Gambia, Kenya, France, Gabon, Slovenia and Sweden, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Portugal.

Statements were also made by the representatives of the Sudan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Morocco, Norway, Qatar and Egypt.

The meeting was suspended.

Following the resumption of the meeting on the same date, in response to the request contained in a letter dated 30 June 1998 from the representative of Qatar (S/1998/592), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer for the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to the United Nations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Lebanon.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Jordan, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Mauritania, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Colombia and Cuba.

In accordance with the decisions taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard statements under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the observers for the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Peru, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The representative of Peru made a statement.

At the **3904th meeting, held on 13 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories", having before it the letter dated 23 June 1998 from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/558).

In accordance with the decisions taken at the 3900th meeting, the President invited the representative of Israel and the representative of Palestine to take seats at the Council table.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/21), in which the Council, *inter alia*, recognized the importance and sensitivity of the issue of Jerusalem to all parties and expressed its support for the decision of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel, in accordance with the Declaration of Principles of 13 September 1993, that the permanent status negotiations should cover the issue of Jerusalem; called upon the parties to avoid actions which might prejudice the outcome of those negotiations; in the context of its previous relevant resolutions, considered the decision by the Government of Israel on 21 June 1998 to take steps to broaden the jurisdiction and planning boundaries of Jerusalem a serious and damaging development; therefore called upon the Government of Israel not to proceed with that decision and also not to take any other steps which would prejudice the outcome of the permanent status negotiations; supported the efforts of the United States of America aimed at breaking the stalemate in the peace process; called upon the parties to respond positively to those efforts; noted that the Palestinian side had already given agreement in principle to the United States proposals; and expressed the hope that the permanent status negotiations could resume and progress could be made towards the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/21, see appendix VI.)

2. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999, report of the Secretary-General and request for a meeting

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 18 June (S/1998/535) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 June (S/1998/557) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 June (S/1998/558) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States, the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the decision of the Government of Israel to expand the boundaries of the municipality of Jerusalem and to create "a municipal umbrella" that would include a number of Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

Identical letters dated 26 June (S/1998/579) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States, a statement concerning the decision of the Government of Israel to expand the municipal borders of Jerusalem, issued on 25 June 1998 by the Council of the League of Arab States at its emergency meeting.

Letter dated 26 June (S/1998/587) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/588) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/600) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-seventh session, held at Riyadh on 28 June 1998.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1998/592) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 31 July (S/1998/716) from the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final declaration of the seventeenth session of the Al-Quds Committee, held at Casablanca, Morocco, on 29 and 30 July 1998.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1998/807) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the expansion of settlements in the Golan Heights issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 27 August (S/1998/816) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 8 October (S/1998/932) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1998/1019) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1998/1021) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1998/1024) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1998/1025) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1998/1044) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 November (S/1998/1050), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/52 on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1998/1075) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1998/1101) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1222) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Abu Dhabi declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its nineteenth session, held in Abu Dhabi from 7 to 9 December 1998.

Letter dated 1 February 1999 (S/1999/105) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1999/136) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1999/248) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes thereto adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1998.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1999/308) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventieth session, held at Riyadh on 14 and 15 March 1999.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1999/334) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/348) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Middle East peace process issued on 25 March 1999 by the heads of State and Government of the European Union.

Letter dated 30 March (S/1999/365) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1999/464) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 April (S/1999/474) from the observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 May (S/1999/505) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 29 April 1999 from the President of the Palestinian Authority and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Secretary-General, enclosing a statement by the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Letter dated 3 May (S/1999/507) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 May (S/1999/512) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 7 May (S/1999/525) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 11 May (S/1999/597) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 May (S/1999/587) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1999/640) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

B. The situation in the Middle East

1. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and developments in the Israel-Lebanon sector

(a) Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1122 (1997) of 29 July 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months, until 31 January 1998.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/40) of 29 July 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; expressed its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regretted the loss of civilian life, and urged all parties to exercise restraint.
Resolution 1151 (1998) of 30 January 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 July 1998.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/2) of 30 January 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; expressed its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regretted the loss of civilian life, and urged all parties to exercise restraint.

(b) Consideration by the Security Council from 23 July 1998 to 28 January 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3913 (30 July 1998); 3970 (28 January 1999).

Resolutions adopted: 1188 (1998); 1223 (1999).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/23; S/PRST/1999/4.

Verbatim records: S/PV.3913; S/PV.3970.

Consultations of the whole: 14–16, 20 and 23 July; 16 September; 23 December 1998; 26 January; 24 and 26 February; 2 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 23 July 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/652).

At the **3913th meeting, held on 30 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/1998/652).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/682) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3913th meeting, on 30 July 1998, draft resolution S/1998/682 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1188 (1998).*

By resolution 1188 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 January 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1188 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/23), in which the Council, *inter alia*, again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1998) in all its aspects; expressed its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regretted the loss of civilian life, and urged all parties to exercise restraint. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/23, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military confrontation between a UNIFIL patrol from the Norwegian battalion and the Israeli Defence Forces in Lebanon.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on an Israeli air raid on 22 December 1998 in the Bekaa Valley.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 January 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/1999/61).

At the **3970th meeting, held on 28 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General of UNIFIL (S/1999/61).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/75) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3970th meeting, on 28 January 1999, draft resolution S/1999/75 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1223 (1999).*

By resolution 1223 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 July 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1223 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/4), along the lines of the statement of 30 July 1998 (S/PRST/1998/23). (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/4, see appendix VI.)

(c) Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 16 June (S/1998/522) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1998/570) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 23 June 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 June (S/1998/584) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 July on UNIFIL (S/1998/652), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1151 (1998), describing developments since his report of 20 January 1998 (S/1998/53) and recommending that the Council accede to the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the mandate of UNIFIL for another period of six months, until 31 January 1999.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1998/666) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 August (S/1998/738) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1998/900) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1998/975) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing, following the usual consultations, that India be added to the list of Member States providing military personnel to UNIFIL.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1998/976) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 16 October 1998 (S/1998/975) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1998/989) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1030) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 November (S/1998/1070) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 December (S/1998/1161) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1998/1215) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 December (S/1998/1230) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 January 1999 (S/1999/6) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 January (S/1999/22) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 January (S/1999/23) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 January (S/1999/33) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 January on UNIFIL (S/1999/61), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1188 (1998), describing developments since his last report (S/1998/652), and recommending that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for another period of six months, until 31 July 1999.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1999/69) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 February (S/1999/146) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the national follow-up committee for the support of Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons to the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon, and enclosures.

Letter dated 12 February (S/1999/150) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 February (S/1999/158) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 February (S/1999/172 and Corr.1) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 February (S/1999/185) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 March (S/1999/257) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 March (S/1999/300) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1999/326) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1999/333) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1999/399) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1999/430) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1999/463) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 April (S/1999/459) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 7 May (S/1999/525) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 May (S/1999/586) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

2. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(a) Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1139 (1997) of 21 November 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, until 31 May 1998.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/53) of 21 November 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, stated that paragraph 9 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/1997/884) reflected the view of the Security Council.
Resolution 1169 (1998) of 27 May 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 30 November 1998.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/15) of 27 May 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, stated that paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/1998/391) reflected the view of the Security Council.

(b) Consideration by the Security Council from 24 November 1998 to 27 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3947 (25 November 1998); 4009 (27 May 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1211 (1998); 1243 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/33; S/PRST/1999/15.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3947; S/PV.4009.
Consultations of the whole: 24 November 1998; 27 May 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 24 November 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1998/1073), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **3947th meeting, held on 25 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/1998/1073).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1115) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3947th meeting, on 25 November 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1115 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1211 (1998).*

By resolution 1211 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 31 May 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1211 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/33), in which the Council, *inter alia*, stated that the statement in paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/1998/1073) reflected the view of the Security Council. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/33, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 May 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/1999/575).

At the **4009th meeting, held on 27 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/1999/575).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/609) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4009th meeting, on 27 May 1999, draft resolution S/1999/609 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1243 (1999).*

By resolution 1243 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 30 November 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1243 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement (S/PRST/1999/15), in which the Council, *inter alia*, stated that the statement in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/1999/575) reflected the view of the

Security Council. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/15, see appendix VI.)

(c) Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1998/807) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the expansion of settlements in the Golan Heights issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 14 September (S/1998/873) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Brigadier General Cameron Ross (Canada) to the post of Force Commander of UNDOF.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1998/874) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 14 September 1998 (S/1998/873) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 November on UNDOF (S/1998/1073), describing the activities of UNDOF during the period from 15 May to 14 November 1998 in pursuance of the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974), and recommending that the mandate of UNDOF be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1999.

Letter dated 5 March 1999 (S/1999/248) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes thereto adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1998.

Identical letters dated 7 May (S/1999/525) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 May on UNDOF (S/1999/575), describing the activities of UNDOF during the period from 15 November 1998 to 15 May 1999 in pursuance of the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974) and extended in subsequent resolutions, and recommending that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1999.

3. Other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

(a) Consideration by the Security Council on 9 September 1998

Meetings of the Council: None.
Resolutions adopted: None.
Presidential statements: None.
Verbatim records: None.
Consultations of the whole: 9 September; 23 October 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 9 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, *inter alia*, covered his meeting with the President of the Palestinian Authority and the impasse in the peace process.

(b) Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/600) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-seventh session, held at Riyadh on 28 June 1998.

Letter dated 17 July (S/1998/679) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing, following the usual consultations, that Slovakia and Slovenia be added to the list of States providing military observers to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

Letter dated 22 July (S/1998/680) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 17 July 1998 (S/1998/679) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 31 August (S/1998/822) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 20 October (S/1998/984) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1998/1021) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 November (S/1998/1024) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 November (S/1998/1050), submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/52 on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

Letter dated 19 November (S/1998/1101) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1222) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Abu Dhabi declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its nineteenth session, held in Abu Dhabi from 7 to 9 December 1998.

Letter dated 1 February 1999 (S/1999/105) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1999/248) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes thereto adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1998.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1999/308) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventieth session, held at Riyadh on 14 and 15 March 1999.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/348) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Middle East peace process issued on 25 March 1999 by the heads of State and Government of the European Union.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1999/464) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 7 May (S/1999/525) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 7

Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. The situation in Croatia

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1119 (1997) of 14 July 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 January 1998.

Resolution 1120 (1997) of 14 July 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the plan for restructuring the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES), as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997 (S/1997/487), in particular the proposal for achieving the drawdown of the UNTAES military component by 15 October 1997; and decided to extend the mandate of UNTAES until 15 January 1998, as envisaged in its resolution 1079 (1996) and in the Basic Agreement on the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex).

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/45) of 18 September 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, called upon the Government of Croatia to meet its obligations and commitments and to take immediate action to remove all administrative and legal obstacles to the two-way return of all displaced persons and refugees; to ensure security and social and economic opportunity, including property rights, for all returnees; to take effective measures to prevent harassment of returnees; to implement measures to establish effective local government administrations; to ensure the regular payment of benefits to all pension and welfare recipients and open Croatian pension offices in the region; to ensure further economic reintegration; to initiate a country-wide public programme of national reconciliation and curb media attacks on ethnic groups; and to implement fully and fairly the amnesty law and cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/48) of 20 October 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, called upon the Government of Croatia to give immediate effect to recent decisions of the Constitutional Court regarding the Law on the Temporary Takeover and Administration of Specified Property, and to take further action to promote the safe return of owners to their homes and the resolution of the issue of lost tenancy rights, including ensuring access to reconstruction assistance.

Resolution 1145 (1997) of 19 December 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, noted the termination of the mandate of UNTAES on 15 January 1998; decided to establish, with effect from 16 January 1998, a support group of 180 civilian police monitors, for a single period of up to nine months as recommended by the Secretary-General, to continue to monitor the performance of the Croatian police in the Danube region, particularly in connection with the return of displaced persons, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 4 December 1997 (S/1997/953) and in response to the request by the Government of Croatia; and decided also that the support group would assume responsibility for those UNTAES personnel and United Nations-owned assets needed for its use in fulfilment of its mandate.

Resolution 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 July 1998.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/3) of 13 February 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the successful completion of UNTAES; called upon the Government of Croatia to intensify its efforts to promote full reintegration of the region; and strongly supported the closest possible cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in particular between the OSCE mission and the support group and other United Nations offices and agencies in Croatia as envisaged by the Secretary-General, and, to that end, encouraged the support group and the OSCE mission to keep each other fully informed.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/6) of 6 March 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its concern at the Croatian Government's lack of compliance with obligations assumed under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex), the Croatian Government's letter of 13 January 1997 (S/1997/27, annex) and the agreement of 23 April 1997 between UNTAES, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Croatian Government concerning the return of refugees and displaced persons.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 18 June 1998 to 27 April 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3901 (2 July 1998); 3907 (15 July 1998); 3941 (6 November 1998); 3966 (15 January 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1183 (1998); 1222 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/19; S/PRST/1998/32.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3901; S/PV.3907; S/PV.3941; S/PV.3966.
Consultations of the whole: 18 and 30 June; 2, 9, 14 and 15 July; 16 and 28 September; 14 and 20 October; 5 and 6 November 1998; 13–15 January; 20–22, 27 and 28 April 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 18 June 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General of 11 June 1998 on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/500). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report and updated members on recent developments in Croatia.

At the **3901st meeting, held on 2 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/500).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/19), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the adoption by the Government of Croatia, on 20 June 1998, of a nationwide Programme for the Return and Accommodation of Displaced Persons, Refugees and Resettled Persons (S/1998/589) and called for its prompt and full implementation at all levels, including the abolition of discriminatory property laws and the establishment of effective mechanisms allowing owners to recover their property; stressed the importance of the prompt and full implementation of the Programme on Reconciliation at all levels throughout Croatia and of preventing and responding to incidents of harassment and unlawful evictions; called upon the Government of Croatia to improve police response to ethnically related incidents, evictions and housing intimidation cases and to take other measures to strengthen public confidence in the police, including through public information and police preventive action; stressed the importance of the implementation of the guidelines issued by the Ministry of the Interior on 9 January 1998 and the institution of a community policing programme by the Ministry; and welcomed the decision of the OSCE Permanent Council of 25 June 1998 to deploy civilian police monitors to assume, from 15 October 1998, the responsibilities of the United Nations Police Support Group. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/19, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 July 1998, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) (S/1998/578).

At the **3907th meeting, held on 15 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/1998/578).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Croatia, Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/642) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3907th meeting, on 15 July 1998, draft resolution S/1998/642 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1183 (1998).*

By resolution 1183 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 January 1999; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 15 October 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and in particular on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences, and in that context on the possible adaptation of UNMOP. (For the full text of resolution 1183 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 September 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/887). The members also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the activities of the Support Group.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 October 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/1998/939). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in the UNMOP area of responsibility.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 November 1998, the members of the Council took up the final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/1004). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report and updated members on the transition of the police monitoring responsibilities to OSCE.

At the **3941st meeting, held on 6 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", having before it the final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/1004).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/32), in which the Council welcomed the final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/1004), and in particular his description of the successful conclusion of the Support Group mandate and the smooth transition of responsibilities to the police monitoring programme of OSCE; and expressed its full support for OSCE, which had assumed the role of the Support Group. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/32, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 January 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/1999/16), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **3966th meeting, held on 15 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/1999/16).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Croatia, Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/39) submitted by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3966th meeting, on 15 January 1999, draft resolution S/1999/39 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1222 (1999).*

By resolution 1222 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 July 1999; welcomed the improvement in cooperation between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Nations military observers and the decrease in the number of serious incidents; and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the improved cooperation and reduction in tensions in Prevlaka as described in his report, to consider possible reductions, without prejudice to the main operational activities of UNMOP, focusing on the possibility of reducing the number of military observers to as few as 22, in line with the reconsideration of the concept of operations of UNMOP and the existing security regime and the desirability of closing the Mission when appropriate. (For the full text of resolution 1222 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 April 1999, the members of the Council took up the Secretary-General's report on UNMOP (S/1999/404). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Prevlaka peninsula, in particular violations of the Prevlaka demilitarized zone and the direct bilateral talks between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to settle their dispute over Prevlaka.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 April 1999, the members of the Council received an update by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Prevlaka, in particular the situation and incidents in the demilitarized zone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and the demilitarized zone.

3. Communications received from 18 June 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 18 June 1998 (S/1998/533) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a draft agreement between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia proposing a permanent solution to the security issue of Prevlaka.

Letter dated 22 June (S/1998/563) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Graeme Roger Williams (New Zealand) as the Chief Military Observer of UNMOP.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1998/564) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 22 June 1998 (S/1998/563) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the intention contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 June on UNMOP (S/1998/578), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1147 (1998), describing the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and progress made by Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement that would peacefully resolve their differences, and recommending that the mandate of UNMOP be extended for a further period of six months, until 15 January 1999.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/589) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Programme for the Return and Accommodation of Displaced Persons, Refugees and Exiled Persons, adopted on 26 June 1998 by the Croatian State Parliament.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1998/593) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 24 June 1998 from the President of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1998/617) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1998/632) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a draft agreement between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of

Croatia on the permanent settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka, with an explanatory note.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 September on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/887), submitted pursuant to the statement of 2 July 1998 of the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/19), describing the activities of the Support Group and giving an assessment of the situation in the Danube region since his report of 11 June 1998 (S/1998/500), as well as details of arrangements for the termination of the mandate of the Support Group by 15 October 1998.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 October on UNMOP (S/1998/939), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1183 (1998), describing the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and progress made by Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement that would peacefully resolve their differences on the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1998/961) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 13 October 1998 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/964) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Final report of the Secretary-General dated 27 October on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/1004), providing an assessment of the situation in the Danube region of Croatia since his last report (S/1998/887).

Letter dated 24 November (S/1998/1118) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Agreement on the Establishment of Special Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed on 22 November 1998 by the President of Croatia and the President and Vice-President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the Agreement on Free Transit through the Territory of Croatia to and from the Port of Ploce and through the Territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Neum, signed on 22 November 1998 by the President of Croatia and the President of the collective presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 24 December (S/1998/1225) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council and a memorandum on the negotiating position of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in connection with the region of Prevlaka and the preservation of the security system of the United Nations.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 6 January 1999 on UNMOP (S/1999/16), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1183 (1998), describing developments since his last report (S/1998/939) and recommending that the mandate of UNMOP be extended until 15 July 1999, without change to its concept of operations.

Letter dated 7 January (S/1999/19 and Corr.1) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 December 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1999/42) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 January (S/1999/84) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 March (S/1999/291) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 March (S/1999/313) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the status of the negotiations with the Republic of Croatia on the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 9 April on UNMOP (S/1999/404), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1222 (1999) and describing developments since his last report (S/1999/16).

Letter dated 20 April (S/1999/444) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 April (S/1999/471) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 April (S/1999/480) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 May (S/1999/501) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/546) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

B. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1144 (1997) of 19 December 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), including the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1998, which would be renewed for a further period unless there were significant changes to the security arrangements as provided by the multinational stabilization force (SFOR); and decided also that the Task Force should continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996 (S/1996/1012, annex) and of the Sintra and Bonn meetings and as agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

President statement (S/PRST/1998/7) of 19 March 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the announcement of the decision on 15 March 1998 relating to Brcko by the Arbitral Tribunal pursuant to article V of annex 2 to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively "the Peace Agreement", S/1995/999, annex) and to the award of 14 February 1997 (S/1997/126); and called upon the parties to annex 2 of the Peace Agreement to implement the decision without delay, as they were obliged to do.

Resolution 1168 (1998) of 21 May 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to authorize an increase in the strength of the International Police Task Force by 30 posts, to a total authorized strength of 2,057.

Resolution 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, authorized the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational stabilization force as established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996) under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement; also authorized Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of the Force or to assist it in carrying out its mission; recognized the right of the Force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack; authorized the Member States acting under paragraph 10 of the resolution, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures established by the Commander of SFOR, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic; and, reaffirming the legal basis in the Charter of the United Nations on which the International Police Task Force was given its mandate in resolution 1035 (1995), decided to extend the mandate of UNMIBH, which included the Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1999.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 16 July 1998 to 17 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3909 (16 July 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1184 (1998).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3909.
Consultations of the whole: 19 June; 14–16 and 27 July; 16 and 18 September; 26 October; 10 and 18 November; 29 December 1998; 23 February; 23, 26 and 30 March; 8 and 20 April; 17 May 1999.

At the **3909th meeting, held on 16 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", having before it the reports of the Secretary-General of 12 March and 10 June 1998 on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1998/227 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and S/1998/491).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/648) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3909th meeting, on 16 July 1998, draft resolution S/1998/648 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1184 (1998).*

By resolution 1184 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, approved the establishment by UNMIBH of a programme to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as part of an overall programme of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative, in the light of the Peace Agreement, the recommendations of the Peace Implementation Conference in Bonn and the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board in Luxembourg and the recommendations of the High Representative; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on the implementation of the programme to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina through his reports on the implementation of the mandate of UNMIBH as a whole. (For the full text of resolution 1184 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina on the latest developments there. The members of the Council also took up the report of the High Representative (S/1998/643, appendix).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the elections held on 12 and 13 September 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 October 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the High Representative (S/1998/947, appendix). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the High Representative on the latest developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the elections held on 12 and 13 September 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 November 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/1998/862). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina introduced the report and also briefed the members of the Council on the judicial and police reforms in the country, as well as on the activities of the human rights office of the Mission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 December 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/1998/1174). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the annual ministerial meeting of the Peace Implementation Council, held at Madrid on 15 and 16 December 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 February 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the High Representative (S/1999/139, annex). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the High Representative on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the progress in the implementation of the peace process.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 March 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/1999/248). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on planning for the implementation of the police aspects of the final arbitration award for the Brcko area; the political tensions in Republika Srpska following the removal of the President by the High Representative, and the possible impact of developments in Kosovo on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the incident described in the letter dated 26 March 1999 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/341), as well as the worsening security situation in the Republika Srpska following the military action in Yugoslavia of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the closure by SFOR of a railway in Rijeka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, to deny Yugoslav forces entry into and transit through Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular on the security, humanitarian and political situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the impact of NATO activities in and around the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 May 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the High Representative (S/1999/524, annex). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the High Representative on the latest developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the progress in the implementation of the peace process, reaction to the removal from office of the President of Republika Srpska and the announcement of the Final Arbitration Award for Brcko, as well as the effects on the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the NATO air strikes against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

3. Communications received from 17 June 1998 to 15 June 1999, reports of the Secretary-General and request for a meeting

Letter dated 17 June 1998 (S/1998/528) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 May 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO, enclosing the sixteenth report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1998/643) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of the High Representative for the period from April to June 1998.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1998/659) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 15 July 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the eighteenth report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1998/732) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 6 August 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the nineteenth report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1998/868) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 September on UNMIBH (S/1998/862), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1174 (1998), summarizing the activities of UNMIBH since his report of 10 June 1998 (S/1998/491), and describing the activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina until 11 September 1998.

Letter dated 18 September (S/1998/897) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 16 September 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the twentieth report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1998/947) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 October 1998 from the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-

General, enclosing the report of the High Representative for the period from July to September 1998.

Letter dated 21 October (S/1998/985) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 October 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the twenty-first report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1998/1010) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint declaration made by the Heads of Government of the Countries of South-Eastern Europe at their meeting held at Antalya, Turkey, on 12 and 13 October 1998.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1998/1072) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 November 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the twenty-second report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 24 November (S/1998/1118) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Agreement on the Establishment of Special Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed on 22 November 1998 by the President of Croatia and the President and Vice-President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the Agreement on Free Transit through the Territory of Croatia to and from the Port of Ploce and through the Territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Neum, signed on 22 November 1998 by the President of Croatia and the President of the collective presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1998/1165) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1998/1167) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 December 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the twenty-third report on the operations of SFOR.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 December on UNMIBH (S/1998/1174), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1174 (1998), summarizing the activities of the Mission since his last report (S/1998/862) and providing an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 15 January 1999 (S/1999/48) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 January 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 10 February (S/1999/139) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 February 1999 from the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of the High Representative for the period from October to December 1998.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1999/212) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 February 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1999/248) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes thereto adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1998.

Letter dated 7 March (S/1999/243) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal on Brcko, issued on 6 March 1999 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 8 March (S/1999/253) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the removal from office of the President of Republika Srpska by the High Representative, issued on 5 March 1999 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1999/263) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Brcko issued on 5 March 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 11 March (S/1999/270) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1999/287) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Colonel Detlef Buwitt (Germany) as Commissioner of the International Police Task Force.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 March on UNMIBH (S/1999/284), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1174 (1998), summarizing the activities of UNMIBH since his last report (S/1998/1174) and providing an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1999/288) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 12 March 1999 (S/1999/287) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1999/290) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 March 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/341) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an emergency meeting of the Security Council to address an "aggression" by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/349) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying the support of the Contact Group of OIC on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo for the request by the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina for an emergency meeting of the Security Council to address the issue of the violations of the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1999/372) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 April (S/1999/419) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 April 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1999/492) from the representative of Spain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration adopted by the Peace Implementation Council at its meeting held at Madrid on 15 and 16 December 1998.

Letter dated 6 May (S/1999/524) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 5 May 1999 from the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of the High Representative for the period from January to March 1999.

Letter dated 7 May (S/1999/531) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/538) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1999/626) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 May (S/1999/629) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1999/642) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 June on UNMIBH (S/1999/670), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1174 (1998), summarizing the activities of UNMIBH since his last report (S/1999/284) and providing an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period.

C. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1140 (1997) of 28 November 1997	The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) for an additional period terminating on 4 December 1997.
Resolution 1142 (1997) of 4 December 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNPREDEP for a final period, until 31 August 1998, with the withdrawal of the military component immediately thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 June 1998 on the modalities of the termination of UNPREDEP including practical steps for the complete withdrawal of the military component immediately after 31 August 1998, and to submit recommendations on the type of international presence that would be most appropriate for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia after that date.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 26 June 1998 to 25 February 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3911 (21 July 1998); 3982 (25 February 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1186 (1998).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3911; S/PV.3982.
Consultations of the whole: 26 June; 20 and 21 July; 14 October 1998; 2 and 23–25 February; 16 March; 20 April 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 26 June 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General of 1 June 1998 on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (S/1998/454 and Corr.1).

At the **3911th meeting, held on 21 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the former Republic of Macedonia", having before it two reports of the Secretary-General on UNPREDEP (S/1998/454 and Corr.1 and S/1998/644).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Austria, Germany, Italy and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/668) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Austria (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement).

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Slovenia, Japan, Brazil, China and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3911th meeting, on 21 July 1998, draft resolution S/1998/668 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1186 (1998).*

By resolution 1186 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to authorize an increase in the troop strength of UNPREDEP up to 1,050 and to extend the current mandate of UNPREDEP for a period of six months, until 28 February 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary-General any developments which could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including the task of monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows and other activities prohibited under resolution 1160 (1998). (For the full text of resolution 1186 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the outgoing Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on the activities of UNPREDEP.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 February 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNPREDEP (S/1999/161), in which, *inter alia*, he suggested that the Security Council consider the extension of the presence of UNPREDEP, with its existing mandate and composition, for a further period of six months, until 31 August 1999, on the understanding that it would review its decision should the discussion referred to in paragraph 32 of the report result in developments which would affect the role and responsibilities of UNPREDEP. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

At the **3982nd meeting, held on 25 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNPREDEP (S/1999/161).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bulgaria, Germany, Italy and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/201) submitted by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which read:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in particular its resolutions 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992, in which it addressed possible developments which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory, 1142 (1997) of 4 December 1997 and 1186 (1998) of 21 July 1998,
>
> "*Recalling also* its resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, in which it decided that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, of arms and related *matériel* of all types and shall prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there, and its resolutions 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998 and 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998, in which it expressed its concern at the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,
>
> "*Underlining* the continuing importance of the role of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in monitoring the border areas and reporting to the Secretary-General on any developments which could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and by its presence deterring threats and preventing clashes, including monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows within its area of responsibility,
>
> "*Commending* the personnel of UNPREDEP for their dedication in the continued performance of their mandate and for their contribution to the maintenance of peace and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in the region,
>
> "*Reiterating its call* on the Governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to implement in full their agreement of 8 April 1996 (S/1996/291, annex), in particular regarding the demarcation of their mutual border,
>
> "*Taking note* of the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General of 29 January 1999 regarding the extension of the mandate of UNPREDEP (S/1999/108),
>
> "*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 12 February 1999 (S/1999/161),
>
> "*Reaffirming* its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,
>
> "1. *Decides* to extend the current mandate of UNPREDEP for a period of six months until 31 August 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary-General any developments which could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including the tasks of monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows and other

activities that are prohibited under resolution 1160 (1998);

"2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter."

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Argentina.

The representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made a statement.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3982nd meeting, on 25 February 1999, draft resolution S/1999/201 received 13 votes in favour (Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, France, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), 1 against (China) and 1 abstention (Russian Federation), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.*

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Slovenia and China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Canada.

Following the completion of the voting procedure, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement) and Bulgaria.

The representative of China made a further statement.

3. Communications received from 9 July 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 9 July 1998 (S/1998/627) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 July on UNPREDEP (S/1998/644), submitted further to paragraph 5 of his report of 1 June 1998 (S/1998/454), recommending, taking into account his recommendations set forth in paragraphs 7 to 9 of the report, that the Security Council might wish to consider the extension of the mandate of UNPREDEP for a further period of six months, until 28 February 1999.

Letter dated 9 September (S/1998/853) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him, following the usual consultations, that it was his intention to appoint Brigadier General Ove Johnny Strømberg (Norway) as the Force Commander of UNPREDEP.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1998/854) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 9 September 1998 (S/1998/853) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1998/1191) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Fernando Valenzuela Marzo (Spain) as his Special Representative for UNPREDEP.

Letter dated 18 December (S/1998/1192) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 16 December 1998 (S/1998/1191) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 2 February 1999 (S/1999/108) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 29 January 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 February on UNPREDEP (S/1999/161) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1186 (1998), describing developments in the mission area since his last two reports (S/1998/454 and S/1998/644), and suggesting that the Security Council might wish to consider extending the presence of UNPREDEP, with its existing mandate and composition, for a further period of six months, until 31 August 1999, on the understanding that it would review its decision should the discussions referred to in paragraph 33 of the report result in developments which would affect the role and responsibilities of UNPREDEP.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1999/271) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 March (S/1999/275) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1999/636) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press communiqué issued on 27 May 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

D. Items relating to the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

1. Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(a) Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided that all States should, for the purposes of fostering peace and stability in Kosovo, prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels and aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types and should prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there; also decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to implement the resolution; invited OSCE to keep the Secretary-General informed on the situation in Kosovo and on measures taken by that organization in that regard; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed and to report on the situation in Kosovo and the implementation of the resolution no later than 30 days following its adoption and every 30 days thereafter; decided to review the situation on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General, which would take into account the assessments of, *inter alia*, the Contact Group, OSCE and the European Union; and decided also to reconsider the prohibitions imposed by the resolution, including action to terminate them, following receipt of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, cooperating in a constructive manner with the Contact Group, had fulfilled conditions set out in the resolution to resolve the conflict.

(b) Consideration by the Security Council from 11 August 1998 to 5 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3918 (24 August 1998); 3930 (23 September 1998); 3937 (24 October 1998); 3967 (19 January 1999); 3974 (29 January 1999).

Resolutions adopted: 1199 (1998); 1203 (1998).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/25; S/PRST/1999/2; S/PRST/1999/5.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3918; S/PV.3930; S/PV.3937; S/PV.3967; S/PV.3974.
Consultations of the whole: 17 June; 11, 13, 17, 19–21 and 24 August; 10, 22, 23, 28 and

30 September; 1, 2, 5, 6, 13, 21–24 and 28 October; 19 November; 11 December 1998; 7, 11, 12, 18, 19, 21, 28 and 29 January; 2–4, 9, 11, 17 and 23 February; 8, 15 and 16 March; 5–9, 12–16, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 27–30 April; 4–7 and 11–13 May 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 11 August 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) (S/1998/712). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the worsening situation in Kosovo.

At the **3918th meeting, held on 24 August 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223)
>
> "Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)",

having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/712).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/25), in which the Council, *inter alia*, shared the concern of the Secretary-General that the continuation or further escalation of the conflict in Kosovo had dangerous implications for the stability of the region; called for an immediate ceasefire; reaffirmed the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and urged the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue leading to an end to the violence and a negotiated political solution to the issue of Kosovo; and supported in that context the efforts of the Contact Group, including its initiatives to engage the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership in discussions on the future status of Kosovo. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/25, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 September 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) (S/1998/834). The members of the Council also received a briefing on the humanitarian situation in Kosovo by the Special Envoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the former Yugoslavia.

At the **3930th meeting, held on 23 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223)
>
> "Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)",

having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/834 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/882) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and China.

Decision: *At the 3930th meeting, on 23 September 1998, draft resolution S/1998/882 was adopted as resolution 1199(1998) by 14 votes in favour (Bahrain, Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (China).*

By resolution 1199 (1998), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, demanded that all parties, groups and individuals immediately cease hostilities and maintain a ceasefire in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which would enhance the prospects for a meaningful dialogue between the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership and reduce the risks of a humanitarian catastrophe; called upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue without preconditions and with international involvement, and to a clear timetable, leading to an end of the crisis and to a negotiated political solution to the issue of Kosovo; demanded further that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in addition to the measures called for under resolution 1160 (1998), implement immediately the concrete measures specified in resolution 1199 (1998) towards achieving a political solution to the situation in Kosovo as contained in the Contact Group statement of 12 June 1998; and decided, should the concrete measures demanded in resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) not be taken, to consider further action and additional measures to maintain or restore peace and stability in the region. (For the full text of resolution 1199 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 1 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the humanitarian situation in Kosovo and the outcome of the five-day mission undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Belgrade, Pristina, Montenegro and Albania.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 October 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) (S/1998/912). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Kosovo, in particular on the refugees and internally displaced persons and the humanitarian situation.

At the **3937th meeting, held on 24 October 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223)
>
> "Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)",

having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/912).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Germany, Italy, Poland and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/992) submitted by Bahrain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard statements by the representative of Poland, for the current Chairmanship-in-Office of OSCE, and by the representative of Ukraine.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Bahrain, Portugal, Costa Rica, Sweden, Slovenia, Kenya, the Gambia, Japan, Gabon, Brazil and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Decision: *At the 3937th meeting, on 24 October 1998, draft resolution S/1998/992 was adopted as resolution 1203 (1998) by 13 votes in favour (Bahrain, Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 2 abstentions (China, Russian Federation).*

By resolution 1203 (1998), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, endorsed and supported the agreements signed in Belgrade on 16 October 1998 between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and OSCE, and on 15 October 1998 between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and NATO, concerning the verification of compliance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all others concerned in Kosovo with the requirements of its resolution 1199 (1998); demanded the full and prompt implementation of those agreements by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; noted the endorsement by the Government of Serbia of the accord reached by the

President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United States of America Special Envoy (S/1998/953, annex), and the public commitment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to complete negotiations on a framework for a political settlement by 2 November 1998, and called for the full implementation of those commitments; and demanded immediate action from the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to cooperate with international efforts to improve the humanitarian situation and to avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe. (For the full text of resolution 1203 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China, the United States of America and France.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 November 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General, submitted pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) (S/1998/1068). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Secretariat on the humanitarian and refugee situation in Kosovo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 December 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) (S/1998/1147). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Kosovo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 January 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) (S/1998/1221). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Secretariat on the latest developments in Kosovo, in particular the security and humanitarian situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the incident that occurred in the village of Racak in Kosovo on 15 January 1999.

At the **3967th meeting, held on 19 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223)
>
> "Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/2), in which the Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the massacre of Kosovo Albanians in the village of Racak in southern Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on 15 January 1999, as reported by the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission; emphasized the need for an urgent and full investigation of the facts; urgently called upon the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to work with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission to ensure that those responsible were brought to justice; and called upon the parties to cease immediately all acts of violence and to engage in talks on a lasting settlement. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/2, see appendix VI.)

At the **3974th meeting, held on 29 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223)
>
> "Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/5), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its deep concern at the escalating violence in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; reiterated its concern about attacks on civilians; underlined the need for a full and unhindered investigation of such actions; welcomed and supported the decisions of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (the Contact Group), following their meeting in London on 29 January 1999 (S/1999/96), which aimed at reaching a political settlement between the parties and established a framework and timetable for that purpose; and reiterated its full support for international efforts, including those of the Contact Group and the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission, to reduce tensions in Kosovo and facilitate a political settlement on the basis of substantial autonomy and equality for all citizens and ethnic communities in Kosovo and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Kosovo Albanians and other communities in Kosovo. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/5, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 February 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) (S/1999/99). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the security and humanitarian situation in Kosovo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on the situation in Kosovo and the meeting at Rambouillet, France.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 March 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) (S/1999/216).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 April 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the high-level contacts of the Secretary-General regarding the situation in Kosovo, as well as the humanitarian situation there and the plight of refugees.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Kosovo, and the meeting between the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milosevic, and Ibrahim Rugova.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the alleged bombing of a refugee convoy in Kosovo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 April 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Secretary-General on his initiative on Kosovo and his high-level contacts in that regard, and by the Secretariat on the plight of refugees and displaced persons from Kosovo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in and around Kosovo and on the visit of his Deputy to the region.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his latest efforts to help facilitate a political settlement to the crisis in Kosovo, in particular his recent discussions with a number of world leaders and his intention to appoint two special envoys for the Balkans.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the plight of refugees and displaced persons from Kosovo.

(c) Communications received from 17 June 1998 to 15 June 1999, reports of the Secretary-General and requests for meetings

Letter dated 17 June 1998 (S/1998/526) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement adopted in Moscow on 16 June 1998 by the President of the Russian Federation and the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 19 June (S/1998/554) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 9 June 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1998/567) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued in London on 12 June 1998 by the Foreign Ministers of the Contact Group after their meeting with the Foreign Ministers of Canada and Japan.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/600) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-seventh session, held at Riyadh on 28 June 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 2 July (S/1998/608) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), describing developments in Kosovo since his report of 4 June 1998 (S/1998/470), and enclosing letters dated 11, 18, 23 and 30 June 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO, the Secretary-General of the Western European Union, the Acting President and the Secretary of the Danube Commission, and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively, to the Secretary-General; as well as information, *inter alia*, on measures taken by OSCE.

Letter dated 9 July (S/1998/657) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 8 July 1998 by the Contact Group.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1998/654) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1998/675) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 5 August (S/1998/712) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), describing developments in Kosovo since his last report (S/1998/608); and enclosing information, *inter alia*, on measures taken by OSCE, as well as the report of the technical assessment mission on its visit to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 14 to 22 July 1998 and a letter dated 14 July 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1998/757) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 September (S/1998/834) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), providing information on the implementation of the resolution and developments in the humanitarian situation in Kosovo since his last report (S/1998/712); and addendum dated 21 September (S/1998/834/Add.1) containing, *inter alia*, information on measures taken by OSCE.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 3 October (S/1998/912) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998), describing developments since his last report (S/1998/834) and providing information, *inter alia*, on measures taken by OSCE.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1998/921) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 4 October 1998 by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1998/923) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a declaration issued on 1 October 1998 by the Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the States members of OIC.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1998/941) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press statement issued on 5 October 1998 by the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1998/953) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the endorsement by the Government of Serbia of the accord reached by the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Special Envoy of the United States of America.

Letter dated 14 October (S/1998/966) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him, following consultations with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that it was his intention to send an interdepartmental mission to Yugoslavia to assess developments on the ground and the possible modalities for coordinating the activities of OSCE and United Nations agencies.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1998/955) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the agreement between the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Special Envoy of the United States of America, issued on 14 October 1998 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1998/959) from the representative of Poland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting decision 259 adopted on 15 October 1998 by the Permanent Council of OSCE.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1998/962) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the agreement between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and OSCE on the Kosovo Verification Mission, signed at Belgrade on 16 October 1998.

Letter dated 16 October (S/1998/963) from the representative of Canada addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/964) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/967) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 14 October 1998 (S/1998/966) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/978) from the representative of Poland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 October 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland to the Secretary-General, conveying the agreement between OSCE and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the Kosovo Verification Mission.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1998/991) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Kosovo Verification Mission Agreement between NATO and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, signed at Belgrade on 15 October 1998.

Letter dated 23 October (S/1998/993) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the meeting between the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo and Metohija.

Letter dated 26 October (S/1998/994) from the representative of Poland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting decision 263, concerning the establishment of the Kosovo Verification Mission, adopted on 5 October 1998 by the Permanent Council of OSCE.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1998/1009) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on a comprehensive approach to Kosovo issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1998/1010) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint declaration made by the Heads of Government of the Countries of South-Eastern Europe at their meeting held at Antalya, Turkey, on 12 and 13 October 1998.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1998/1040) from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1998/1051) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued by the Ministry of Justice of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the alleged refusal of Yugoslavia to issue visas to officials of the International Tribunal.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 November (S/1998/1068) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998), providing information on the situation in Kosovo since his last report (S/1998/912), including the activities of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998), the comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by that resolution and the United Nations Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and enclosing information, *inter alia*, on measures taken by OSCE, as well as a letter dated 27 October 1998 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 13 November (S/1998/1089) from the representative of Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement adopted on 12 November 1998 by the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of Belarus.

Letter dated 2 December (S/1998/1138) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a memorandum dated 1 December 1998 on the situation in Kosovo and Metohija.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December (S/1998/1147) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998), describing the situation in Kosovo since his last report (S/1998/1068) and enclosing information, *inter alia*, on measures taken by OSCE.

Letter dated 10 December (S/1998/1154) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1998/1187) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 December (S/1998/1204) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, providing information on the alleged use of stolen Netherlands armoured personnel carriers in Kosovo.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 December (S/1998/1221) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998), describing the situation in Kosovo since his last report (S/1998/1147) and enclosing information, *inter alia*, on measures taken by OSCE, and the Oslo ministerial draft statement on Kosovo.

Letter dated 28 December (S/1998/1231) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General and enclosing an aide-mémoire of the same date on the political situation in Kosovo and Metohija.

Letter dated 2 January 1999 (S/1999/2) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 January (S/1999/24) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 January (S/1999/55) from the representative of Albania addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 January (S/1999/50) from the representative of Albania addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the massacre of ethnic Albanians in the village of Racak, Kosovo.

Letter dated 17 January (S/1999/51) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made on 16 January 1999 by the President of Serbia.

Letter dated 18 January (S/1999/52) from the representative of Albania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 January 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 January (S/1999/56) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway and Chairman-in-Office of OSCE.

Letter dated 18 January (S/1999/58) from the representative of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning recent events in Kosovo, issued on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1999/76) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Islamic Group.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1999/77) from the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date after the meeting in Moscow of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Letter dated 29 January (S/1999/96) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (the Contact Group) following their meeting in London on the same date.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 January (S/1999/99) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998), describing the situation in Kosovo since his last report (S/1998/1221) and enclosing information, *inter alia*, on measures taken by OSCE and a letter dated 22 January 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 February (S/1999/107) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council, requesting that an emergency meeting of the Security Council be convened "in order to take appropriate measures ... to prevent aggression" against Yugoslavia following the decision of NATO to empower its Secretary-General to authorize NATO air strikes; and also transmitting a letter dated 30 January 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the President of Yugoslavia, enclosing a NATO statement on Kosovo.

Letter dated 5 February (S/1999/118) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions on recent developments concerning Kosovo and Metohija, adopted on 4 February 1999 by the National Assembly of Serbia.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1999/129) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 February (S/1999/145) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 February (S/1999/177) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter (undated) from the President of Serbia to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Contact Group.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1999/194) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 19 February 1999 by the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine.

Note verbale dated 23 February (S/1999/208) from the Permanent Mission of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 20 February 1999 by the President of Belarus.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1999/214) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 20 February 1999 from the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the situation in Kosovo.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1999/216) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its work from April to December 1998.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1999/248) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes thereto adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1998.

Letter dated 7 March (S/1999/244) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 6 March 1999 by the President of Serbia and the Vice-President of its Government.

Letter dated 7 March (S/1999/245) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 5 March 1999 by the Office of the President of Serbia.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1999/292) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, requesting a meeting of the Security Council concerning the NATO threats of use of force against Yugoslavia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 March (S/1999/293) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998), providing information on the comprehensive regime to monitor the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998) and on the humanitarian and human rights situation in Kosovo since his last report (S/1999/99).

Letter dated 20 March (S/1999/301) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning the proceedings and results of the meetings on Kosovo and Metohija held in France, issued on 19 March 1999 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 20 March (S/1999/302) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Agreement for Self-Government in Kosovo and Metohija signed in Paris on 18 March 1999 by the delegation of the Government of Serbia and the statements issued on 18 and 19 March 1999 by the President and the Government of Serbia.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1999/308) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventieth session, held in Riyadh, on 14 and 15 March 1999.

Letter dated 23 March (S/1999/309) from the representative of Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 20 March 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus.

Letter dated 23 March (S/1999/314) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the reply of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the message of the Chairmen of the Rambouillet meeting, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of France and the United Kingdom.

Letter dated 23 March (S/1999/315) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 20 March 1999 from the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE to the Secretary-General enclosing the monthly report on the situation in Kosovo.

Letter dated 23 March (S/1999/317) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting statements issued on the same date by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the National Assembly of Serbia.

Letter dated 23 March (S/1999/319) from the representative of Romania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement made in Bucharest on 19 March 1999 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Countries of South-Eastern Europe Cooperation.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1999/318) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the conclusions on the Rambouillet and Paris talks, adopted on 23 March 1999 by the National Assembly of Serbia.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1999/338) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 23 March 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing a report on compliance by the parties to the conflict in Kosovo with Security Council resolutions 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) and by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with commitments made to NATO on 25 October 1998.

Letter dated 31 March (S/1999/367) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 April (S/1999/417) from the representative of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 19 April (S/1999/438) from the representative of Australia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Special Envoy of the Government of Australia to the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the President of Serbia.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1999/439) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 18 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 April (S/1999/453) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 April (S/1999/485) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, *inter alia*, a letter dated 20 April 1999 from the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE to the Secretary-General providing the monthly report on the situation in Kosovo.

Letter dated 27 May (S/1999/618) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 May 1999 from the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the situation in Kosovo.

2. Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(a) Consideration by the Security Council from 24 to 26 March 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3988 (24 March 1999); 3989 (26 March 1999).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3988; S/PV.3989.
Consultations of the whole: 24 and 25 March; 5, 8, 15, 19 and 27 April; 4, 5, 21, 26 and 27 May; 2 and 7 June 1999.

At the **3988th meeting, held on 24 March 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/320)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and India, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Vladislav Jovanovic, at his request, to address the Council.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Canada, Slovenia, Bahrain, the Gambia, the Netherlands, Brazil, France, Malaysia, Namibia, Gabon, Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

The representative of the Russian Federation made a further statement.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by Mr. Jovanovic.

A statement was made by the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belarus.

Statements were also made by the representatives of India, Germany, speaking on behalf of the Presidency of the European Union, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The representative of Slovenia made a further statement.

At the **3989th meeting, held on 26 March 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/320)".

In addition to the representatives invited at the 3988th meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/328) submitted by Belarus, India and the Russian Federation, which read:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* its primary responsibility under the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,
>
> "*Deeply concerned* that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization used military force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia without the authorization by the Council,
>
> "*Affirming* that such unilateral use of force constitutes a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, in particular Articles 2 (4), 24 and 53,
>
> "*Recognizing* that the ban by NATO of civil flights in the airspace of a number of countries in the region constitutes a flagrant violation of the principle of complete and exclusive sovereignty of every State over the airspace above its territory in accordance with article 1 of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation,
>
> "*Recalling* all its relevant resolutions and decisions, in particular the Statement of its President of 29 January 1999 (S/PRST/1999/5), in which it, *inter alia*, expressed the intention to be informed by members of the Contact Group about the progress reached in the negotiations on a political settlement of the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and awaiting such a report,
>
> "*Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,
>
> "*Determining* that the use of force by NATO against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,
>
> "*Acting* under Chapters VII and VIII of the Charter,
>
> "1. *Demands* an immediate cessation of the use of force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and urgent resumption of negotiations;
>
> "2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter."

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Slovenia, the Netherlands, the United States of America and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3989th meeting, on 26 March 1999, draft resolution S/1998/328 received 3 votes in favour (China, Namibia, Russian Federation), and 12 against (Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, France, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.*

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Argentina, Malaysia and Bahrain, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

Following the completion of the voting procedure, the Council heard a statement by the representative of Ukraine.

In accordance with the decision taken at the 3988th meeting, the Council heard a statement by Mr. Jovanovic.

Statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, Cuba, Bosnia and Herzegovina and India.

The representatives of Canada and France made statements on a point of procedure.

(b) Communications received from 24 March to 15 June 1999 and requests for a meeting

Letter dated 24 March 1999 (S/1999/320) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the unilateral military action of NATO against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1999/322) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1999/323) from the representative of Belarus addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the military action of NATO against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1999/327) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the decision of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to declare a state of war.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1999/332) from the representative of Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the President of Belarus.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1999/331) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1999/335) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 24 March 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1999/336) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 24 March 1999 by the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/342) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 25 March 1999 by the European Council.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/343) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement issued on 25 March 1999 by the Ministers of Defence of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/344) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/346) from the representative of Mexico addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued on 14 March 1999 by the Government of Mexico.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/347) from the representative of Mexico addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued on 25 March 1999 by the countries members of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action in Latin America (Rio Group).

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/351) from the representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 25 March 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/352) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an appeal issued on the same date by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation to the parliaments of all countries, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly of OSCE and the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the States members of CIS.

Letter dated 27 March (S/1999/353) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 25 March 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway and Chairman-in-Office of OSCE.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1999/357) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 March (S/1999/359) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an appeal made by the Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 30 March (S/1999/358) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted on 27 March 1999 by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 30 March (S/1999/360) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 27 March 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 March (S/1999/363) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 26 March 1999 by the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.

Letter dated 31 March (S/1999/366) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 April (S/1999/368) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting statements made by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and the State Duma Committee on International Affairs.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1999/371) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1999/375) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 3 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1999/376) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 3 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Letter dated 4 April (S/1999/377) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 2 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1999/388) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement adopted on the same date by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of Serbia.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1999/398) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 1 April 1999 from the President of the Bar Association of Belgrade to the Security Council.

Note dated 7 April (S/1999/391) by the President of the Security Council, circulating, pursuant to the understanding reached during consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 7 April 1999, an exchange of communications dated 2 and 3 April 1999 between the Secretary-General of NATO and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Letter dated 7 April (S/1999/394) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the declaration of the ministerial meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, held at Geneva on 7 April 1999.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1999/405) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Vienna Declaration on Peace and Tolerance in Kosovo, adopted at a conference held at Vienna on 17 and 18 March 1999.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1999/413) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made on 7 April 1999 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany.

Letter dated 9 April (S/1999/402) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement which he had made on the same date and which he had also transmitted to the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Secretary-General of NATO, requesting their cooperation.

Letter dated 9 April (S/1999/414) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the conclusions on the situation in Kosovo set forth on 8 April 1999 by the Special General Council of the European Union.

Letter dated 9 April (S/1999/451) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 9 April 1999 on behalf of the Movement on Non-Aligned Countries.

Letter dated 11 April (S/1999/406) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1999/412) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Supreme Command of the Army of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 14 April (S/1999/423) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 April (S/1999/476) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting statements concerning NATO action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, issued on 25 March and 7 April 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1999/428) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a proposal concerning the Kosovo crisis made on 14 April 1999 by the Government of Germany.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1999/429) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Chairman's summary of the deliberations on Kosovo at the informal meeting of the heads of State and Government of the European Union held at Brussels on 14 April 1999.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1999/431) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting excerpts from the statement made by the President of Ukraine at his meeting on the same date with the representatives of the national mass media on the mediation initiative of Ukraine regarding the settlement of the Kosovo crisis.

Letter dated 16 April (S/1999/435) from the representative of Costa Rica addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued on 15 April 1999 by the Government of Costa Rica.

Letter dated 16 April (S/1999/436) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Identical letters dated 17 April (S/1999/433) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 16 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council, enclosing a three-phase plan of action on the settlement of the Yugoslav crisis proposed by the President of Ukraine.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1999/437) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an aide-mémoire of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1999/446) from the representative of Guyana addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on 13 April 1999 by the Government of Guyana.

Letter dated 20 April (S/1999/458) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 18 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 April (S/1999/461) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a resolution adopted on 3 April 1999 by the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of States members of CIS on the Declaration adopted by that Assembly concerning NATO military operations in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the text of the Declaration.

Letter dated 21 April (S/1999/462) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting information from the Russian Federation State Committee on Environmental Protection on possible environmental consequences of the military aggression by NATO against Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 22 April (S/1999/465) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 21 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yemen to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Identical letters dated 22 April (S/1999/468) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.

Letter dated 23 April (S/1999/473) from the representative of Uruguay addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning the humanitarian situation in Kosovo issued on 22 April 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay.

Letter dated 23 April (S/1999/475) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the question of the settlement of the crisis in Kosovo, issued on the same date by an official representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 24 April (S/1999/472) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 April (S/1999/479) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 27 April (S/1999/484) from the representative of Mexico addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 21 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 April (S/1999/490) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting conclusions issued on 26 April 1999 by the Council of the European Union.

Letter dated 30 April (S/1999/496) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 April (S/1999/497) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 May (S/1999/506) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 April 1999 from the President of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Promotion of the Status of Women to the Executive Director of UNICEF.

Letter dated 4 May (S/1999/510) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 May (S/1999/511) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an open letter dated 30 April 1999 from the Minister for Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Ministers for Agriculture and specialized governmental agencies in the field of agriculture.

Letter dated 6 May (S/1999/516) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Chairman of the meeting of the G-8 Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at the Petersberg Centre, Bonn, on 6 May 1999.

Letter dated 6 May (S/1999/526) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had decided to appoint Carl Bildt (Sweden) and Eduard Kukan (Slovakia) as his Special Envoys for the Balkans.

Letter dated 7 May (S/1999/527) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 6 May 1999 (S/1999/526) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of his decision.

Letter dated 7 May (S/1999/531) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 14 May (S/1999/562) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 May (S/1999/564) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an aide-mémoire dated 15 May 1999 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 17 May (S/1999/574 and Corr.1) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Ukraine to the Secretary-General, enclosing a joint declaration on the Kosovo crisis adopted by the Presidents of central European States at their sixth informal meeting, held at Lviv, Ukraine, on 14 and 15 May 1999.

Letter dated 19 May (S/1999/589) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions regarding Kosovo issued on 17 May 1999 by the Council (General Affairs) of the European Union.

Letter dated 20 May (S/1999/592) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 25 May (S/1999/604) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 May (S/1999/605) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 May (S/1999/607) from the representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council, enclosing a statement made on 22 May 1999 by the official spokesman of the Government of India.

Letter dated 27 May (S/1999/630) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an information note dated 24 May 1999 from the Russian Federation State Committee on Environmental Protection on the negative effects of the military action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 30 May (S/1999/628) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 June (S/1999/631) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1999/637) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum on incidents along the Yugoslav-Albanian border.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1999/638) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1999/650) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 31 May 1999 by the European Union.

Letter dated 4 June (S/1999/659) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Development, Science and Environment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.

Letter dated 7 June (S/1999/653) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 June (S/1999/655) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 June (S/1999/658) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

3. Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(a) Consideration by the Security Council from 8 to 14 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 4000 (8 May 1999); 4001 (14 May 1999).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/12.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4000 and Corr.1; S/PV.4001.
Consultations of the whole: 8, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 21 May 1999.

At the **4000th meeting, held on 8 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/523)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Belarus, Cuba, India, Iraq and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Vladislav Jovanovic, at his request, to address the Council.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of China, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, Argentina, France, Namibia, Canada, Bahrain, Malaysia, Slovenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Gabon.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by Mr. Jovanovic.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Belarus, Iraq, Cuba, Albania and India.

The representative of China made a further statement.

At the **4001st meeting, held on 14 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/523)".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/12), in which the Council, *inter alia*, recalled the press statement by the President on 8 May 1999; expressed its deep distress and concern over the bombing of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 7 May 1999, which had caused serious casualties and property damage; expressed profound regrets over the bombing and deep sorrow for the loss of lives, injuries and property damage caused by the bombing; bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirmed that the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and premises must be respected in all cases in accordance with internationally accepted norms; stressed the need for a complete and thorough investigation of the bombing by NATO; and took note of the fact that an investigation had been initiated by NATO and awaited the results of that investigation. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/12, see appendix VI.)

(b) Communications received from 7 May to 15 June 1999 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 7 May 1999 (S/1999/523) from the representative of China addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to discuss the NATO attack against the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade.

Letter dated 9 May (S/1999/529) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement regarding the air strikes by NATO forces on the Embassy of China in Belgrade, issued on 8 May 1999 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/530) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the NATO attack against the Embassy of China in Belgrade, issued on 8 May 1999 by the Department of Foreign Affairs of South Africa.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/535) from the representative of China addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the NATO attack against the Embassy of China in Belgrade, issued on 8 May 1999 by the Government of China.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/541) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 May (S/1999/619) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an aide-mémoire issued on 26 May 1999 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

4. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998)

(a) Consideration by the Security Council from 13 May to 2 June 1999

Meetings of the Council: 4003(14 May 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1239(1999).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4003.
Consultations of the whole: 7, 13 and 27 May; 2, 8–10 and 15 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 13 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the steps taken with regard to the Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Mission to Kosovo and other areas of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At the **4003rd meeting, held on 14 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cuba, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Vladislav Jovanovic, at his request, to address the Council.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 13 May 1999 from the representative of Qatar (S/1999/522), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ahmad Haji Hosseini, Deputy Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/517) submitted by Argentina, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Bahrain, Malaysia, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, France, the Gambia, Namibia, China and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 4003rd meeting, on 14 May 1999, draft resolution S/1999/517 was adopted as resolution 1239 (1999) by 13 votes in favour (Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, France, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and*

Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with two abstentions (China, Russian Federation).

By resolution 1239 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, invited the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian relief organizations to extend relief assistance to the internally displaced persons in Kosovo, the Republic of Montenegro and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as to other civilians being affected by the ongoing crisis; and called for access for United Nations and all other humanitarian personnel operating in Kosovo and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. (For the full text of resolution 1239 (1999), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina and Brazil.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by Mr. Jovanovic.

The representative of the Netherlands made a statement.

The Council then heard statements by Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Egypt, Ukraine, Belarus, Cuba and Albania.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Deputy Permanent Observer of OIC to the United Nations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 May 1999, the members of the Council received a preliminary briefing on the work of the Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Mission dispatched to Kosovo and other areas of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 June 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Secretary-General on his contacts with European leaders on the situation in and around Kosovo and by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on the Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Mission to Kosovo and other areas of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(b) Communications received from 6 May to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 6 May 1999 (S/1999/522) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 May (S/1999/542) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 May (S/1999/528) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 May (S/1999/620) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum on the humanitarian consequences of the NATO aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 5 June (S/1999/647) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 3 June 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

5. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999)

(a) Consideration by the Security Council on 9 and 10 June 1999

Meetings of the Council: 4011 (10 June 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1244 (1999).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4011; S/PV.4011 (Resumption).
Consultations of the whole: 8–10 and 15 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 June 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Special Envoys of the Secretary-General for the Balkans on the latest developments concerning Kosovo, in particular the diplomatic efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

At the **4011th meeting, held on 10 June 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999)", having before it letters dated 6 May and 7 June 1999 from the representative of Germany to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/516 and S/1999/649); a letter dated 5 June 1999 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General (S/1999/646); and a letter dated 10 June 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/663).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Germany, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Vladislav Jovanovic, at his request, to address the Council.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/661) submitted by Bahrain, Canada, France, Gabon, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by Mr. Jovanovic.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Namibia, the Russian Federation and China.

Decision: *At the 4011th meeting, held on 10 June 1999, draft resolution S/1999/661 was adopted as resolution 1244 (1999) by 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, France, Gabon, Gambia, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, Slovenia, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (China).*

By resolution 1244 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided on the deployment in Kosovo, under United Nations auspices, of international civil and security presences, with appropriate equipment and personnel as required; and welcomed the agreement of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to such presences; requested the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Security Council, a Special Representative to control the implementation of the international civil presence; further requested the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative to coordinate closely with the international security presence to ensure that both presences operated towards the same goals and in a mutually supportive manner; authorized Member States and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence in Kosovo as set out in point 4 of annex 2 to the resolution with all necessary means to fulfil its responsibilities under paragraph 9 of the resolution; affirmed the need for the rapid early deployment of effective international civil and security presences to Kosovo; demanded that the parties cooperate fully in their deployment; and decided that the international civil and security presences were established for an initial period of 12 months, to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decided otherwise. (For the full text of resolution 1244 (1999), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Slovenia, France, the Netherlands, Canada, the United States of America, Malaysia, Brazil, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Bahrain and Gabon, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Gambia.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Union, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Japan, Norway, Costa Rica, Belarus, Cuba, Ukraine, Croatia, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bulgaria and Mexico.

Further statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Cuba and the Netherlands.

The President made a statement on a point of procedure.

The representative of Cuba made a further statement.

(b) Communications received from 6 May to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 6 May 1999 (S/1999/516) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Chairman of the meeting of the G-8 Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at the Petersberg Centre, Bonn, on 6 May 1999.

Letter dated 4 June (S/1999/648) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, on behalf of the Chairmen of the Rambouillet Conference, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Rambouillet Accords: Interim Agreement for Peace and Self-Government in Kosovo.

Letter dated 5 June (S/1999/646) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 4 June 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 June (S/1999/649) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the agreement on principles (peace plan) concerning a resolution of the Kosovo crisis presented to the leadership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the President of Finland, representing the European Union, and the Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1999/662) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Mission dispatched by the Secretary-General to Kosovo and other areas of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia between 16 and 27 May 1999.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1999/663) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 June (S/1999/667) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the suspension of the bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, made on 10 June 1999 by the President of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 11 June (S/1999/675) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Sergio Vieira de Mello, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, to serve as his Special Representative on an interim basis.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 June (S/1999/672) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), presenting a preliminary operational concept for the overall organization of the international civil presence in Kosovo to be known as the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

Letter dated 14 June (S/1999/676) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 11 June 1999 (S/1999/675) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 15 June (S/1999/682) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 June 1999 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the military-technical agreement concluded by NATO military authorities with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

E. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1126 (1997) of 27 August 1997	The Security Council endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General that Judges Karibi-Whyte, Odio Benito and Jan, once replaced as members of the Tribunal, would finish the *Celebici* case which they had begun before expiry of their terms of office; and took note of the intention of the International Tribunal to finish the case before November 1998.
Resolution 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish a third Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal, and to that end to amend articles 11, 12 and 13 of the Statute of the Tribunal and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to the resolution; and further decided that three additional judges should be elected as soon as possible to serve in the additional Trial Chamber.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 27 August to 8 December 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3919 (27 August 1998); 3944 (17 November 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1191 (1998); 1207 (1998).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3919; S/PV.3944.
Consultations of the whole: 18 and 26 August; 9 and 28 September; 2 and 20 October; 16, 17 and 23 November; 2 and 8 December 1998; 10 June 1999.

At the **3919th meeting, held on 27 August 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/806) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3919th meeting, on 27 August 1998, draft resolution S/1998/806 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1191 (1998).*

By resolution 1191 (1998), the Security Council forwarded the nominations for Judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to the General Assembly in accordance with article 13 (d) of the statute of the Tribunal. (For the full text of resolution 1191 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 2 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia on the work of the Tribunal, in particular on the continuing refusal of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate with the Tribunal by failing to arrest and transfer to its custody three persons indicted by the Tribunal, as reported in her letter dated 8 September 1998 (S/1998/839).

At the **3944th meeting, held on 17 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia", having before it letters dated 8 September, 22 October and 6 November 1998 from the President of the Tribunal to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/839, S/1998/990 and S/1998/1040).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1082) submitted by France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, joined by Slovenia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, the representative of China made a statement.

Decision: *At the 3944th meeting, on 17 November 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1082 was adopted as resolution 1207 (1998) by 14 votes in favour (Bahrain, Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (China).*

By resolution 1207 (1998), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, called upon the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and all other States which had not already done so, to take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of resolution 827 (1993) and the statute of the Tribunal; condemned the failure to date of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to execute the arrest warrants issued by the Tribunal against the three individuals referred to in the letter of 8 September 1998 (S/1998/839); and demanded the immediate and unconditional execution of those arrest warrants, including the transfer to the custody of the Tribunal of those individuals. (For the full text of resolution 1207 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia on the non-compliance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with resolution 1207 (1998), with specific regard to its refusal to execute the arrest warrant against the individuals referred to in that resolution.

3. Communications received from 10 August 1998 to 15 June 1999

Note by the Secretary-General dated 10 August 1998 (S/1998/737), transmitting the fifth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, submitted by the President of the Tribunal in accordance with article 34 of its statute.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1998/839) from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 September (S/1998/867) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1998/936) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/964) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1998/990) from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1998/1040) from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1998/1051) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued by the Federal Ministry of Justice of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the alleged refusal of Yugoslavia to issue visas to officials of the International Tribunal.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1998/1124) from the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 March 1999 (S/1999/383) from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 May (S/1999/617) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation concerning the indictment of several senior political and military leaders of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1999/625) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 27 May 1999 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia following the indictment of the President of Yugoslavia and other senior Yugoslav officials by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1999/665) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 7 June 1999 from the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to the Secretary-General.

F. The situation in the former Yugoslavia

1. Consideration by the Security Council on 20 October 1998

Meetings of the Council: none.
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: none.
Consultations of the whole: 16 September; 16 and 20 October 1998; 18 March; 2 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 20 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the humanitarian situation in the entire territory of the former Yugoslavia, focusing on the situation of the refugees and internally displaced persons.

2. Communications received from 23 July 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 23 July 1998 (S/1998/691) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 1 July 1998 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1998/811) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 14 August 1998 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland and Chairman-in-Office of OSCE.

Letter dated 5 February 1999 (S/1999/120) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 February (S/1999/152) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 February (S/1999/209) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1999/266) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 April (S/1999/469) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 May (S/1999/615) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General, transmitting a resolution on the status of Yugoslavia in the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Islamic Republic of Iran, 1971), adopted by the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention at its 7th meeting, held at San José from 10 to 18 May 1999.

Letter dated 29 May (S/1999/626) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 May (S/1999/629) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 June (S/1999/639) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 8
The situation in Sierra Leone

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/36) of 11 July 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed concern about the grave crisis in Sierra Leone which endangered the peace, security and stability of the whole region and, in particular, about its possible negative impact on the ongoing peace process in neighbouring Liberia; strongly supported the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its thirty-third ordinary session, held in Harare from 2 to 4 June 1997, in which it appealed to the leaders of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the international community to help the people of Sierra Leone to restore constitutional order in that country; welcomed the mediation efforts initiated by ECOWAS and expressed its full support for the objectives of those efforts as set out in the final communiqué (S/1997/499) issued at the meeting of the ECOWAS Foreign Ministers, held at Conakry on 26 June 1997; and stated its readiness to consider appropriate measures if constitutional order was not restored in Sierra Leone.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/42) of 6 August 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, again condemned the overthrow of the democratically elected Government of President Kabbah; called upon the military junta to bring about the unconditional restoration of that Government; and underlined the need to implement the Abidjan Agreement which continued to serve as a viable framework for peace, stability and reconciliation in Sierra Leone.

Resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, demanded that the military junta take immediate steps to relinquish power in Sierra Leone and make way for the restoration of the democratically elected Government and a return to constitutional order; imposed travel sanctions against members of the military junta and adult members of their families; further decided to ban the sale or supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products and arms and related *matériel* of all types, including arms and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for those items; and, acting under Chapter VIII of the Charter, authorized ECOWAS, cooperating with the democratically elected Government of Sierra Leone, to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of the resolution.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/52) of 14 November 1997

The Security Council welcomed the peace plan agreed at Conakry on 23 October 1997 between the ECOWAS Committee of Five and representatives of the junta (S/1997/824, annex II); and reminded all States of their obligation to comply strictly with the embargo on the sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products and arms and related *matériel* of all types to Sierra Leone, and with the other measures imposed by its resolution 1132 (1997).

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/5) of 26 February 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the fact that the rule of the military junta had been brought to an end, and stressed the imperative need for the immediate restoration of the democratically elected Government of President Kabbah and a return to constitutional order, in accordance with its resolution 1132 (1997); expressed its readiness to terminate the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of its resolution 1132 (1997) as soon as the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of that resolution had been fulfilled; commended the important role that ECOWAS had continued to play towards the peaceful resolution of the crisis; and supported the intention of the Secretary-General, subject to security conditions on the ground, to take rapid steps towards the reopening of the United Nations liaison office in Freetown in order to support the activities of his Special Envoy, and in particular to assist national reconciliation and political dialogue.

Resolution 1156 (1998) of 16 March 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, welcomed the return to Sierra Leone of its democratically elected President on 10 March 1998; decided to terminate, with immediate effect, the prohibitions on the sale or supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products referred to in its resolution 1132 (1997); welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to make proposals concerning the role of the United Nations and its future presence in Sierra Leone; and decided to review the other prohibitions referred to in resolution 1132 (1997) in accordance with paragraph 17 of that resolution and in the light of developments and further discussion with the Government of Sierra Leone.

Resolution 1162 (1998) of 17 April 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the deployment, with immediate effect, of up to 10 United Nations military liaison and security advisory personnel in accordance with paragraph 44 of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 1998 (S/1998/249) to Sierra Leone for a period of up to 90 days, to work under the authority of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, to coordinate closely with the Government of Sierra Leone and the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), to report on the military situation in the country, to ascertain the state of and to assist in the finalization of planning by ECOMOG for future tasks, such as the identification of the former combatant elements to be disarmed and the design of a disarmament plan, as well as to perform other related security tasks as identified in the report of the Secretary-General.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/13) of 20 May 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, condemned as gross violations of international humanitarian law the recent atrocities carried out against the civilian population, particularly women and children, of Sierra Leone by members of the Revolutionary United Front and the deposed military junta, including widespread rape, mutilation and slaughter; called for an immediate end to all violence against civilians; expressed grave concern about reports of military support being provided to the rebels; and called on all States to observe strictly the provisions of resolution 1132 (1997) and to avoid any action that might further destabilize the situation in Sierra Leone.

Resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to terminate the remaining prohibitions imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1132 (1997); further decided, with a view to prohibiting the sale and supply of arms and related *matériel* to non-governmental forces in Sierra Leone, that all States should prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, to Sierra Leone other than to the Government of Sierra Leone; decided also that those restrictions should not apply to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* for the sole use in Sierra Leone of ECOMOG or the United Nations; and expressed its readiness to terminate the measures referred to in the resolution once the control of the Government of Sierra Leone had been fully re-established over all its territory, and when all non-governmental forces had been disarmed and demobilized.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 25 June 1998 to 11 June 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3902 (13 July 1998); 3957 (18 December 1998); 3963 (7 January 1999); 3964 (12 January 1999); 3986 (11 March 1999); 4005 (15 May 1999); 4012 (11 June 1999).

Resolutions adopted: 1181 (1998); 1220 (1999); 1231 (1999); 1245 (1999).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/1; S/PRST/1999/13.

Verbatim records: S/PV.3902; S/PV.3957; S/PV.3963; S/PV.3964; S/PV.3986; S/PV.4005; S/PV.4012.

Consultations of the whole: 18 and 25 June; 9 July and 18 August; 14, 15 and 27 October; 10 and 24 November; 23, 29 and 31 December 1998; 6, 7, 11, 12 and 22 January; 9, 11, 17 and 24 February; 8–10 March; 16 and 23 April; 12 and 19 May; 9–11 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 25 June 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the political and security situation in Sierra Leone.

At the **3902nd meeting, held on 13 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the report of the Secretary-General of 9 June 1998 (S/1998/486 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Austria, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/620) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representative of Austria (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Liechtenstein and Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement) and Nigeria.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Kenya, Slovenia, Japan, Costa Rica, China, Bahrain, Gabon, Sweden, France, Portugal, Brazil, the Gambia and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1998/620.

Decision: *At the 3902nd meeting, on 13 July 1998, draft resolution S/1998/620 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1181 (1998).*

By resolution 1181 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) for an initial period of six months, until 13 January 1999; further decided that it should include up to 70 military observers as well as a small medical unit, with the necessary equipment and civilian support staff; and decided that the elements of UNOMSIL referred to in the resolution should be deployed when the Secretary-General informed the Council that security arrangements and the status-of-mission agreement had been concluded. (For the full text of resolution 1181 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 August 1998, the members of the Council took up the first progress report of the Secretary General on UNOMSIL (S/1998/750). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations regarding the alleged incursion of Liberian troops into Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 October 1998, the members of the Council took up the second progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1998/960). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report, on the security and humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 November 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the meeting of the Mano River Union, held at Conakry on 12 November 1998 and attended by the Presidents of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, with the participation of the Special Envoy of the United States of America.

At the **3957th meeting, held on 18 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the third progress report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1998/1176).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the third progress report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1176).

The Council then heard a briefing by the representative of Sweden, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone, about his visit the previous week to Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Statements were made by the representatives of France, Kenya, Costa Rica, Japan, Brazil, the United States of America, Portugal, Slovenia, Gabon, the Gambia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China and the Russian Federation.

The representative of Sweden and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations responded to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the deteriorating military and security situation in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 December 1998, the members of the Council received a further briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the military and security situation and the relocation of some UNOMSIL personnel to Conakry.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 31 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military and security situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the efforts of the ECOWAS Committee of Five to secure a ceasefire.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the rapidly developing military situation in Sierra Leone, in particular on the entry into Freetown of the rebel forces and their release of several hundred former junta supporters from the central prison.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the completion of the evacuation of UNOMSIL personnel from Freetown.

At the **3963rd meeting, held on 7 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/1), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the attacks by armed rebels of the former junta and Revolutionary United Front in the capital of Sierra Leone, and at the resulting suffering and loss of life; condemned the unacceptable attempt by the rebels to overthrow by violence the democratically elected Government of Sierra Leone; also condemned the rebels' continued campaign to terrorize the population of Sierra Leone and especially the atrocities committed against women and children; demanded that the rebels lay down their arms immediately and cease all violence; reiterated once more its firm support for the legitimate and democratically elected Government of President Kabbah; reaffirmed the obligation on all Member States to comply strictly with existing arms embargoes; urged the Committee created pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) and the Committee created pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) to pursue active measures to investigate violations of the embargoes and to report to the Council, with recommendations as appropriate; welcomed the efforts to resolve the conflict being undertaken by the Government of President Kabbah; and further endorsed the approach set out in the final communiqué of the meeting in Abidjan of the ECOWAS Committee of Six on Sierra Leone of 28 December 1998 (S/1998/1232, annex). (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/1, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 January 1999, the members of the Council took up the special report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1999/20) and received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on recent developments in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 January 1999, the members of the Council received a further briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Sierra Leone.

At the **3964th meeting, held on 12 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the third progress report and the special report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1998/1176 and S/1999/20).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Sierra Leone and Togo, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/26) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3964th meeting, on 12 January 1999, draft resolution S/1999/26 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1220 (1999).*

By resolution 1220 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL until 13 March 1999; took note of the intention of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraph 37 of his special report on UNOMSIL (S/1999/20), to reduce the number of military observers in UNOMSIL and to retain in Conakry a small number who would return to Sierra Leone when conditions permitted together with the necessary civilian substantive and logistical support staff under the leadership of his Special Representative; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone and to submit a further report to the Council with recommendations on the future deployment of UNOMSIL and the implementation of its mandate by 5 March 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1220 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military situation in Sierra Leone, in particular on the alleged readiness by the rebels to accept a ceasefire. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on the dire humanitarian situation of displaced civilians in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, *inter alia*, dealt with the situation in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the political, military, security and humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 March 1999, the members of the Council took up the fifth report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1999/237). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the political, military, security and humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone.

At the **3986th meeting, held on 11 March 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the fifth report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1999/237).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/262) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Sierra Leone.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Argentina, the Netherlands, Malaysia, Namibia, Slovenia, Gabon, Brazil, the Gambia, the United States of America and Bahrain, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/262.

Decision: *At the 3986th meeting, on 11 March 1999, draft resolution S/1999/262 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1231 (1999).*

By resolution 1231 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL until 13 June 1999; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to re-establish UNOMSIL in Freetown as soon as possible, and to that end to increase the current number of military observers and human rights personnel as referred to in paragraphs 46 and 54 of his report (S/1999/237), and to redeploy the necessary staff to support the relocation to Freetown, subject to strict attention to the security situation there; expressed its support for all efforts, in particular by States members of ECOWAS, aimed at peacefully resolving the conflict and restoring lasting peace and stability to Sierra Leone; encouraged the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Sierra Leone, to facilitate dialogue to those ends; welcomed the statement of the President of Sierra Leone of 7 February 1999 (S/1999/138, annex) expressing his Government's readiness to continue its efforts for dialogue with the rebels; and called upon all parties involved, especially the rebels, to participate seriously in those efforts. (For the full text of resolution 1231 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the security, humanitarian and political situation in Sierra Leone, in particular on the beginning of a dialogue between the Government and the rebels.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular, the military situation, the internal talks in the Revolutionary United Front which had begun at Lomé at the end of April 1999, and the prospects for future talks between the Government and the Front.

At the **4005th meeting, held on 15 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/13), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the holding of internal talks by a rebel delegation in Lomé; urged the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives to ensure that there were no further obstacles to a start to direct talks without delay; underlined its strong support for the mediation efforts of the United Nations within the Lomé process, in particular the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate dialogue, and for the key role being played by the President of Togo; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to increase, as security conditions permitted, the presence on the ground of UNOMSIL within currently authorized levels, in anticipation of a cessation of hostilities; also welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to send an assessment team to Sierra Leone to examine how an expanded UNOMSIL with a revised mandate and concept of operations might contribute to the implementation of a ceasefire and peace agreement in the event of a successful outcome to the negotiations between the Government of Sierra Leone and the rebels; expressed its readiness to consider recommendations from the Secretary-General to that end; and reaffirmed the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the provisions of the embargo on the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* imposed by its resolution 1171 (1998). (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/13, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the ceasefire agreement signed by the President of Sierra Leone and the leader of the Revolutionary United Front at Lomé on 18 May 1999; as well as on arrangements to dispatch a United Nations military assessment team to Sierra Leone in connection with a possible expansion of UNOMSIL and its activities.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 and 11 June 1999, the members of the Council considered the sixth report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1999/645), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also briefed the members of the Council on the latest developments in the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the political and military situation, the activities of UNOMSIL and the peace agreement reached between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front.

At the **4012th meeting, held on 11 June 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the sixth report of the Secretary-General on UNOMSIL (S/1999/645).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/664) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4012th meeting, on 11 June 1999, draft resolution S/1999/664 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1245 (1999).*

By resolution 1245 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL until 13 December 1999; stressed that an overall political settlement and national reconciliation were essential to achieving a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone; welcomed the holding of talks in Lomé between the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives; underlined its strong support for all those involved in the mediation efforts of the United Nations within the Lomé process, in particular the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate dialogue, and for the key role being played by the President of Togo as current Chairman of ECOWAS; took note of the intention of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraphs 52 to 57 of his report, to revert to the Council with recommendations on an expanded UNOMSIL presence in Sierra Leone with a revised mandate and concept of operations in the event of a successful outcome to the negotiations between the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives in Lomé; and underlined that further eventual deployment of UNOMSIL should be considered, taking into account security conditions. (For the full text of resolution 1245 (1999), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Note verbale dated 17 June (S/1998/604) from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General.

Addendum dated 1 July (S/1998/486/Add.1) to the fifth report of the Secretary-General dated 9 June 1998 (S/1998/486) on the situation in Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1998/629) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the joint communiqué issued on 2 July 1998 at the end of the meeting hosted by the Chairman of ECOWAS and Head of State of Nigeria and the Secretary-General and attended by the President of Sierra Leone and the President of Liberia.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1998/673) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing, following the usual consultations, that China, Egypt, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia be included in the list of countries contributing military personnel to UNOMSIL; and confirming that Brigadier General Subhash C. Joshi (India) would be the Chief Military Observer.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1998/674) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 16 July 1998 (S/1998/673) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein and noted that Brigadier General Subhash C. Joshi (India) would be the Chief Military Observer of UNOMSIL.

Letter dated 22 July (S/1998/685) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Liberia and Sierra Leone issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 3 August (S/1998/714) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the establishment of security arrangements for United Nations personnel with the Chairman of ECOWAS and the conclusion of the status-of-mission agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1998/715) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 3 August 1998 (S/1998/714) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the information contained therein regarding the implementation of resolution 1181 (1998).

Letter dated 7 August (S/1998/740) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1998/741) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a document entitled "Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme" compiled by the National Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration.

First progress report of the Secretary-General dated 12 August on UNOMSIL (S/1998/750), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1162 (1998), 1171 (1998) and 1181 (1998), describing the deployment of UNOMSIL and its progress in carrying out its mandate and developments in the situation in Sierra Leone since his report of 9 June 1998 (S/1998/486).

Letter dated 17 August (S/1998/772) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting, *inter alia*, on a special conference that he had convened in New York on 30 July 1998, in close consultation with the Government of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Second progress report of the Secretary-General dated 16 October on UNOMSIL (S/1998/960), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1181 (1998), describing developments in Sierra Leone since his first report (S/1998/750), in particular the political, military, humanitarian and security situation, as well as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, human rights and socio-economic aspects.

Letter dated 15 December (S/1998/1170) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Third progress report of the Secretary-General dated 16 December on UNOMSIL (S/1998/1176) submitted pursuant to resolutions 1171 (1998) and 1181 (1998), describing developments since his second progress report (S/1998/960) and recommending that the mandate of UNOMSIL be extended for a further period of six months, until 13 July 1999.

Letter dated 29 December (S/1998/1232) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on instructions from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo and current Chairman of ECOWAS, the final communiqué adopted at the end of the extraordinary meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Five on Sierra Leone (now Committee of Six) held at Abidjan on 28 December 1998.

Letter dated 31 December (S/1998/1236) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its activities since its establishment in October 1997, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 6 January 1999 (S/1999/17) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Liberia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 January (S/1999/18) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the Office of the President of Togo.

Special report of the Secretary-General dated 7 January on UNOMSIL (S/1999/20), submitted in view of the serious developments in the country since his last report (S/1998/1176), containing updated information and recommending that the mandate of UNOMSIL be extended for a two-month period, until 13 March 1999.

Letter dated 14 January (S/1999/47) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 12 January 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 15 January (S/1999/44) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 January (S/1999/73) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the Secretary-

General, transmitting a letter dated 5 January 1999 from the President of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 January (S/1999/68) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 16 January 1999 by the Government of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 3 February (S/1999/111) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 February (S/1999/138) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an address made to the nation on 7 February 1999 by the President of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 16 February (S/1999/174) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 February (S/1999/186) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an address made to the nation on 21 February 1999 by the President of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 22 February (S/1999/193) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 19 January 1999 by the Government of Liberia.

Letter dated 25 February (S/1999/213) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 23 February 1999 from the President of Liberia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1999/224) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an address made to the nation on 28 February 1999 by the President of Sierra Leone.

Fifth report of the Secretary-General dated 4 March on UNOMSIL (S/1999/237), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1220 (1999), containing recommendations on the future deployment of UNOMSIL and the implementation of its mandate, and recommending that the mandate of UNOMSIL be extended for a further period of three months, until 13 June 1999.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/350) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1999/381) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 May (S/1999/508) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an address made to the nation on 27 April 1999 by the President of Sierra Leone on the occasion of the thirty-eighth anniversary of the independence of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 19 May (S/1999/585) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the agreement on a ceasefire in Sierra Leone signed at Lomé on 18 May 1999 by the President of Sierra Leone and the leader of the Revolutionary United Front, witnessed by the President of Togo and Chairman of ECOWAS and representatives of the United Nations, OAU and the Government of the United States of America.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1999/599) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the Office of the Acting Chairman of OAU concerning the ceasefire agreement signed on 18 May 1999 by the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1999/613) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of ECOWAS, held at Lomé on 24 and 25 May 1999.

Sixth report of the Secretary-General dated 4 June on UNOMSIL (S/1999/645), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1231 (1999), containing recommendations on the future deployment of UNOMSIL and the implementation of its mandate and recommending that the mandate of UNOMSIL be extended for a further period of six months, until 13 December 1999.

Letter dated 7 June (S/1999/656) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint communiqué issued on 5 June 1999 by the President of Liberia and the President of Togo and current Chairman of ECOWAS.

Chapter 9

Items relating to the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

A. Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

1. Consideration by the Security Council from 8 July 1998 to 13 January 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3903 (13 July 1998).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/20.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3903.
Consultations of the whole: 8, 9 and 13 July; 22 October; 3 November 1998; 11 and 13 January 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 8 July 1998, the members of the Council had before them a letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/581), transmitting the report of his Investigative Team charged with investigating serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They also had before them letters dated 25 June 1998 from the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda (S/1998/582 and S/1998/583, respectively) which contained the response of the two Governments to the report of the Investigative Team, which was introduced by the Secretariat.

At the **3903rd meeting, held on 13 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled:

> "Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/581)
>
> "Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/582)
>
> "Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/583)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/20), in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned the massacres, other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law committed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and especially its eastern provinces, including crimes against humanity and those other violations described in the report of the Secretary-General's Investigative Team (S/1998/581); and called on the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to investigate without delay, in their respective countries, the allegations contained in the report of the Investigative Team and to bring to justice any persons found to have been involved in those or other massacres, atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/20, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, *inter alia*, on the steps taken by the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to investigate the massacres and other atrocities identified in the report of the Secretary-General's Investigative Team in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/581).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *inter alia*, human rights violations in both Government-controlled and rebel-held territory.

2. Communications received from 25 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 25 June 1998 (S/1998/582) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the observations of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the report of the Investigative Team charged with investigating serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/581, annex).

Letter dated 25 June (S/1998/583) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the response of the Government of Rwanda to the report of the Investigative Team charged with investigating serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/581, annex).

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/581) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Investigative Team charged with investigating serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1998/669) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the United Nations inquiry into human rights violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued on 17 July 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1998/788) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued on 19 August 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1998/1042) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a Government memorandum of the same date on crimes against humanity and human rights violations committed by the armed forces of the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1998/1076) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 December (S/1998/1146) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a Government memorandum dated 2 December 1998 on the massacres in the Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1998/1164) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a Government memorandum of the same date on the human rights situation in the town of Goma and its surroundings between 2 August and 21 September 1998.

Letter dated 15 December (S/1998/1180) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the reply of the representative of Uganda to the memorandum of 2 December 1998 of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/1146).

Letter dated 6 January 1999 (S/1999/13) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 February (S/1999/205) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 29 April (S/1999/493) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

B. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1. Consideration by the Security Council from 5 August 1998 to 11 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3922 (31 August 1998); 3953 (11 December 1998); 3987 (19 March 1999); 3993 (9 April 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1234 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/26; S/PRST/1998/36.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3922; S/PV.3953; S/PV.3987; S/PV.3987 (Resumption); S/PV.3993.
Consultations of the whole: 5, 6, 13, 17, 24, 25, 27, 28 and 31 August; 4, 9, 17 and 28 September; 2, 15, 22 and 28 October; 5 November; 3, 8, 9 and 11 December 1998; 13, 21 and 28 January; 11 and 17 February; 4, 10, 11, 15, 23 and 31 March; 8, 9 and 22 April; 11 May 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 5, 13, 25 and 31 August 1998, the members of the Security Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military, security and humanitarian situation, as well as the regional diplomatic initiatives and the summit meeting of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) held on 21 August 1998.

At the **3922nd meeting, held on 31 August 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/26), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its deep concern about the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which posed a serious threat to regional peace and security; reaffirmed the obligation to respect the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other States in the region and the need for all States to refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs; called for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including an immediate ceasefire, the withdrawal of all foreign forces, and the initiation of a peaceful process of political dialogue with a view to national reconciliation; expressed support for all the regional diplomatic initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict; and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to consult, as a matter of urgency, with regional leaders in coordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) about ways to bring about a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict, and to keep it informed about developments and his own efforts. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/26, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, *inter alia*, covered the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the activities of external actors and a possible role for the United Nations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the political, military and humanitarian situation, as well as on the SADC summit meeting held at Grande Baie, Mauritius, on 13 and 14 September 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military situation and the summit meeting of the Central African countries held at Libreville on 24 September 1998; as well as a briefing by the Secretariat on the humanitarian situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments related to the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution to the crisis.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 November 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the meeting on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo held at the level of Foreign and Defence Ministers at Lusaka on 26 and 27 October 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis, in particular the twentieth Conference of Heads of State of Africa and France, held in Paris from 26 to 28 November 1998, and the summit meeting to be held at Lusaka on 14 and 15 December 1998.

At the **3953rd meeting, held on 11 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/36), in which the Council, *inter alia*, called for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including an immediate ceasefire, the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces, arrangements for security along the international borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the re-establishment of the authority of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over the whole territory of the country, and the initiation of an all-inclusive national reconciliation process which would fully respect the equality and rights of all, irrespective of ethnic origin, and of a political process which would lead to the early holding of democratic, free and fair elections; expressed its support for the regional mediation process begun by OAU and SADC, and currently led by the President of Zambia; took note of the steps, including the establishment of the ad hoc liaison committee, that had been taken towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict and encouraged the President of Zambia to continue his efforts; welcomed in particular the initiative taken by the Secretary-General at the twentieth Conference of Heads of State of Africa and France, held in Paris from 26 to 28 November 1998, to bring about an end to the conflict and reach an immediate, unconditional ceasefire; and expressed its preparedness to consider, in the light of efforts towards peaceful resolution of the conflict, the active involvement of the United Nations, in coordination with OAU, including through concrete, sustainable and effective measures, to assist in the implementation of an effective ceasefire agreement and in an agreed process for a political settlement of the conflict. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/36, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military and the humanitarian situation and the diplomatic efforts to find a political solution to the conflict.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, *inter alia*, dealt with the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the diplomatic efforts to find a political solution to the conflict.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the diplomatic efforts to find a political solution to the conflict.

At the **3987th meeting, held on 19 March 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it a letter dated 4 March 1999 from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/278).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Germany, Japan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Rwanda, South Africa, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the Gambia, Argentina, Namibia, Brazil, France, the United States of America, Gabon, Slovenia, the Netherlands, Bahrain, Malaysia, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of China.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Burkina Faso and Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, which aligned themselves with the statement).

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Jamaica, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's rules of procedure.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of the Sudan and Japan, the Minister in the Office of the President of Rwanda, the representatives of Zambia and Egypt, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Uganda, and the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe, the United Republic of Tanzania, Burundi and Jamaica.

The Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a further statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the military and humanitarian situation in the Democratic

Republic of the Congo, as well as efforts to find a solution to the conflict, including the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo Peace Process.

At the **3993rd meeting, held on 9 April 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/400) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3993rd meeting, on 9 April 1999, draft resolution S/1999/400 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1234 (1999).*

By resolution 1234 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, deplored the continuing fighting and the presence of forces of foreign States in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in a manner inconsistent with the principles of the Charter; called upon those States to bring to an end the presence of those uninvited forces and to take immediate steps to that end; condemned all massacres carried out on the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called for an international investigation into all such events, including those in the province of South Kivu and other atrocities as referred to in the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/61 (E/CN.4/1999/31), with a view to bringing to justice those responsible; expressed its support for the regional mediation process by OAU and SADC to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called upon the international community to continue to support those efforts; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work closely with the Secretary-General of OAU in promoting a peaceful resolution of the conflict and to make recommendations on the possible role of the United Nations to that end. (For the full text of resolution 1234 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the agreement signed at Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 18 April 1999 on the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/1999/450).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the latest developments in the military and political situation there, in particular his meetings with the heads of State of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe and the Deputy President of South Africa, and with the Secretary-General of OAU.

2. Communications received from 6 August 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 6 August 1998 (S/1998/725) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 August (S/1998/735) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note submitted to the delegation sent to Kinshasa by OAU to conduct a fact-finding mission on the armed conflict between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition.

Letter dated 12 August (S/1998/753) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 11 August 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 13 August (S/1998/755) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1998/758) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1998/763) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final reports of the ministerial meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Libreville from 28 to 30 April 1998 and at Bata, Equatorial Guinea, from 18 to 21 May 1998.

Letter dated 17 August (S/1998/774) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué issued by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at the ambassadorial level at Addis Ababa on 17 August 1998.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1998/770) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 August (S/1998/778) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1998/784) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1998/788) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued on 19 August 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 28 August (S/1998/824) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 31 August (S/1998/827) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum of the same date on the armed aggression by the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition against the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1998/891) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1998/945) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/970) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué on the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, issued by the East African Cooperation Consultative Summit, held at Nairobi on 18 October 1998.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1035) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its tenth meeting, held at Yaoundé, from 26 to 30 October 1998, and the Yaoundé Declaration on Peace, Security and Development adopted on 30 October 1998 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Committee.

Letter dated 4 November (S/1998/1039) from the representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued by the regional meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence, held at Lusaka on 26 and 27 October 1998.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1998/1042) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a Government memorandum of the same date.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1998/1057) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement delivered on 27 October 1998 by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Regional Cooperation) of Uganda at the regional meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Defence held at Lusaka on 26 and 27 October 1998.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1998/1076) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 December (S/1998/1146) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a Government memorandum dated 2 December 1998 on the massacres in the Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 14 December (S/1998/1164) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a Government memorandum of the same date on the human rights situation in the town of Goma and its surroundings between 2 August and 21 September 1998.

Letter dated 15 December (S/1998/1180) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the reply of the representative of Uganda to the memorandum of 2 December 1998 of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/1146).

Letter dated 23 December (S/1998/1217) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué issued following the fourth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, held at the level of heads of State and Government at Ouagadougou on 17 December 1998.

Letter dated 15 January 1999 (S/1999/46) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report dated 14 December 1998 on the reforms and the political outlook in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 28 January (S/1999/89) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the joint communiqué issued at the close of the meeting of the East African Heads of State, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 22 January 1999.

Letter dated 19 February (S/1999/176) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the peace efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued on 17 February 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 24 February (S/1999/205) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1999/278) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 March (S/1999/276) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1999/329) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 April (S/1999/379) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his decision to appoint Moustapha Niasse (Senegal) as his Special Envoy for the Democratic Republic of the Congo Peace Process and providing details of Mr. Niasse's mandate.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1999/380) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 April 1999 (S/1999/379) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the decision and took note of the information contained therein.

Letter dated 7 April (S/1999/396) from the representative of Kenya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint statement issued on 6 April 1999 on the occasion of the visit to Kenya of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 20 April (S/1999/450) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a peace agreement for the Great Lakes region, signed at Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 18 April 1999.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/551) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint communiqué issued on 5 May 1999 by the Presidents of Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Letter dated 21 May (S/1999/623) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a peace agreement on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed at Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 18 April 1999.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1999/635) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint communiqué issued on 1 June 1999 by the Government of Uganda and a delegation from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 4 June (S/1999/654) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of a meeting held at Dar es Salaam by the Presidents of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania and the Vice-President of Rwanda.

Letter dated 7 June (S/1999/656) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint communiqué issued on 5 June 1999 by the President of Liberia and the President of Togo and current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States.

Letter dated 9 June (S/1999/683) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 2 June 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 10
The situation in the Central African Republic

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter *inter alia*, authorized the Member States, participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) and those States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel; and decided that the authorization would be limited to an initial period of three months from the date of the adoption of the resolution, at which time the Council would assess the situation on the basis of the reports requested in the resolution from the Member States participating in MISAB.

Resolution 1136 (1997) of 6 November 1997

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, authorized Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel; decided that the authorization would be limited to a period of three months from the adoption of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish a Trust Fund for the Central African Republic which would assist in supporting troops of States participating in MISAB and in providing logistical support to them, and encouraged Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund.

Resolution 1152 (1998) of 5 February 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, approved the continued conduct by Member States participating in MISAB of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in resolution 1125 (1997); acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorized the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel; decided that the authorization would be initially extended until 16 March 1998; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for the Central African Republic.

Resolution 1155 (1998) of 16 March 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, approved the continued conduct by Member States participating in MISAB of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in resolution 1125 (1997); acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, authorized the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure security and freedom of movement of their personnel; and decided that the authorization would be extended until 27 March 1998.

Resolution 1159 (1998) of 27 March 1998

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, decided to establish a United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) with effect from 15 April 1998, and that the military component of MINURCA would not exceed 1,350 personnel; authorized the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure that MINURCA was fully deployed by 15 April 1998 in order to carry out its mandate, and to secure a smooth transition between MISAB and MINURCA; decided that MINURCA was established for an initial period of three months until 15 July 1998 and expressed its intention to decide on the extension of the Mission on the basis of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to the resolution; and welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General, within MINURCA, of his Special Representative for the Central African Republic.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 25 June 1998 to 3 June 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3905 (14 July 1998); 3935 (15 October 1998); 3979 (18 February 1999); 3984 (26 February 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1182 (1998); 1201 (1998); 1230 1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/7.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3905; S/PV.3935; S/PV.3979; S/PV.3984.
Consultations of the whole: 25 June; 13 and 14 July; 26 August; 15 and 30 September; 14 October; 22 and 29 December 1998; 11 and 13 January; 2, 4, 11, 17 and 25 February; 17 March; 21 April; 3 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 25 June 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic on the situation in the country, in particular the organization of legislative elections, the restructuring of the security forces and the economy. He also introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (S/1998/540).

At the **3905th meeting, held on 14 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1998/540).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Central African Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/637) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3905th meeting, on 14 July 1998, draft resolution S/1998/637 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1182 (1998).*

By resolution 1182 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 25 October 1998; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council by 25 September 1998 on the implementation of the mandate of MINURCA, on developments in the Central African Republic, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letter of 8 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1998/61, annex) and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact, including on commitments related to ensuring the country's economic recovery. (For the full text of resolution 1182 (1998), see appendix V.)

The representative of the Central African Republic made a statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 August 1998, the members of the Council took up the second report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1998/783 and Add.1). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic introduced the report and gave a briefing on the situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Central African Republic, in particular on the preparations for elections.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 October 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in the situation in the Central African Republic.

At the **3935th meeting, held on 15 October 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it the second report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1998/783 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Central African Republic, at her request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/948) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3935th meeting, on 15 October 1998, draft resolution S/1998/948 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1201 (1998).*

By resolution 1201 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided that the mandate of MINURCA should include support for the conduct of legislative elections as described in section III of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1998 (S/1998/783); decided to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 28 February 1999; expressed its intention to terminate MINURCA no later than 28 February 1999, with its drawdown beginning no later than 15 January 1999; and requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations on that basis in his report referred to in paragraph 10 of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1201 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 December 1998, the members of the Council took up the third report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1998/1203), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also highlighted the results of the first round of the legislative elections.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 and 13 January 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular the military and security situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 February 1999, the members of the Council took up the fourth report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1999/98). The members also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on his visit to the Central African Republic from 19 to 23 January 1999.

At the **3979th meeting, held on 18 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it a letter dated 9 February 1999 from the representative of the Central African Republic to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/132).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Central African Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/7), in which the Council, *inter alia*, strongly reaffirmed that the complete implementation of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/561, appendices III–VI) and of the National Reconciliation Pact (S/1998/219, appendix) was essential to peace and national reconciliation in the Central African Republic; expressed its concern about the consequences that the political tensions had for the stability and the functioning of the institutions of the Central African Republic; emphasized the importance of continuing efforts in the Central African Republic to settle outstanding contentious issues peacefully and democratically in accordance with the Bangui Agreements; fully supported the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his call to the Central African political leaders and authorities to resolve the political impasse so that the country could move forward; and welcomed the current efforts undertaken to that end. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/7, see appendix VI.)

At the **3984th meeting, held on 26 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it the third and fourth reports of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1998/1203 and Add.1 and S/1999/98).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Japan, Kenya, Senegal and Togo, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/122) submitted by Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gabon, Japan, Kenya, Senegal, Togo and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the Gambia, the Netherlands, China and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Canada.

Decision: *At the 3984th meeting, on 26 February 1999, draft resolution S/1999/122 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1230 (1999).*

By resolution 1230 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURCA until 15 November 1999; further decided to review every 45 days, on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General, the mandate of MINURCA in the light of the progress achieved towards implementation of the commitments made by the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General in his letter dated 23 January 1999 (S/1999/98, annex);

authorized MINURCA to play a supportive role in the conduct of the presidential elections, in conformity with the tasks previously performed during the legislative elections of 22 November and 13 December 1998, recognizing the major responsibility which the United Nations Development Programme would have in the coordination of electoral assistance; further authorized MINURCA to supervise the destruction of confiscated weapons and ammunition under MINURCA control, as recommended in paragraph 29 of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 December 1998 (S/1998/1203); requested the Secretary-General to consider, in keeping with the statement of its President of 29 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/38), what role the United Nations might play in the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building in the Central African Republic; further requested him, in consultation with the Government of the Central African Republic, to submit recommendations in that regard by 31 May 1999 on a possible United Nations presence in the Central African Republic after the 15 November 1999 termination of MINURCA. (For the full text of resolution 1230 (1999), see appendix V.)

The Council heard a statement by the representative of the Central African Republic.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic on the activities of MINURCA, the political process, and the restructuring of the armed forces.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 April 1999, the members of the Council took up the fifth report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1999/416), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 June 1999, the members of the Council took up the sixth report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1999/621). The members also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on preparations for the presidential elections scheduled for 5 September 1999 and the security situation in the Central African Republic.

3. Communications received from 19 June 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 June 1998 on MINURCA (S/1998/540), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1159 (1998), describing developments since his report of 23 February 1998 on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/1998/148), and recommending that the mandate of MINURCA be extended for a period of two months, until 15 September 1998.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1998/763) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final reports of the ministerial meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Libreville from 28 to 30 April 1998 and at Bata, Equatorial Guinea, from 18 to 21 May 1998.

Second report of the Secretary-General dated 21 August on MINURCA (S/1998/783), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1182 (1998), describing developments in the electoral preparations since his last report (S/1998/540) and submitting recommendations on a possible United Nations role in the legislative election process; and addendum dated 25 August (S/1998/783/Add.1) containing the related cost estimates.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1035) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its tenth meeting, held at Yaoundé from 26 to 30 October 1998 and the Yaoundé Declaration on Peace, Security and Development adopted on 30 October 1998 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Committee.

Third report of the Secretary-General dated 18 December on MINURCA (S/1998/1203), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1201 (1998) and describing developments in the Central African Republic since his last report (S/1998/783 and Add.1); and addendum dated 14 January 1999 (S/1998/1203/Add.1) containing cost estimates for an extension of the Mission.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1999/116) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 December 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General.

Fourth report of the Secretary-General dated 29 January 1999 on MINURCA (S/1999/98), describing developments since his last report (S/1998/1203 and Add.1), reporting on the visit to the Central African Republic of his Personal Envoy from 19 to 23 January 1999, and recommending that the mandate of MINURCA be extended for a period of six months, until 31 August 1999; and enclosing a letter dated 23 January 1999 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 February (S/1999/121) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 23 December 1998 from the President of the World Bank to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1999/132) from the representative of the Central African Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting two letters of the same date from the President of the Central African Republic to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 24 February (S/1999/200) from the representative of the Central African Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press communiqué issued at Bangui on 23 February 1999 by the National Political Council of the Mouvement de libération du peuple centrafricain.

Fifth report of the Secretary-General dated 14 April on MINURCA (S/1999/416), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1230 (1999) and describing developments in the Central African Republic since his last report (S/1999/98).

Sixth report of the Secretary-General dated 28 May on MINURCA (S/1999/621), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1230 (1999) and describing developments in the Central African Republic since his last report (S/1999/416).

Chapter 11
The situation in Afghanistan

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1997/35)
of 9 July 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia,* expressed its grave concern at the continued escalation of military confrontation in Afghanistan and called for an immediate end to the fighting; and also called upon all Afghan parties to return to the negotiating table immediately and to work together towards the formation of a broad-based, fully representative government that would protect the rights of all Afghans and abide by Afghanistan's international obligations.

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1997/55)
of 16 December 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia,* deplored the unwillingness of the Afghan warring factions to lay down their arms and cooperate with the United Nations for peace; encouraged the Secretary-General and Member States to undertake preliminary studies on how an effective arms embargo could be imposed and implemented in a fair and verifiable manner; supported the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at the establishment of a solid international framework to address the external aspects of the Afghan question; and welcomed the convening of meetings of concerned countries as well as those of the immediate neighbours and other countries.

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/1998/9)
of 6 April 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia,* expressed its grave concern at the continued Afghan war, which was a serious threat to regional and international security, and caused extensive human suffering, further destruction, refugee flows and other forcible displacement of large numbers of people; and supported the steps of the Secretary-General to launch investigations into alleged mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians in Afghanistan, the outcome of which would be submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council as soon as it became available.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 14 July 1998 to 19 April 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3906 (14 July 1998); 3814 (6 August 1998); 3921 (28 August 1998); 3926 (15 September 1998); 3952 (8 December 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1193 (1998); 1214 (1998).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/22; S/PRST/1998/24; S/PRST/1998/27.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3906; S/PV.3914; S/PV.3921; S/PV.3921 (Resumption); S/PV.3926; S/PV.3952.
Consultations of the whole: 13, 14 and 21 July; 4–6, 13, 26 and 27 August; 10, 14, 15, 22 and 28 September; 1, 5 and 16 October; 4 and 24 November; 3 and 8 December 1998; 20 January; 17 March; 13 and 19 April 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 14 July 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan (S/1998/532). The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General introduced the report and gave a briefing on the situation in the country, in particular the political, humanitarian and human rights situation.

At the **3906th meeting, held on 14 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/532).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/22), in which the Council, *inter alia,* expressed its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, which it regarded as a serious threat to regional and international security, causing extensive human suffering, further destruction, refugee flows and other forcible displacement of large numbers of people; considered it necessary that more active efforts be undertaken under the aegis of the United Nations and with the participation of interested countries aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Afghan conflict, taking into account the interests of all ethnic and religious groups and political forces involved therein; and reiterated its position that the United Nations, as a universally recognized intermediary must continue to play its central and impartial role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/22, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 August 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the military and humanitarian situation in Afghanistan.

At the **3914th meeting, held on 6 August 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Afghanistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/24), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the new sharp escalation of the military confrontation in Afghanistan, which it regarded as a growing threat to regional and international peace and security, and demanded an urgent and unconditional ceasefire leading to a final end to the hostilities; called upon all Afghan parties to return to the negotiating table without delay and preconditions and to cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government, which would protect the rights of all Afghans and observe the international obligations of Afghanistan; and called also upon all States neighbouring Afghanistan and other States with influence in Afghanistan to intensify their efforts under the aegis of the United Nations to bring the parties to a negotiated settlement. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/24, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 August 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Afghanistan, in particular the military, humanitarian and human rights situation.

At the **3921st meeting, held on 28 August 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, Austria, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/810) submitted by Costa Rica, France, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uzbekistan.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement), Pakistan, Tajikistan, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

The representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan made statements.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, China, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Kenya, France, Sweden, Bahrain, Costa Rica, Brazil, the Gambia and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Slovenia.

Decision: *At the 3921st meeting, on 28 August 1998, draft resolution S/1998/810 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1193 (1998).*

By resolution 1193 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, demanded that all Afghan factions stop fighting, resume negotiations without delay and preconditions, and cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government, which would protect the rights of all Afghans and would observe the international obligations of Afghanistan; condemned the attacks on the United Nations personnel in the Taliban-held territories of Afghanistan, including the killing of the two Afghan staff members of the World Food Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Jalalabad, and of the Military Adviser to the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan in Kabul; called upon the Taliban to investigate urgently those heinous crimes, and to keep the United Nations informed about the results of the investigation; condemned the capture of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif; demanded that all parties and, in particular, the Taliban, do everything possible to ensure safe and dignified passage out of Afghanistan of the personnel of the Consulate General and other Iranian nationals missing in Afghanistan; requested the Secretary-General to continue investigations into alleged mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians as well as ethnically-based forced displacement of large groups of the population and other forms of mass persecution in Afghanistan, and to submit the reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council as soon as they became available; and demanded that the Afghan factions refrain from harbouring and training terrorists and their organizations and halt illegal drug activities. (For full text of resolution 1193 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 September 1998, the members of the Council had before them a letter dated 10 September 1998 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/846). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Afghanistan, in particular the killing of the Iranian diplomats in Mazar-e-Sharif.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Afghanistan, in particular the military situation and the tension between Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the **3926th meeting, held on 15 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/27), in which the Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the murder of Iranian diplomats in Afghanistan by Taliban combatants; and demanded that the Taliban release other Iranians detained in Afghanistan and ensure their safe and dignified passage out of Afghanistan without further delay. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/27, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 October 1998, the members of the Council had before them the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/1998/913). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments on Afghanistan, in particular the political and military situation in the country, and the "six plus two" meeting held on 21 September 1998, as well as the mission of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the region, which had been endorsed by the "six plus two" meeting.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 November 1998, the members of the Council received briefings by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on his visit to the region, and by the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator on the security arrangements signed with the Taliban.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 December 1998, the members of the Council had before them the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/1998/1109) and a letter dated 23 November 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1139). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation in Afghanistan, in particular the military and security situation in the country.

At the **3952nd meeting, held on 8 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1109) and the letter dated 23 November 1998 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1139).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1140) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.

The Council then commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Costa Rica, Japan, China, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, France, the Gambia, Portugal, Kenya and Brazil, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bahrain.

Decision: *At the 3952nd meeting, on 8 December 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1140 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1214 (1998).*

By resolution 1214 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, demanded that the Taliban, as well as other Afghan factions, stop fighting, conclude a ceasefire and resume negotiations without delay and preconditions under United Nations auspices, and cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government, which would protect the rights of all Afghans and observe the international obligations of Afghanistan; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to dispatch a mission to Afghanistan to investigate numerous reports of grave breaches and serious violations of international humanitarian law in that country, in particular mass killings and mass graves of prisoners of war and civilians and the destruction of religious sites; urged all parties, especially the Taliban, to cooperate with that mission, and in particular to assure the safety and freedom of movement of its personnel; supported the Secretary-General's proposal, as contained in his letter dated 23 November 1998 to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1139), to establish within the Special Mission, without prejudice to its mandate and taking into account security conditions, a civil affairs unit with the primary objective of monitoring the situation, promoting respect for minimum humanitarian standards and deterring massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law in the future, and to send an assessment mission to Afghanistan, as soon as security conditions permitted, in order to determine the exact mandate, composition and location of the civilian monitors; and deplored the failure of the leadership of the Taliban, in particular, to take measures to comply with the demands made in its previous resolutions, especially to conclude a ceasefire and to resume negotiations, and expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of its relevant resolutions. (For the full text of resolution 1214 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan on the political, human rights, humanitarian and security situation in Afghanistan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation in Afghanistan, in particular the second round of intra-Afghan talks, held from 11 to 14 March 1999 at Ashgabat, under United Nations auspices; and the decision to initiate the gradual and limited return of international staff to Afghanistan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan on the latest developments in Afghanistan, in particular on efforts to restart the intra-Afghan talks, and the security situation.

C. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 June on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/1998/532), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/211 B and in response to the requests by the Security Council for regular information, describing the main developments in Afghanistan since his report of 17 March 1998 (S/1998/222), and the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and his Special Envoy and, *inter alia,* on the meeting of the group of 21 Member States with influence in Afghanistan, held on 1 June 1998.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1998/630) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 July 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 5 August (S/1998/713) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretariat.

Letter dated 6 August (S/1998/724) from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the outcome of the Russian-Uzbek talks held at Tashkent on 4 August 1998.

Identical letters dated 6 August (S/1998/727) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 5 August 1998 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1998/743) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Government of Tajikistan.

Identical letters dated 12 August (S/1998/744) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 18 August (S/1998/776) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 August (S/1998/821) from the representative of Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Oliy Majlis (Parliament) of Uzbekistan.

Letter dated 2 September (S/1998/831) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 10 September (S/1998/846) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 11 September (S/1998/904) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1998/851) from the representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 13 September 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan.

Identical letters dated 16 September (S/1998/860) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note dated 15 September 1998 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1998/869) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 September (S/1998/893) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1998/905 and Corr.1) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 23 September 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 2 October on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/1998/913), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/211 B, covering the activities of the Special Mission and developments in Afghanistan since his last report (S/1998/532).

Identical letters dated 7 October (S/1998/929) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 8 October (S/1998/934) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1998/908) from the representatives of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint communiqué on the State visit of the President of the Russian Federation to Kazakhstan on 12 and 13 October 1998.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1998/954) from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint communiqué issued on 12 October 1998 on the State visit of the President of the Russian Federation to Uzbekistan, and a joint statement issued also on 12 October by the Presidents of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation on the situation in Afghanistan.

Identical letters dated 26 October (S/1998/999) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 4 November (S/1998/1036) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 November on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/1998/1109), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/211 B and in response to requests by the Security Council for regular information, describing the principal events that had taken place in Afghanistan, including the major military and political developments and the activities of the Special Mission, since his last report (S/1998/913).

Identical letters dated 23 November (S/1998/1111) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 November (S/1998/1139) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that the Afghan parties had conveyed to him their agreement in principle to the deployment of civilian monitors in Afghanistan, and that it was his intention, with the agreement of the Council, to establish a civil affairs unit within the Special Mission, which would initially be staffed by 12 civilian monitors.

Identical letters dated 25 November (S/1998/1121) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 3 February 1999 (S/1999/109) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 29 January 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1999/248) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes thereto adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1998.

Identical letters dated 10 March (S/1999/261) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a declaration by the Islamic State of Afghanistan dated 5 March 1999.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 31 March on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/1999/362), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/203 A and in response to requests by the Security Council for regular information, describing developments in Afghanistan since his last report (S/1998/1109).

Identical letters dated 12 April (S/1999/409) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 12
Items relating to Rwanda

A. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish a third Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and to that end decided to amend articles 10, 11 and 12 of the statute of the Tribunal and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in the annex to the resolution; decided also that the elections for the judges of the three Trial Chambers should be held together, for a term of office to expire on 24 May 2003; further decided that, as an exceptional measure to enable the third Trial Chamber to begin to function at the earliest possible date and without prejudice to article 12, paragraph 5, of the statute of the Tribunal, three newly elected judges, designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the Tribunal, should commence their term of office as soon as possible following the elections.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 15 July 1998 to 19 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3908 (15 July 1998); 3917 (18 August 1998); 3934 (30 September 1998); 4006 (19 May 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1200 (1998); 1241 (1999).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3908; S/PV.3917; S/PV.3934; S/PV.4006.
Consultations of the whole: 14 and 15 July; 5 and 17 August; 28 September 1998; 19 May 1999.

At the **3908th meeting, held on 15 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States".

The Council had before it a letter dated 8 July 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/640).

The President stated that the Council noted the information contained in the letter (S/1998/640) and endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General contained therein to extend the deadline for nominations of judges of the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda until 4 August 1998, and authorized the President to so inform the Secretary-General (see S/1998/646).

At the **3917th meeting, held on 18 August 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States".

The Council had before it a letter dated 7 August 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/760).

The President stated that the Council noted the information contained in the letter (S/1998/760) and decided to extend the deadline for nominations of judges of the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda until 14 September 1998, and authorized the President to so inform the Secretary-General (see S/1998/761).

At the **3934th meeting, held on 30 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/903) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3934th meeting, on 30 September 1998, draft resolution S/1998/903 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1200 (1998).*

By resolution 1200 (1998), the Security Council forwarded 18 nominations for judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, received by the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly in accordance with article 12(d) of the statute of the Tribunal. (For the full text of resolution 1200 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the **4006th meeting, held on 19 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States".

The Council had before it a letter dated 17 May 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/566).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/576) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4006th meeting, on 19 May 1999, draft resolution S/1999/576 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1241 (1999).*

By resolution 1241 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General that Judge Aspegren, once replaced as a member of the Tribunal, finish the *Rutaganda* and *Musema* cases which he had begun before expiry of his term of office; and took note of the intention of the Tribunal to finish those cases if possible before 31 January 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1241(1999), see appendix V.)

3. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1998/640) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, pursuant to article 12, paragraph 3, of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the nominations by Governments for judges of the Trial Chambers of the Tribunal and suggesting that the deadline for nominations be extended until 4 August 1998, the number of nominations received being less than the minimum number of 18 required by article 12, paragraph 3 (c), of the statute of the Tribunal.

Letter dated 15 July (S/1998/646) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 8 July 1998 (S/1998/640) had been brought to the attention of the Council and that it had noted the information and agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1998/760) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, pursuant to article 12, paragraph 3, of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the nominations by Governments for judges of the Trial Chambers of the Tribunal received within the period specified in article 12, paragraph 3 (b), of the statute of the Tribunal, as extended by the Security Council at its 3908th meeting, on 15 July 1998.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1998/761) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 7 August 1998 (S/1998/760) had been brought to the attention of the Council and that it had noted the information contained therein and decided to extend the deadline for the nominations of judges of the Tribunal until 14 September 1998.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 23 September (S/1998/857), transmitting the third annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994, submitted by the President of the Tribunal in accordance with article 32 of its statute.

Letter dated 12 April 1999 (S/1999/448) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of the resignation of Judge Dionysius Kondylis as a Judge of the Trial Chambers of the Tribunal, effective 22 March 1999, and proposing, having reviewed the list of candidates for election to the Trial Chambers established by the Security Council in its resolution 1200 (1998) and transmitted to the General Assembly in connection with the elections held on 3 November 1998, that Mr. Asoka de Zoysa Gunawardena should replace Judge Kondylis.

Letter dated 20 April (S/1999/449) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 12 April 1999 (S/1999/448) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that, having consulted them, he supported the Secretary-General's decision to appoint Mr. Asoka de Zoysa Gunawardena as a judge of the Tribunal.

Identical letters dated 17 May (S/1999/566) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 May 1999 from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to the Secretary-General.

B. The situation concerning Rwanda

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1161 (1998) of 9 April 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to reactivate the International Commission of Inquiry, with the following mandate: (a) to collect information and investigate reports relating to the sale, supply and shipment of arms and related *matériel* to former Rwandan government forces and militias in the Great Lakes region of central Africa, in violation of Security Council resolutions 918 (1994), 997 (1995) and 1011 (1995); (b) to identify parties aiding and abetting the illegal sale to or acquisition of arms by former Rwandan government forces and militias, contrary to the resolutions referred to above; and (c) to make recommendations relating to the illegal flow of arms in the Great Lakes region.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 27 August to 24 November 1998

Meetings of the Council: none.
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: none.
Consultations of the whole: 27 August; 24 November 1998; 26 January 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 27 August 1998, the members of the Council took up the interim report of the International Commission of Inquiry (Rwanda) transmitted by a letter dated 18 August 1998 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/777). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the work of the Commission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 November 1998, the members of the Council took up the final report of the International Commission of Inquiry (Rwanda) (S/1998/1096). The members of the Council also received a briefing on the work of the Commission by its Chairman, who also introduced the report.

3. Communications received from 18 August 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 18 August 1998 (S/1998/777) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the interim report of the International Commission of Inquiry (Rwanda) submitted by the Chairman of the Commission in pursuance of Security Council resolution 1161 (1998).

Letter dated 18 November (S/1998/1096) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final report of the International Commission of Inquiry (Rwanda), containing the Commission's conclusions, as well as its recommendations regarding possible measures to curb the illegal flow of arms in the Great Lakes region.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1998/1132) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1998/1219) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee for 1998 submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 14 January 1999 (S/1999/66) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 March (S/1999/339) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to set up an independent inquiry into the actions taken by the United Nations at the time of the genocide that occurred in Rwanda in 1994.

Letter dated 26 March (S/1999/340) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 18 March 1999 (S/1999/339) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they supported his proposed course of action in that unique circumstance.

Chapter 13
The situation concerning Western Sahara

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1131 (1997) of 29 September 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 20 October 1997, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report (S/1997/742 and Add.1).
Resolution 1133 (1997) of 20 October 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 20 April 1998, in order that MINURSO might resume the process of identifying prospective voters, and to increase its size; and requested the Secretary-General to begin the identification of voters eligible to participate in the referendum for self-determination, with the aim of finishing the process by 31 May 1998.
Resolution 1148 (1998) of 6 January 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, approved the deployment of the engineering unit required for demining activities and of the additional administrative staff required to support the deployment of military personnel as proposed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1997 (S/1998/35).
Resolution 1163 (1998) of 17 April 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 20 July 1998, in order that MINURSO might proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process; called on the Governments of Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania to conclude respective status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General; and recalled that, pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 23 June 1998 to 14 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3910 (20 July 1998); 3929 (18 September 1998); 3938 (30 October 1998); 3956 (17 December 1998); 3971 (28 January 1999); 3976 (11 February 1999); 3990 (30 March 1999); 3994 (30 April 1999); 4002 (14 May 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1185 (1998); 1198 (1998); 1204 (1998); 1215 (1998); 1224 (1999); 1228 (1999); 1232 (1999); 1235 (1999); 1238 (1999).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3910; S/PV.3929; S/PV.3938; S/PV.3956; S/PV.3971; S/PV.3976; S/PV.3990; S/PV.3994; S/PV.4002.
Consultations of the whole: 23 June; 15, 16 and 20 July; 26 and 27 August; 9, 17 and 18 September; 28–30 October; 15–17 December 1998; 21, 22, 27 and 28 January; 2, 9, 10 and 11 February; 26 and 30 March; 23, 26 and 28–30 April; 12 and 13 May 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 23 June 1998, the members of the Council took up the progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/534). The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report and gave a briefing on recent developments in Western Sahara, in particular on progress in the identification process.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 July 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/634), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Western Sahara.

At the **3910th meeting, held on 20 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/634).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/661) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3910th meeting, on 20 July 1998, draft resolution S/1998/661 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1185 (1998).*

By resolution 1185 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 21 September 1998, in order that MINURSO might proceed with identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process; called for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General, which would greatly facilitate the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units, in particular the deployment of the military engineering support and demining units; noted progress that had been made; and recalled that, pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally. (For the full text of resolution 1185 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 August 1998, the members of the Council took up the progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/775). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report and gave a briefing on the latest developments in the situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, *inter alia*, covered his meetings with the President of Algeria and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Morocco regarding the situation concerning Western Sahara.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 September 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/849). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report and gave a briefing on the latest developments in Western Sahara.

At the **3929th meeting, held on 18 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/849).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/863) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3929th meeting, on 18 September 1998, draft resolution S/1998/863 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1198 (1998).*

By resolution 1198 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 October 1998; welcomed the agreement of the Moroccan authorities to formalize the presence of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Western Sahara; requested both parties to take concrete action to enable UNHCR to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families, according to the settlement plan; called for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General, which would greatly facilitate the full and timely deployment of MINURSO-formed military units; and recalled that, pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, should apply provisionally. (For the full text of resolution 1198 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 October 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/997). The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations introduced the report and replied to queries and comments by members of the Council, in particular on the delay in the signing of the status-of-forces agreement.

At the **3938th meeting, held on 30 October 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/997).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1011) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3938th meeting, on 30 October 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1011 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1204 (1998).*

By resolution 1204 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 17 December 1998; supported the intention of MINURSO to start publishing the provisional list of voters by 1 December 1998, as proposed by the Secretary-General; and supported also the proposed increase in the staff of the Identification Commission from 18 to 25 members, and the increase also in the necessary support personnel, in order to strengthen the Commission and enable it to continue working with utmost rigour and impartiality with a view to keeping to the proposed timetable. (For the full text of resolution 1204 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 December 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/1160). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, in particular on the identification process.

At the **3956th meeting, held on 17 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1160).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1183) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3956th meeting, on 17 December 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1183 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1215 (1998).*

By resolution 1215 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 January 1999 to allow for further consultations in the hope that those consultations would lead to agreement on the various protocols without undermining the integrity of the Secretary-General's proposed package or calling into question its main elements. (For the full text of resolution 1215 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on issues related to the activities of MINURSO and the implementation plan, including the modalities for the implementation of the proposals outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 26 October 1998 (S/1998/1997).

At the **3971st meeting, held on 28 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/78) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3971st meeting, on 28 January 1999, draft resolution S/1999/78 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1224 (1999).*

By resolution 1224 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 11 February 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1224 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 February 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/88), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also briefed the members on the course of negotiations on the package of measures proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 11 December 1998 (S/1998/1160).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 and 10 February 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, respectively, on the status of the negotiations between the Government of Morocco and the United Nations regarding the status-of-forces agreement.

At the **3976th meeting, held on 11 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/88).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/130) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3976th meeting, on 11 February 1999, draft resolution S/1999/130 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1228 (1999).*

By resolution 1228 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 March 1999 to allow for consultations in the hope and expectation of agreement on the protocols on identification, appeals and repatriation planning activities, as well as on the essential issue of the implementation calendar, without undermining the integrity of the Secretary-General's proposed package or calling into question its main elements, for the prompt resumption of voter identification and initiation of the appeals process; and supported the intention of the Secretary-General to ask his Personal Envoy to reassess the viability of the mandate of MINURSO should the prospects for putting the package of measures into effect remain elusive at the time of submission of the Secretary-General's next report. (For the full text of resolution 1228 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 March 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/307), which was introduced and updated by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **3990th meeting, held on 30 March 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/307).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/354) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3990th meeting, on 30 March 1999, draft resolution S/1999/354 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1232 (1999).*

By resolution 1232 (1999) the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 30 April 1999 to allow for an understanding to be reached among all concerned on detailed modalities for the implementation of the identification and appeals protocols, including a revised implementation schedule, in a manner that would preserve the integrity of the Secretary-General's package of measures. (For the full text of resolution 1232 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 April 1999, the members of the Council heard a clarification by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the status of the revised documents relating to the identification and appeals process.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 April 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/483). The Council members also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Western Sahara, in particular on the intensive consultations with the Government of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberacion de Saguía el-Hamra y del Río de oro (Frente POLISARIO) on the draft package of measures the Secretary-General had outlined in his report of 11 December 1998 (S/1998/1160), including the draft protocols on the identification and appeals process, together with the detailed operational directives for their implementation and a revised timetable.

At the **3994th meeting, held on 30 April 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/483).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/489) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3994th meeting, on 30 April 1999, draft resolution S/1999/489 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1235 (1999).*

By resolution 1235 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 14 May 1999; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached with the parties, and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO. (For the full text of resolution 1235 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 May 1999, the members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on recent developments in Western Sahara, in particular the Government of Morocco's agreement to the draft protocols on the identification and appeals process and the operational directives for their implementation; as well as by the Director of the New York Liaison Office of UNHCR on the arrangements for the repatriation of refugees and a series of confidence-building measures taken by UNHCR during the pre-registration phase in refugee camps at Tindouf and in northern Mauritania.

At the **4002nd meeting, held on 14 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/483 and Add.1).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/556) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4002nd meeting, on 14 May 1999, draft resolution S/1999/556 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1238 (1999).*

By resolution 1238 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 14 September 1999 in order to resume the identification process, start the appeals process and conclude all outstanding agreements needed to implement the settlement plan; supported the proposed increase in staff of the Identification Commission from 25 to 30 members, and the proposed increase also in the necessary support activities, in order to strengthen the Commission and enable it to continue working with full authority and independence, in accordance with its mandate as authorized by the Security Council, and to accomplish its tasks expeditiously; requested the Secretary-General to report every 45 days on significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan, in particular on the following issues which would form, *inter alia*, the basis of its consideration of a further extension of the mandate of MINURSO: full and unequivocal cooperation of the parties during the resumption of voter identification and during the start of the appeals process; agreement by the Government of Morocco on the modalities of implementing paragraph 42 of the status-of-forces agreement; agreement of the parties on the protocol relating to refugees; and confirmation that UNHCR was fully operational in the region. (For the full text of resolution 1238 (1999) see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 18 June on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/534), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1163 (1998), describing developments since his report of 18 May 1998 (S/1998/404), including the consultations of his Special Representative on various issues relevant to the implementation of the settlement plan, and progress in the identification process.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 July on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/634), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1163 (1998), describing developments in the progress of the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties, Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO, and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for a period of two months, until 21 September 1998.

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 18 August on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/775), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1185 (1998), describing progress made in the implementation of the settlement plan since his last report (S/1998/634), including the continuing efforts of his Special Representative and his Personal Envoy to move the process forward.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 September on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/849), submitted pursuant to Council resolution 1185 (1998), describing developments since his last report (S/1998/775) and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended until 31 October 1998.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 October on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/997), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1198 (1998), describing developments since his last report (S/1998/849) and progress made in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended until 30 April 1999.

Letter dated 30 October (S/1998/1014) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1031) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 November (S/1998/1142) from the representative of Mauritania addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 December on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/1160), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1204 (1998) describing developments since his last report (S/1998/997), including progress in the implementation of the settlement plan, and his recent visit to the region, and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended until 31 January 1999.

Letter dated 15 December (S/1998/1169) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1998/1184) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 December (S/1999/7) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 29 December 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 28 January 1999 on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/88), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1215 (1998), describing developments since his last report (S/1998/1160), progress in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for four weeks, until 28 February 1999.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 March on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/307), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1228 (1999), describing developments since his last report (S/1999/88) and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended until 30 April 1999.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 27 April on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/483), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1232 (1999), describing developments since his last report (S/1999/307) and suggesting that, should the parties agree to the proposed protocols and operational directives for the identification and appeals process, the Council should consider extending the mandate of MINURSO for a period of six months, until 30 October 1999; and addendum dated 13 May 1999 (S/1999/483/Add.1), containing the protocols and operational directives transmitted by the Secretary-General to the two parties to the settlement plan, Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO, following the discussions between their representatives and the United Nations held at United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 26 April 1999.

Letter dated 13 May (S/1999/554) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco to the Secretary-General in response to the measures proposed by the United Nations for the identification of persons requesting to participate in the Western Sahara referendum and the appeals process (S/1999/483/Add.1).

Letter dated 13 May (S/1999/555) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 April 1999 from the Secretary-General of the Frente POLISARIO to the Secretary-General in response to the measures proposed by the United Nations for the identification of persons requesting to participate in the Western Sahara referendum and the appeals process (S/1999/483/Add.1).

Letter dated 18 May (S/1999/590) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following consultations, he had decided to appoint William Eagleton (United States of America) as his Special Representative for Western Sahara.

Letter dated 21 May (S/1999/591) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 18 May 1999 (S/1999/590) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council, who had taken note of the decision contained therein.

Chapter 14
The situation in Georgia

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1124 (1997) of 31 July 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a new period terminating on 31 January 1998, subject to a review by the Security Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping force.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/50) of 6 November 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, regretted that, despite strenuous efforts to reactivate the peace process, there had been no visible progress on the key issues of the settlement — the future political status of Abkhazia and the permanent return of refugees and displaced persons; and attached particular importance to the more active role for the United Nations in the peace process, and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to that end, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the support of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Resolution 1150 (1998) of 30 January 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 1998, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/16) of 28 May 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern over the recent outbreak of violence in the zone of conflict, which had resulted in the loss of human life and a significant outflow of refugees, and called upon the parties to observe strictly the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 (S/1994/583, annex I) (the Moscow Agreement), and also the ceasefire protocol signed on 25 May 1998, as well as all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only; and requested the Secretary-General to consult both sides on the basis on paragraphs 26, 48 and 49 of his report (S/1998/375), in particular on the concept of the self-protection unit outlined therein, and on other options as appropriate, in close cooperation with the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the need to secure the consent of both parties to the Secretary-General's proposal.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 17 June 1998 to 7 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3912 (30 July 1998); 3948 (25 November 1998); 3972 (28 January 1999); 3997 (7 May 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1187 (1998); 1225 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/34; S/PRST/1999/11.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3912; S/PV.3948; S/PV.3972; S/PV.3997.
Consultations of the whole: 17 and 22 June; 9, 13, 15, 23, 27, 29 and 30 July; 12, 23 and 24 November 1998; 26–28 January; 6 and 7 May 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 17 June 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/497). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the territory, in particular the security situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on a tragic incident that had occurred at Tbilisi on 14 July 1998, leading to the death of a Polish staff member of UNOMIG.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the second high-level meeting of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, held at Geneva from 23 to 25 July 1998, chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and attended by the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator, OSCE and the group of Friends of the Secretary-General.

At the **3912th meeting, held on 30 July 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/647 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Georgia and Germany, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/699) submitted by France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Georgia and Germany.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, China, Costa Rica, Sweden, Gabon, the Gambia, Brazil, Slovenia, Bahrain and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3912th meeting, on 30 July 1998, draft resolution S/1998/699 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1187 (1998).*

By resolution 1187 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 January 1999 subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force; requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months after the date of the adoption of the resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including on the operations of UNOMIG; and expressed its intention to conduct a review of the Mission in the light of the report of the Secretary-General, taking into account in particular the progress made by the two parties in creating secure conditions in which the Mission could fulfil its existing mandate and establishing a political settlement. (For the full text of resolution 1187 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 November 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/1012 and Add.1). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments, in particular the security situation, as well as on the incident regarding the denial by the Abkhaz authorities of permission for a UNOMIG aircraft to land at an airport in Abkhazia, Georgia.

At the **3948th meeting, held on 25 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1012 and Add.1).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/34), in which the Council, *inter alia*, stated that it remained deeply concerned at the continuing tense and unstable situation in the Gali and Zugdidi regions and at the threat of resumption of serious hostilities; demanded that both sides observe strictly all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only; welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at improving the security of UNOMIG; approved his proposal to increase the number of internationally recruited lightly-armed security personnel and additional local security personnel to provide internal security to the Mission's installations; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the security of the Mission under constant review, taking into account the observations contained in his report. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/34, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 January 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/60). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the peace process.

At the **3972nd meeting, held on 28 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/60).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Georgia and Germany, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/79) submitted by France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/79.

Decision: *At the 3972nd meeting, on 28 January 1999, draft resolution S/1999/79 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1225 (1999).*

By resolution 1225 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly supported the sustained efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of OSCE to prevent hostilities and to give a new impetus to the negotiations within the United Nations-led peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to propose a strengthening of the civilian component of UNOMIG; and decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 1999, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force. (For the full text of resolution 1225 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 May 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/460). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular the meeting held on 29 April 1999 at Sukhumi of the Coordination Council of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia.

At the **3997th meeting, held on 7 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/460).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/11) in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 2 April 1999 on further measures to settle the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/392, annex); and strongly supported the sustained efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and OSCE to prevent hostilities, to protect human rights, and to advance a settlement. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/11, see appendix VI.)

C. Communications received from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 June 1998 (S/1998/516) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on recent developments in the Gali district of Abkhazia, Georgia, issued on 14 June 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Addendum dated 18 June (S/1998/497/Add.1) to the report of the Secretary-General dated 10 June 1998 (S/1998/497) concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia.

Letter dated 10 July (S/1998/633) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him, *inter alia*, that the members of the Council noted with appreciation his report of 10 June 1998 (S/1998/497 and Add.1); reiterated their call upon the parties to display the necessary political will to achieve substantial results within the framework of the United Nations-led peace process and through direct dialogue; and supported the practical measures envisaged in his report to strengthen the security of UNOMIG.

Letter dated 14 July (S/1998/645) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the

Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on events in the Gali district of Abkhazia, Georgia, issued on the same day by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 14 July concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/647), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1150 (1998), describing the situation as at 12 July 1998 and reporting on developments regarding the peacemaking process and the role of the United Nations, and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIG be extended for a further period of six months, terminating on 31 January 1999; and addendum dated 28 July (S/1998/647/Add.1), conveying the concluding statement on the results of the second meeting of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, held at Geneva from 23 to 25 July 1998, and an accompanying statement made on behalf of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 July (S/1998/649) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning the incident that occurred on 12 July 1998 in the Gali district of Abkhazia, Georgia, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 15 July (S/1998/650) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 13 July 1998 from the President of Georgia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1998/655) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning the death of Maria Magdalena Wewiorska, a staff member of UNOMIG, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 17 July (S/1998/660) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 16 July 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1998/815) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1998/892) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 22 September 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1998/898) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made by the President of Georgia on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the fall of Sukhumi in September 1993.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 29 October concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/1012), describing the situation in Georgia as at 23 October 1998, in particular the progress made by the two parties in creating secure conditions in which UNOMIG could fulfil its existing mandate and in establishing a political settlement; and addendum dated 10 November (S/1999/1012/Add.1) containing the cost estimates for the deployment of additional international security personnel.

Letter dated 6 November (S/1998/1052) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Major General Tariq Waseem Ghazi (Pakistan) as Chief Military Observer of UNOMIG.

Letter dated 10 November (S/1998/1053) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 6 November 1998 (S/1998/1052) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 18 December (S/1998/1193) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 17 December 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1998/1213) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 22 December 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding an incident that had occurred in the conflict zone of Abkhazia, Georgia, on 21 December 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 January 1999 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/60), submitted pursuant to resolution 1187 (1998), describing the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, as at 15 January 1999 and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIG be extended for a further six months, until 31 July 1999.

Letter dated 25 January (S/1999/71) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 January 1999 from the President of Georgia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 February (S/1999/189) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 19 February 1999 by the Supreme Council of Abkhazia, Georgia.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1999/392) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a decision on further measures to settle the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, adopted in Moscow on 2 April 1999 by the Council of Heads of State of CIS.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 April (S/1999/460) concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1225 (1999) and describing the situation in Georgia as at mid-April 1999.

Chapter 15

Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts

A. Consideration by the Security Council on 13 August 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3915 (13 August 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1189 (1998).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3915.
Consultations of the whole: 11 and 13 August 1998.

At the **3915th meeting, held on 13 August 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/748) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3915th meeting, on 13 August 1998, draft resolution S/1998/748 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1189 (1998).*

By resolution 1189 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, determined to eliminate international terrorism, strongly condemned the terrorist bomb attacks in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam on 7 August 1998, which had claimed hundreds of innocent lives, injured thousands of people and caused massive destruction to property; called upon all States and international institutions to cooperate with and provide support and assistance to the ongoing investigations in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America to apprehend the perpetrators of those cowardly criminal acts and to bring them swiftly to justice; and called upon all States to adopt, in accordance with international law and as a matter of priority, effective and practical measures for security cooperation, for the prevention of such acts of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators. (For the full text of resolution 1189 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America.

B. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 20 August (S/1998/780) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1998/794) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1222) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Abu Dhabi declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its nineteenth session, held in Abu Dhabi from 7 to 9 December 1998.

Letter dated 28 January 1999 (S/1999/89) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the joint communiqué of the summit of the East African Heads of State, held at Arusha on 22 January 1999.

Letter dated 12 February (S/1999/150) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1999/308) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventieth session, held in Riyadh on 14 and 15 March 1999.

Letter dated 24 March (S/1999/326) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 16

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 2 July 1998 to 8 April 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3920 (27 August 1998); 3992 (8 April 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1192 (1998).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/10.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3920; S/PV.3992.
Consultations of the whole: 2 July; 24–27 August; 9 and 18 September; 13, 15, 16 and 29 October; 3 and 21 December 1998; 26 February; 11, 23 and 26 March; 5–8 April 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 2 July 1998, the members of the Council undertook the nineteenth review of the mandatory sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992).

At the **3920th meeting, held on 27 August 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)", having before it a letter dated 24 August 1998 from the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/795).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Netherlands, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/809) submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Portugal, France, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Japan, Sweden, the Gambia, Bahrain, Costa Rica, Gabon and China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Slovenia.

Decision: *At the 3920th meeting, on 27 August 1998, draft resolution S/1998/809 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1192 (1998).*

By resolution 1192 (1998), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, *inter alia*, welcomed the initiative for the trial of the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 before a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands, as contained in the letter dated 24 August 1998 from the Acting Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and its attachments, and the willingness of the Government of the Netherlands to cooperate in the implementation of the initiative; called upon the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take such steps as were necessary to implement the initiative, including the conclusion of arrangements with a view to enabling the court described in paragraph 2 of the resolution to exercise jurisdiction in the terms of the intended Agreement between the two Governments, attached to the said letter of 24 August 1998; decided that all States should cooperate to that end, and in particular that the Libyan Government should ensure the appearance in the Netherlands of the two accused for the purpose of trial by the court described in paragraph 2 of the resolution, and that the Libyan Government should ensure that any evidence or witnesses in Libya were, upon the request of the court, promptly made available at the court in the Netherlands for the purpose of the trial; and expressed its intention to consider additional measures if the two accused had not arrived or appeared for trial promptly in accordance with paragraph 8 of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1192 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General during which he, *inter* *alia*, informed members of his meeting with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during the Twelfth Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 3 September 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 October 1998, the members of the Council undertook the twentieth review of the mandatory sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 February 1999, the members of the Council undertook the twenty-first review of the mandatory sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992). The members of the Council also received briefings by the Secretary-General and the Legal Counsel on the clarifications sought by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya regarding the implementation of resolution 1192 (1998).

At the **3992nd meeting, held on 8 April 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)", having before it a letter dated 5 April 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/378).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/10), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the letter dated 5 April 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/378) reporting that the two persons accused of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 had arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the court described in paragraph 2 of resolution 1192 (1998) and that, with regard to the bombing of UTA 772, the French authorities had informed the Secretary-General that he might indicate, in reporting to the Council under paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998), that the conditions set forth in resolution 1192 (1998) had been met, without prejudice to the other requests concerning the bombing of Pan Am flight 103; noted that, with the letter dated 5 April 1999 from the Secretary-General, the conditions set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998) for the immediate suspension of the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) had been fulfilled; and recalled that, in accordance with resolution 1192 (1998), the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) were immediately suspended upon receipt of the letter of the Secretary-General on 5 April 1999 at 1400 hours Eastern Standard Time. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/10, see appendix VI.)

B. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/596) from the representatives of Burkina Faso, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, South Africa and Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1998/597) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1998/598) from the representatives of Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1998/599) from the representatives of Cameroon, Ghana, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 July (S/1998/602) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1998/618) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 July 1998 from the Swiss company Meister and Bollier concerning a timer found at the site of the Lockerbie disaster.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1998/773) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1998/795) from the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1998/803) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 August (S/1998/808) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the General People's Committee for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Letter dated 31 August (S/1998/828) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on recent developments in the Lockerbie case, issued on 28 August 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1998/856) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the paragraphs concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the final document of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1998/930) from the Committee of Five established by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-first session, addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1998/895) from the observer of the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 September 1998 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Committee of Seven of the Council of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 September (S/1998/902) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 September 1998 from the Committee of Six established by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Cartagena, from 18 to 20 May 1998, to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1998/926) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 30 November (S/1998/1131 and Corr.2) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the eighth comprehensive report on the damage caused by the implementation of Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993), covering the period from 15 April 1992 to 31 December 1997.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1222) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Abu Dhabi declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its nineteenth session, held in Abu Dhabi from 7 to 9 December 1998.

Letter dated 31 December (S/1998/1237) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its activities during 1998, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 5 March 1999 (S/1999/248) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes thereto adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1998.

Letter dated 19 March (S/1999/311) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 March (S/1999/312) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made to the press on the same date by the President on behalf of the members of the Council following consultations of the whole.

Letter dated 25 March (S/1999/337) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 5 April (S/1999/378) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1192 (1998), that on 5 April 1999 the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 had arrived in the Netherlands.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1999/397) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 April (S/1999/407) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 5 April 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 22 April (S/1999/466) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the view of the Islamic group at the United Nations on the recent developments in the Lockerbie case.

Chapter 17
The situation in Africa

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/46) of 25 September 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its commitment to Africa in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; despite positive developments in Africa, remained gravely concerned by the number and intensity of armed conflicts on the continent which threatened regional peace, caused massive human dislocation and suffering, perpetuated instability and diverted resources from long-term development; welcomed the important contribution of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), including through its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, as well as those of subregional arrangements, in preventing and resolving conflicts in Africa, and looked forward to a stronger partnership between the United Nations and OAU, as well as subregional arrangements, in conformity with Chapter VIII of the Charter; considered that the challenges in Africa demanded a more comprehensive response; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing concrete recommendations to the Council by February 1998 regarding the sources of conflict in Africa, ways to prevent and address those conflicts and how to lay the foundation for durable peace and economic growth following their resolution.

Resolution 1170 (1998) of 28 May 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, stressed that the challenges in Africa demanded a comprehensive response and expressed the hope that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, other relevant bodies of the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations, as well as Member States would consider the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318) and its recommendations and take action as they deemed appropriate within their respective areas of competence; and decided to establish an ad hoc working group, comprising all members of the Council, for a period of six months, to review all recommendations in the report related to the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter, and, in that context, to prepare a framework for the implementation of recommendations, as appropriate, and to submit specific proposals for concrete action for consideration by the Council by September 1998; and expressed its intention to convene at the ministerial level on a biennial basis, beginning in September 1998 and subsequently as needed, in order to assess progress in promoting peace and security in Africa.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 16 September 1998 to 15 June 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3927 (16 September 1998); 3928 (18 September 1998); 3931 (24 September 1998); 3945 (19 November 1998); 3950 (30 November 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1196 (1998); 1197 (1998); 1208 (1998); 1209 (1998).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/28; S/PRST/1998/29; S/PRST/1998/35.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3927; S/PV.3928; S/PV.3931; S/PV.3945; S/PV.3950.
Consultations of the whole: 17 June; 4, 13 and 27 August; 3, 4, 8, 15–18, 22 and 30 September; 27 October; 18 and 19 November 1998; 3, 7, 11 and 15 June 1999.

At the **3927th meeting, held on 16 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled “The situation in Africa”, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/852) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3927th meeting, on 16 September 1998, draft resolution S/1998/852 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1196 (1998).*

By resolution 1196 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, reiterated the obligation of all Member States to carry out decisions of the Council on arms embargoes; encouraged each Member State, as appropriate, to consider as a means of implementing the obligations referred to above the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offence; requested the Security Council Committees established by resolutions imposing arms embargoes in Africa to include in their annual reports a substantive section on the implementation of the arms embargoes, on possible violations of the measures reported to the Committee and with recommendations as appropriate for strengthening the effectiveness of the arms embargoes; encouraged the Chairmen of those Committees to seek to establish channels of communication with regional and subregional organizations and bodies, including in Africa the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, the Economic Community of West African States, the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the Southern African Development Community and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, in addition to other sources of information, including Member States, already mentioned in the guidelines of the Committees, in order to improve the monitoring of arms embargoes through wider and regular exchange of information with relevant parties in the region concerned; and requested the above-mentioned Committees to make relevant information publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology. (For the full text of resolution 1196 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/28), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318); agreed with the Secretary-General that the credibility of the United Nations in Africa to a great extent depended upon the willingness of the international community to act and to explore new means of advancing the objectives of peace and security in the African continent; expressed its commitment to exercising that responsibility in relation to Africa, and affirmed that strengthening Africa's capacity to participate in all aspects of peacekeeping operations, including their military, police, humanitarian and other civilian components, was a key priority; encouraged increased bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of peacekeeping, especially capacity-building, between Member States, the United Nations and OAU as well as subregional organizations in Africa; encouraged all States and organizations concerned to work with African States in particular on the basis of African initiatives and proposals; supported the efforts of the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations as well as Member States in the field of training for peacekeeping; welcomed the readiness of the United Nations to act as a clearing house for information on available training initiatives; particularly welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations database on training; with the aim of strengthening Africa's peacekeeping capacity, requested the Secretary-General to pursue those plans, and to include in the database information about African needs in that field, possible regional and extraregional contributions to assist in achieving that goal, and available expertise on training; encouraged Member States and regional and subregional organizations to contribute information to the database; encouraged the Secretary-General to consider possible further uses and broadening of United Nations databases, for instance in humanitarian crises; also welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish an informal working group composed of African and non-African States directly involved or interested in the provision of training assistance; requested the Secretary-General to study ways to improve the availability of logistics for peacekeeping efforts in Africa; stressed the need for it to be fully informed of peacekeeping activities carried out or planned by regional or subregional organizations; and underlined that the improved flow of information and the holding of regular briefing meetings between members of the Council, African regional and subregional organizations involved in peacekeeping operations and troop contributors and other participating Member States had an important role to play in helping enhance African peacekeeping capacity. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/28, see appendix VI.)

At the **3928th meeting, held on 18 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/855) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3928th meeting, on 18 September 1998, draft resolution S/1998/855 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1197 (1998).*

By resolution 1197 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, urged the Secretary-General, through the use of the United Nations Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa, to assist in the establishment within OAU of an early warning system based on the model currently being used by the United Nations, and to assist in strengthening in making operational OAU conflict management centre and its situation room; invited the Secretary-General to assist OAU and subregional organizations in Africa to establish logistics assessment teams through the sharing of information on the establishment, composition, methods and functioning of United Nations logistics assessment teams; also invited the Secretary-General to assist OAU and subregional organizations, as appropriate, to determine the logistical and financial requirements of regional or subregional peacekeeping operations authorized by the Council; endorsed the establishment of a United Nations Preventive Action Liaison Office in OAU; urged the Secretary-General to consider ways of making that office more effective and also the possibility of appointing liaison officers to peacekeeping operations of OAU and of subregional organizations in Africa authorized by the Council; welcomed the fact that both the United Nations and OAU had agreed to strengthen and broaden their cooperation on measures to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa; and invited the Secretary-General to adopt measures for an improved flow of information through systematic mechanisms between the United Nations and OAU and between the United Nations and subregional organizations in Africa; to develop, in collaboration with OAU and with subregional organizations in Africa, common indicators for early warning, and share, as appropriate, early warning information both on the ground with their field representatives and with their headquarters; to arrange, in collaboration with OAU and with subregional organizations in Africa, occasional visits of staff at working level between the United Nations and OAU and between the United Nations and subregional organizations in Africa; to arrange, in collaboration with OAU and with subregional organizations in Africa, joint expert meetings on certain specific areas of early warning and prevention, including joint reviews of potential and existing conflicts with a view to coordinating initiatives and actions. (For the full text of resolution 1197 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the **3931st meeting, held on 24 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318).

The Council heard a statement by the President of Burkina Faso, then Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations made a statement.

The Secretary-General of OAU made a statement.

Statements were made by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, the Minister for Foreign Relations of Brazil, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, the Minister for External Relations and Worship of Costa Rica, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, the Minister of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Gabon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Gambia, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Kenya and Portugal, the representative of the Russian Federation and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/29), in which the Council, *inter alia*, recognized the positive developments in Africa in the past year; welcomed progress achieved by African States in promoting democratization, economic reform, the protection of human rights and sustainable development; commended efforts by African States and regional and subregional organizations, in particular OAU, to resolve conflicts by peaceful means; welcomed progress made in Sierra Leone and the Central African Republic, and in the peace process in Burundi; and called for an enhanced partnership between the United Nations and African regional and subregional organizations in support of those efforts. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/29, see appendix VI.)

At the **3945th meeting, held on 19 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318).

The President drew attention to two draft resolutions (S/1998/1090 and S/1998/1091) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3945th meeting, on 19 November 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1090 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1208 (1998).*

By resolution 1208 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its support for the inclusion in the United Nations standby arrangements of military and police units and personnel trained for humanitarian operations, as well as related equipment, which relevant United Nations bodies and organizations could draw on in providing advice, supervision, training and technical or other assistance related to the maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, in coordination as appropriate with the African States hosting refugees; requested the Secretary-General to consider the establishment of a new category within the United Nations Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa to support, as needed, and in addition to existing sources of funding, the provision of advice, supervision, training and technical or other assistance related to the maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, including those activities referred to above; urged Member States to contribute to that Fund; requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant international bodies and organizations and to keep it informed about developments in Africa related to the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements which affected the maintenance of international peace and security in the region, and to recommend concrete measures, such as those mentioned in paragraph 7 of the resolution, as needed, in that regard; and expressed its readiness to consider the recommendations referred to above in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations. (For the full text of resolution 1208 (1998), see appendix V.)

Decision: *Also at the 3945th meeting, on 19 November 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1091 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1209 (1998).*

By resolution 1209 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the destabilizing effect of illicit arms flows, in particular of small arms, to and in Africa and at their excessive accumulation and circulation, which threatened national, regional and international security and had serious consequences for development and for the humanitarian situation in the continent; encouraged African States to participate in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; encouraged also the establishment of appropriate regional or subregional registers of conventional arms on the basis of agreement reached by African States concerned; encouraged further Member States to explore other appropriate ways to enhance transparency of arms transfers to and in Africa; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to accord high priority to the United Nations role in promoting better understanding of the direct and indirect consequences of illicit arms flows; stressed the importance of bringing the negative impact of illicit arms flows to and in Africa to the widest possible public attention; encouraged the Secretary-General to promote cooperation among Member States, the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations to collect, review and share information on combating illicit arms flows, especially regarding small arms, and to make available, as appropriate, information about the nature and general scope of the international illicit arms trade with and in Africa; recognized the important contribution of programmes for voluntary weapons collection, disposal and destruction in specific post-conflict situations in Africa; and expressed its intention to consider including, as appropriate, means to facilitate the successful conduct of such programmes in the mandates of future peacekeeping operations it authorized in Africa on the basis of recommendations by the Secretary-General. (For the full text of resolution 1209 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the **3950th meeting, held on 30 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/318).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/35), in which the Council, *inter alia*, while reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, underlined the increasingly important role of regional arrangements and agencies and of coalitions of Member States in the conduct of activity in that field; reaffirmed that all such activity undertaken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies, including enforcement action, should be carried out in accordance with Articles 52, 53 and 54 of Chapter VIII of the Charter; underlined the importance of all such activity being guided by the principles of sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of all States, and by the operational principles for United Nations peacekeeping operations set out in the statement of its President of 28 May 1993 (S/25859); recognized that the authorization by the Council of action by regional or subregional organizations, or by Member

States or coalitions of States, could be one type of effective response to conflict situations; and urged Member States and regional and subregional organizations to ensure the Council was kept fully informed of their activities for the maintenance of peace and security. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/35, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Relief Coordinator on humanitarian emergency situations in Africa, in particular the serious lack of funding, lack of access to populations in need and violence against civilians and humanitarian workers.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the implementation of resolutions 1196 (1998), 1197 (1998) and 1209 (1998), which had been adopted pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318).

C. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 18 September (S/1998/876) from the representative of Austria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 27 October (S/1998/1015) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, *inter alia,* the Tokyo Agenda for Action adopted at the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development, held from 19 to 21 October 1998.

Note verbale dated 27 October 1998 (S/1998/1041) from the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1035) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its 10th meeting, held at Yaoundé from 26 to 30 October 1998, and the Yaoundé Declaration on Peace, Security and Development adopted on 30 October 1998 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Committee.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 February 1999 (S/1999/171) on the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacity.

Letter dated 16 February (S/1999/170) from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1999/303) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the decision on the creation of a mechanism for promotion, maintenance and consolidation of peace and security in Central Africa and the Yaoundé Declaration on Peace, Security and Stability in Central Africa, adopted on 25 February 1999 by the Heads of State and Government of the Central African countries.

Letter dated 28 April (S/1999/491) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions of the Council of the European Union on the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

Chapter 18

Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/34) of 19 June 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, having noted that massive displacement of civilian populations in conflict situations might pose a serious challenge to international peace and security, expressed its grave concern at the increase in attacks or use of force in conflict situations against refugees and other civilians in violation of the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law, and once again called upon all those concerned to comply strictly with the relevant rules of international law and to ensure the safety of refugees, displaced persons and other civilians, and guarantee the unimpeded safe access of United Nations and other humanitarian personnel to those in need.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 29 September to 10 November 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3932 (29 September 1998); 3933 (29 September 1998); 3942 (10 November 1998).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/30.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3932; S/PV.3933; S/PV.3942 and Corr.1.
Consultations of the whole: 23 and 28 September; 6 November 1998; 11 February 1999.

At the **3932nd meeting, held on 29 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/883).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Canada, Indonesia, Norway, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Stephen Lewis, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Kofi Asomani, Director of the Liaison Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at United Nations Headquarters, and Sylvie Junod, head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to the United Nations.

The Deputy Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the United States of America, China, the Russian Federation, Brazil, Portugal, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Kenya, the Gambia, Costa Rica, Japan, France, Gabon and Bahrain, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Sweden.

Statements were also made by the representatives of the Republic of Korea, Austria (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement).

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Pakistan, Indonesia and Norway.

In accordance with the decisions taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard statements under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF, the head of the delegation of ICRC to the United Nations, and the Director of the Liaison Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at United Nations Headquarters.

At the **3933rd meeting, held on 29 September 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/883).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/30), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations (S/1998/883); condemned the attacks or use of force in conflict situations against refugees and other civilians, in violation of the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law; and affirmed its intention to review thoroughly and promptly the recommendations of the Secretary-General with a view to taking steps consistent with its responsibilities under the Charter. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/30, see appendix VI.)

At the **3942nd meeting, held on 10 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The President made a statement on the procedure to be followed at the meeting.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Brazil, China, Sweden, Japan, Portugal, Bahrain, Costa Rica, the Gambia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Slovenia, Kenya, France and Gabon.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provided clarifications in response to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

C. Communications received from 22 September 1998 to 15 June 1999 and report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 September 1998 on protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations (S/1998/883), submitted in response to the presidential statement of 19 June 1997 (S/PRST/1997/34), describing the compliance of State and non-State actors with the provisions of international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law; the access of refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable populations in conflict situations to international protection and assistance; the safety and security of personnel of United Nations and humanitarian organizations; and the role of the Security Council in humanitarian operations.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Chapter 19
The situation in Guinea-Bissau

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 18 June 1998 to 12 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3940 (6 November 1998); 3958 (21 December 1998); 3991 (6 April 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1216 (1998); 1233 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/31.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3940; S/PV.3958; S/PV.3991.
Consultations of the whole: 17, 18 and 25 June; 13 and 29 July; 4 and 17 August; 3 and 5 November; 2, 11, 18 and 21 December 1998; 4 February; 3, 24, 30 and 31 March; 5 and 22 April; 7 and 12 May; 2 and 7 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 18 June 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the efforts of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Gambia to mediate the conflict.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 June 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in Guinea-Bissau.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the humanitarian situation in Guinea-Bissau, in particular on the mission of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to the region.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 November 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the agreement between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta signed during the twenty-first summit meeting of the Authority of the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) held at Abuja on 31 October and 1 November 1998 (S/1998/1028, annex).

At the **3940th meeting, held on 6 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau", having before it a letter dated 3 November 1998 from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1028).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Guinea-Bissau, at his request, to participate in the discussion in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/31), in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the agreement reached on 1 November 1998, in Abuja, between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta during the twenty-first summit of the Authority of the Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS (S/1998/1028, annex); and called upon the Government and the self-proclaimed military junta to respect fully their obligations under the Abuja Agreement and the Praia Agreement of 26 August 1998 (S/1998/825, annex I). (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/31, see appendix VI.)

At the **3958th meeting, held on 21 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Guinea-Bissau and Togo, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1202) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3958th meeting, on 21 December 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1202 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1216 (1998).*

By resolution 1216 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the agreements between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta signed in Praia on 26 August 1998 (S/1998/825) and in Abuja on 1 November 1998 (S/1998/1028, annex) and the Additional

Protocol signed in Lomé on 15 December 1998 (S/1998/1178, annex); called upon the Government and the self-proclaimed military junta to implement fully all the provisions of the agreements, including with regard to respect for the ceasefire, the urgent establishment of a government of national unity, the holding of general and presidential elections no later than the end of March 1999, and the immediate opening of the airport and seaport in Bissau, and, in cooperation with all concerned, the withdrawal of all foreign troops in Guinea-Bissau and the simultaneous deployment of the interposition force of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG); approved the implementation by the interposition force of its mandate referred to in paragraph 3 of the resolution in a neutral and impartial way and in conformity with United Nations peacekeeping standards to achieve its objective to facilitate the return to peace and security by monitoring the implementation of the Abuja Agreement; affirmed that the interposition force might be required to take action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel in the discharge of its mandate; requested ECOMOG to provide periodic reports at least every month through the Secretary-General, the first report to be made one month after deployment of its troops; and requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council on a possible role of the United Nations in the process of peace and reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau, including the early establishment of arrangements for liaison between the United Nations and ECOMOG. (For the full text of resolution 1216 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the signing of a ceasefire agreement on 3 February 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the staffing requirements and financial implications of the proposed United Nations peace-building office in Guinea-Bissau.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 March 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Guinea-Bissau (S/1999/294), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At the **3991st meeting, held on 6 April 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/294).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Guinea-Bissau and Togo, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/369) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3991st meeting, on 6 April 1999, draft resolution S/1999/369 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1233 (1999).*

By resolution 1233 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, invited the Secretary-General to consider convening a meeting in New York with the participation of ECOWAS to assess the needs of ECOMOG and to examine ways in which contributions could be mobilized and channelled; supported the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a post-conflict Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau under the leadership of a Representative of the Secretary-General (S/1999/232) which would provide the political framework and leadership for harmonizing and integrating the activities of the United Nations system in Guinea-Bissau during the transitional period leading up to general and presidential elections and would facilitate, in close cooperation with the parties concerned, ECOWAS, ECOMOG and other national and international partners, the implementation of the Abuja Agreement; and welcomed the planned round-table conference of donors on Guinea-Bissau to be held at Geneva on 4 and 5 May 1999, under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize assistance for, *inter alia*, humanitarian needs, consolidation of peace and the socio-economic rehabilitation of Guinea-Bissau. (For the full text of resolution 1233 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the meeting convened on 20 April 1999 in New York on support for ECOMOG in Guinea-Bissau.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the military and political situation and the latest major efforts by the international community to support the peace process in Guinea-Bissau, namely, the urgent round-table conference and the follow-up meeting on support for ECOMOG held at Geneva on 4 and 5 May 1999; as well as the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Nana-Sinkam as his Representative and head of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau.

B. Communications received from 18 June 1998 to 15 June 1999 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 18 June 1998 (S/1998/530) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued at Lisbon on 17 June 1998 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

Letter dated 19 June (S/1998/553) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 6 July (S/1998/638) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria and Chairman of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of ECOWAS, a communiqué issued at Abidjan on 3 July 1998 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Defence of ECOWAS.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1998/616) from the representative of Brazil addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued at Lisbon on 3 July 1998 by the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1998/686) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of the second Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held at Praia on 16 and 17 July 1998.

Letter dated 28 July (S/1998/698) from the representative of Cape Verde addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum of understanding and its annex, signed on 26 July 1998 by the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta, and a declaration by the self-proclaimed military junta.

Letter dated 30 July (S/1998/706) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 29 July 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 5 August (S/1998/717) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the Head of State of Nigeria and Chairman of ECOWAS, the final communiqué issued at the end of the first meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the ECOWAS Committee of Seven on Guinea-Bissau, held at Accra on 4 August 1998.

Letter dated 1 September (S/1998/825) from the representatives of Cape Verde and Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the ceasefire agreement, and its appendices, concluded between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta and co-signed by the ECOWAS Committee of Seven and the Contact Group of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries at the end of a meeting held at Praia on 25 and 26 August 1998, and the final communiqué of the joint ECOWAS/Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries consultative meeting on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, also held at Praia on 25 and 26 August 1998.

Letter dated 2 September (S/1998/833) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 18 September (S/1998/884) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria and Chairman of the ECOWAS Committee of Seven on Guinea-Bissau, the final communiqué issued at the conclusion of the second joint meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the ECOWAS Committee of Seven and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held at Abidjan on 15 and 16 September 1998.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1998/1002) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the resumption of fighting in Guinea-Bissau, issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1028) from the representative of Nigeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the Head of State of Nigeria and Chairman of ECOWAS, the peace agreement signed at the end of the twenty-first summit meeting of the Authority of the Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held at Abuja on 31 October and 1 November 1998.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1998/1094) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 15 December (S/1998/1178) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué and the additional protocol to the Abuja Agreement of 1 November 1998 concerning the formation of the Government of National Unity of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, signed at the conclusion of the meeting on the Guinea-Bissau peace process held at Lomé on 14 and 15 December 1998.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1998/1217) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué issued following the fourth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, held at the level of heads of State and Government at Ouagadougou on 17 December 1998.

Letter dated 18 February 1999 (S/1999/173) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of a meeting held at Lomé on 17 February 1999 concerning the peace process in Guinea-Bissau, and the ceasefire agreement signed on 3 February 1999 by the parties to the conflict.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1999/232) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that a United Nations Peace-building Support Office be established in Guinea-Bissau headed by his Representative, and outlining the mandate of the Office.

Letter dated 2 March (S/1999/227) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 26 February 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 3 March (S/1999/233) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 26 February 1999 (S/1999/232) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they welcomed the proposal contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 March (S/1999/294) pursuant to Security Council resolution 1216 (1998), providing information on the situation in Guinea-Bissau and the implementation of the Abuja Agreement.

Letter dated 16 April (S/1999/432) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the situation in Guinea-Bissau prepared by the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS pursuant to Security Council resolution 1216 (1998).

Letter dated 19 April (S/1999/445) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Agreement of 22 March 1999 defining the operations, composition and status of ECOMOG on the territory of Guinea-Bissau.

Letter dated 26 April (S/1999/494) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his decision to appoint Samuel Nana-Sinkam (Cameroon) as his Representative in Guinea-Bissau.

Letter dated 30 April (S/1999/495) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 26 April 1999 (S/1999/494) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of his decision.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/533) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, *inter alia*, a communiqué on the situation in Guinea-Bissau issued on the same date by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its fifty-seventh ordinary session, held at ambassadorial level.

Letter dated 12 May (S/1999/552) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on 7 May 1999 by the Office of the President of Togo following the seizure of power in Guinea-Bissau by the self-proclaimed military junta.

Letter dated 13 May (S/1999/569) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued on 9 May 1999 by the Government of Mali.

Letter dated 18 May (S/1999/581) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 25 May (S/1999/606) from the representative of Cape Verde addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued at Lisbon on 18 May 1999 by the States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1999/613) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of ECOWAS, held at Lomé on 24 and 25 May 1999.

Letter dated 7 June (S/1999/656) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint communiqué issued on 5 June 1999 by the President of Liberia and the President of Togo and current Chairman of ECOWAS.

Chapter 20
The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1128 (1997) of 12 September 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for a period of two months, until 15 November 1997.
Resolution 1138 (1997) of 14 November 1997	The Security Council, *inter alia*, authorized the Secretary-General to expand the size of UNMOT in accordance with his recommendations; and decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT until 15 May 1998.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/4) of 24 February 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed recent efforts made by the parties to fulfil their obligations and called upon them to intensify their efforts to implement fully the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510, annex I), including the protocol on military issues (S/1997/209, annex II); also encouraged the Commission on National Reconciliation to continue its efforts aimed at the institution of a broad dialogue among the various political forces as foreseen in the General Agreement; reiterated its concern that the security situation in some parts of Tajikistan remained precarious; firmly condemned the taking hostage of relief workers in November 1997; and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue the expansion of UNMOT to the strength authorized by its resolution 1138 (1997) as soon as the Secretary-General deemed conditions appropriate.
Resolution 1167 (1998) of 14 May 1998	The Security Council, *inter alia*, condemned renewed fighting in violation of the ceasefire resulting from attacks initiated by some local commanders of the United Tajik Opposition (UTO); called upon the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement fully the General Agreement, including the protocol on military issues, and to create conditions for the holding of elections at the earliest possible time; and decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of six months, until 15 November 1998.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 21 July 1998 to 15 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3943 (12 November 1998); 3981 (23 February 1999); 4004 (15 May 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1206 (1998); 1240 (1999).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/8.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3943; S/PV.3981; S/PV.4004.
Consultations of the whole: 9, 21, 27 and 30 July; 19 and 26 August; 5, 10 and 11 November 1998; 18 and 22 February; 13 May 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 21 July 1998, the members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan, in particular on his mission to the country, and by the Secretariat on the murder of four members of UNMOT personnel on 20 July 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the security situation in Tajikistan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 August 1998, the members of the Council took up the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/754 and Add.1). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 August 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the temporary relocation to Tashkent of "non-essential" international United Nations personnel, including 46 military observers and up to 10 civilian personnel from UNMOT.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 November 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military situation in Tajikistan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 November 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/1029). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Tajikistan on the latest developments in the country, in particular the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, and on the impact of the security situation on the activities and functioning of UNMOT.

At the **3943rd meeting, held on 12 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1029).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1063) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Tajikistan.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1998/1063.

Decision: *At the 3943rd meeting, on 12 November 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1063 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1206 (1998).*

By resolution 1206 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned the murder of four members of UNMOT; recognized that the completion of the investigation into that case was important for the resumption of the field activities of the Mission; urged the Government of Tajikistan to complete the investigation expeditiously and to bring to justice all those found to be responsible for the crime; also urged the UTO leaders to continue to cooperate fully with those efforts; and decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of six months, until 15 May 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1206 (1998), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Tajikistan, in particular on the steps taken by the Government to integrate former UTO fighters into the army and on the investigation of the killing of four UNMOT personnel in July 1998.

At the **3981st meeting, held on 23 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/124).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/8), in which the Council, *inter alia*, underlined the importance of UNMOT playing a full and active role in the implementation of the General Agreement; requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider means of achieving that taking into account the security situation; reiterated its concern that the security situation in some parts of Tajikistan remained precarious; reiterated the importance of a full investigation into the murder in July 1998 of four members of UNMOT; took note with appreciation of the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan in that regard; and called upon the United Tajik Opposition to contribute more effectively to the investigation in order to bring those responsible to justice. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/8, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 May 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/514). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Tajikistan on the forthcoming constitutional referendum, to be followed by legislative and presidential elections.

At the **4004th meeting, held on 15 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/514).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/557) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Tajikistan.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/1999/557.

Decision: *At the 4004th meeting, on 15 May 1999, draft resolution S/1999/557 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1240 (1999).*

By resolution 1240 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, supported the active political work of the Contact Group in promoting the implementation of the General Agreement; welcomed the continued contribution made by the peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned; and decided to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a period of six months, until 15 November 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1240 (1999), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 18 July 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 18 July 1998 (S/1998/665) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 27 July (S/1998/700) from the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement regarding the peace process in Tajikistan, signed at Tehran on 19 July 1998 by the first Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Letter dated 29 July (S/1998/701) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement issued on 28 July 1998 by the President of Tajikistan and the Chairman of the National Reconciliation Commission.

Letter dated 11 August (S/1998/743) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Government of Tajikistan.

Interim report of the Secretary-General dated 13 August on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/754), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1167 (1998), describing developments in Tajikistan and the activities of UNMOT since his report of 6 May 1998 (S/1998/374); and addendum dated 17 August (S/1998/754/Add.1) containing cost estimates for additional vehicles and equipment.

Letter dated 22 August (S/1998/787) from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement on the outcome of the Russian-Tajik talks, held at Dushanbe on 19 and 20 August 1998.

Letter dated 28 August (S/1998/818) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his interim report on the situation in Tajikistan and the addendum thereto (S/1998/754 and Add.1) had been considered by the members of the Council and that they took note of the information contained in paragraph 23 of the report and the information contained in the addendum.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1998/958) from the representatives of the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration on All-Round Cooperation among the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, signed on 12 October 1998.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 3 November on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/1029), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1167 (1998), describing developments in Tajikistan and the activities of UNMOT since his interim report (S/1998/754 and Add.1) and recommending that the mandate of UNMOT be extended for another six months, until 15 May 1999.

Letter dated 4 November (S/1998/1034) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Government of Tajikistan.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1998/1099) from the representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 7 November 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan.

Letter dated 3 December (S/1998/1143) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an article by the Prime Minister of Tajikistan, entitled: "National unity: A guarantee of progress for Tajikistan".

Interim report of the Secretary-General dated 8 February 1999 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/124), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1206 (1998), describing developments in Tajikistan and the activities of UNMOT since his last report (S/1998/1029).

Letter dated 5 March (S/1999/254) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following consultations with the parties concerned, it was his intention to appoint Brigadier General John Hvidegaard (Denmark) as the next Chief Military Observer of UNMOT.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1999/255) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 5 March 1999 (S/1999/254) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 6 May on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/514), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1206 (1998), describing developments in Tajikistan and the activities of UNMOT since his interim report (S/1999/124), and recommending that the mandate of UNMOT be extended for another six months, until 15 November 1999.

Letter dated 25 May (S/1999/614) from the representative of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Government of Tajikistan.

Chapter 21
The question concerning Haiti

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH), composed of up to 250 civilian police and 50 military personnel, to form the headquarters of a security element with a mandate limited to a single four-month period ending on 30 November 1997, in order to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police, as set out in paragraphs 32 to 39 of the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 1997 (S/1997/564 and Add.1).

Resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish until 30 November 1998 a United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), composed of up to 300 civilian police, with a mandate limited to a single one-year period ending on 30 November 1998, in order to continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police in accordance with the arrangements, including monitoring Haitian National Police field performance, set out in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1997 and paragraphs 2 to 12 of the addendum to that report (S/1997/832 and Add.1).

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/8) of 25 March 1998

The Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the progress made by the Haitian people towards the establishment of a durable democratic and constitutional system and the sustained improvement in security and stability in Haiti; reaffirmed that further assistance to the Haitian National Police, should it be needed, should be provided, with the full support of the international community, through United Nations specialized agencies and programmes and international and regional organizations and by interested Member States; and supported the Secretary-General's appeal to Haitian authorities and political leaders to resolve Haiti's political impasse so that the country could move forward.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 3 September 1998 to 16 March 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3949 (25 November 1998).
Resolutions adopted: 1212 (1998).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3949.
Consultations of the whole: 3 September; 23–25 November 1998; 19 January; 3 February; 4, 15 and 16 March 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 3 September 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (S/1998/796). The members of the Council also received a briefing on the latest developments in Haiti by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 November 1998, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/1998/1064). The members of the Council also received a briefing on the latest developments in Haiti by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

At the **3949th meeting, held on 25 November 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Haiti", having before it the reports of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/1998/796 and S/1998/1064).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Chile, Haiti and Venezuela, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1998/1117) submitted by Argentina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, France, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Argentina, Chile and Canada.

The Council then commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica, Brazil, Kenya, Portugal, France and the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 3949th meeting, on 25 November 1998, draft resolution S/1998/1117 was adopted as resolution 1212 (1998) by 13 votes in favour (Bahrain, Brazil, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Gambia, Japan, Kenya, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with two abstentions (China, Russian Federation).*

By resolution 1212 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia,* decided to extend the mandate, including the concept of operations, of MIPONUH until 30 November 1999 in order to continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police in accordance with the arrangements set out in paragraph 32 of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1064), including mentoring Haitian National Police field performance and strengthening the capability of the central directorate of the police force to manage aid provided to it from bilateral and multilateral sources; and expressed its intention not to extend MIPONUH beyond 30 November 1999 and requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations on a viable transition to other forms of international assistance in his second report referred to in paragraph 10 of the resolution, for the consideration of the Security Council, taking into account the need to preserve the progress made in the reform of the Haitian National Police and to strengthen further United Nations support for the consolidation of democracy, respect for human rights and the maintenance of law and order in Haiti. (For the full text of resolution 1212 (1998), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representative of China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

The representative of Haiti made a statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 January 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation in Haiti, in particular the political crisis in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on recent developments in the situation in Haiti, in particular the latest institutional crisis in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 March 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/1999/181). The members of the Council also received a briefing on the situation in Haiti by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who introduced the Secretary-General's report.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the helicopter crash in Haiti on 14 March 1999, which had resulted in the deaths of five members of the Argentine Special Police Unit and one member of MIPONUH, as well as six nationals of the Russian Federation and one national of the United States of America, who was an employee of the helicopter company.

C. Communications received from 24 August 1998 to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 August 1998 on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (S/1998/796), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1141 (1997), describing the activities of MIPONUH and developments in the mission area since his report of 28 May 1998 (S/1998/434).

Letter dated 27 October (S/1998/1003) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 22 October 1998 from the President of Haiti to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 November on MIPONUH (S/1998/1064), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1141 (1997), describing the activities of MIPONUH and developments in the mission area since his last report (S/1998/796), and recommending that the mandate and concept of operations of MIPONUH be extended for another period of one year, until 30 November 1999.

Letter dated 27 January 1999 (S/1999/91) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the current political situation in Haiti, issued on 26 January 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 11 February (S/1999/156) from the representative of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting position of the Government of Haiti on the expiration of the mandate of the forty-sixth legislature, issued on 26 January 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Haiti.

Letter dated 16 February (S/1999/170) from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 February on MIPONUH (S/1999/181), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1212 (1998), describing the activities of MIPONUH and developments in the mission area since his last report (S/1998/1064).

Letter dated 7 April (S/1999/403) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council, confirming that the Security Council, in its resolution 1212 (1998), had invited the Economic and Social Council to contribute to the designing of a long-term programme of support for Haiti, and that the members of the Security Council would continue to follow the matter and might have specific suggestions to make as to how the two Councils might cooperate in that regard.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 May on MIPONUH (S/1999/579), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1212 (1998), describing the activities of MIPONUH and developments in the mission area since his last report (S/1999/181).

Chapter 22
Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 16 to 29 December 1998

Meetings of the Council: 3954 (16 and 23 December 1998); 3961 (29 December 1998).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1998/38.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3954; S/PV.3954 (Resumption); S/PV.3961.
Consultations of the whole: 22 and 29 December 1998.

At the **3954th meeting, held on 16 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, the Sudan, Tunisia and Ukraine, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of China, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Costa Rica, France, Portugal, the Gambia, Gabon, Brazil, Slovenia, Kenya, Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bahrain.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, on 23 December 1998, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Canada, Norway, Egypt, Austria, Pakistan, Tunisia, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Croatia, Nigeria, Slovakia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Ukraine, Australia and India.

The President made a statement.

At the **3961st meeting, held on 29 December 1998** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1998/38), in which the Council, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security; stressed the need to prevent the resurgence or escalation of conflict; encouraged the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of establishing post-conflict peace-building structures as part of efforts by the United Nations system to achieve a lasting peaceful solution to conflicts, including to ensure a smooth transition from peacekeeping to peace-building and lasting peace; agreed with the Secretary-General that relevant post-conflict peace-building elements should be explicitly and clearly identified and could be integrated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations; noted that peacekeeping operations might include military, police, humanitarian and other civilian components; and requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council to that effect whenever appropriate, and to make recommendations to the appropriate United Nations bodies concerning the transitional period to the post-conflict peace-building phase when recommending the final drawdown of a peacekeeping operation. (For the full text of S/PRST/1998/38, see appendix VI.)

B. Communications received from 24 September 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 February 1999 (S/1999/170) from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 23

Promoting peace and security: humanitarian activities relevant to the Security Council

Consideration by the Security Council on 21 January 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3968 (21 January 1999).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3968.
Consultations of the whole: none.

At the **3968th meeting, held on 21 January 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Promoting peace and security: humanitarian activities relevant to the Security Council".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Sergio Vieira de Mello, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, China, Argentina, Bahrain, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, Canada, Namibia, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Gambia, Malaysia, France and Gabon, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Brazil.

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator responded to comments and questions of members of the Council.

Chapter 24
Protection of civilians in armed conflict

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 12 to 22 February 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3977 (12 February 1999); 3978 (12 February 1999); 3980 (22 February 1999).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/6.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3977; S/PV.3978; S/PV.3980, S/PV.3980 (Resumption).
Consultations of the whole: 9, 11, 17, 18 and 22 February 1999.

At the **3977th meeting, held on 12 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Cornelio Sommaruga, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Olara Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

The Council heard briefings under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the President of ICRC, the Executive Director of UNICEF and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

Statements were made by the representatives of Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Brazil, France, the Netherlands, Argentina, Namibia, Malaysia, Bahrain, Gabon, the United States of America, the Gambia and China, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Canada.

The President of ICRC, the Executive Director of UNICEF and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict responded to comments and questions of members of the Council.

At the **3978th meeting, held on 12 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/6), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its grave concern at the growing civilian toll of armed conflict; called upon all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international law, in particular their relevant obligations under the Conventions of The Hague, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, as well as with all decisions of the Security Council; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing concrete recommendations to the Council by September 1999 on ways the Council, acting within its sphere of responsibility, could improve the physical and legal protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict; encouraged the Secretary-General to consult the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in formulating his recommendations; and affirmed its intention to review the recommendations of the Secretary-General in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter. (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/6, see appendix VI.)

At the **3980th meeting, held on 22 February 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 19 February 1999 from the observer of Palestine (S/1999/175), requesting an invitation to participate in the discussion in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the Council's provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in that regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Palestine to participate in the discussion.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the States members of the Organization of African Unity), Australia, Norway, Pakistan, Japan, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, New Zealand, India, Ukraine, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador and Haiti.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Azerbaijan, Egypt, Uruguay, Zambia, Iraq and Israel.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Palestine.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.

The President made a statement on a point of procedure.

The representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Russian Federation made statements.

The representative of Iraq made a statement.

B. Communication received on 19 February 1999

Letter dated 19 February 1999 (S/1999/175) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 25
The situation in Timor

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 9 September 1998 to 11 June 1999

Meetings of the Council: 3998 (7 May 1999); 4013 (11 June 1999).
Resolutions adopted: 1236 (1999); 1246 (1999).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.3998; S/PV.4013.
Consultations of the whole: 9 September 1998; 6, 7 and 26 May; 9–11 June 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 9 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, *inter alia*, touched upon the preparations for the next round of talks between Indonesia and Portugal on East Timor.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the deterioration of the situation in East Timor, in particular the violence and massacres in Dili.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 May 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on East Timor (S/1999/513). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for East Timor on the situation in the territory, in particular the signing on 5 May 1999 of a General Agreement and two additional agreements between Indonesia and Portugal.

At the **3998th meeting, held on 7 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation in Timor", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/513).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/520) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 3998th meeting, on 7 May 1999, draft resolution S/1999/520 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1236 (1999).*

By resolution 1236 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the concluding on 5 May 1999 of the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor (the General Agreement) (S/1999/513, annex I); welcomed also the concluding of the Agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal on the same date regarding security arrangements (S/1999/513, annex III) and the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot (S/1999/513, annex II); welcomed further the intention of the Secretary-General to establish as soon as practicable a United Nations presence in East Timor, with a view to assisting in the implementation of those Agreements; and expressed its intention to take a prompt decision on the establishment of a United Nations mission on the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 8 of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1236 (1999), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 May 1999, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the question of East Timor (S/1999/595). The members of the Council also received a briefing on the political and security situation in the territory by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 10 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments regarding East Timor, in particular the security situation in the territory and the deployment of United Nations international staff and recruitment of local staff.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 June 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the role and activities of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET).

At the **4013th meeting, held on 11 June 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Timor", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/595).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/1999/666) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4013th meeting, on 11 June 1999, draft resolution S/1999/666 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1246 (1999).*

By resolution 1246 (1999), the Security Council, *inter alia*, decided to establish until 31 August 1999 the United Nations Mission in East Timor to organize and conduct a popular consultation, scheduled for 8 August 1999, on the basis of a direct, secret and universal ballot, in order to ascertain whether the East Timorese people accepted the proposed constitutional framework providing for a special autonomy for East Timor within the unitary Republic of Indonesia or rejected the proposed special autonomy for East Timor, leading to East Timor's separation from Indonesia, in accordance with the General Agreement, and to enable the Secretary-General to discharge his responsibility under paragraph 3 of the security agreement; authorized until 31 August 1999 the deployment within UNAMET of up to 280 civilian police officers to act as advisers to the Indonesian police in the discharge of their duties and, at the time of the consultation, to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from the polling sites; authorized until 31 August 1999 the deployment within UNAMET of 50 military liaison officers to maintain contact with the Indonesian Armed Forces in order to allow the Secretary-General to discharge his responsibilities under the General Agreement and the security agreement; endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal that UNAMET should also incorporate (a) a political component responsible for monitoring the fairness of the political environment, for ensuring the freedom of all political and other non-governmental organizations to carry out their activities freely and for monitoring and advising the Special Representative on all matters with political implications; (b) an electoral component responsible for all activities related to registration and voting; and (c) an information component responsible for explaining to the East Timorese people, in an objective and impartial manner without prejudice to any position or outcome, the terms of the General Agreement and the proposed autonomy framework, for providing information on the process and procedure of the vote and for explaining the implications of a vote in favour or against the proposal; and approved the modalities for the implementation of the popular consultation process scheduled for 8 August 1999 as set out in paragraphs 15 to 18 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 1999. (For the full text of resolution 1246 (1999), see appendix V.)

B. Communications received from 25 February to 15 June 1999 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 25 February 1999 (S/1999/223) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 19 February 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 April (S/1999/488) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 20 April 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 5 May on the question of East Timor (S/1999/513), enclosing the Agreement signed on the same date by Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor, together with a constitutional framework for a special autonomy for East Timor and agreements regarding the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot and regarding security arrangements.

Letter dated 11 May (S/1999/547) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the New York agreement, issued on 7 May 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 21 May (S/1999/602) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, following the necessary consultations, he had decided to appoint Ian Martin (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as his Special Representative for the East Timor Popular Consultation.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 May on the question of East Timor (S/1999/595), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1236 (1999), reporting on the implementation of the agreements reached on 5 May 1999 by the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal and the United Nations and providing detailed modalities of the consultation process to be conducted by the United Nations and detailed recommendations concerning the United Nations mission, which would include civilian police officers, and recommending that the Security Council approve the mandate of UNAMET and the modalities for the implementation of the popular consultation process.

Letter dated 25 May (S/1999/603) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 21 May 1999 (S/1999/602) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 27 May (S/1999/612) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 7 June (S/1999/652) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 June (S/1999/679) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that it was his intention to appoint Alan James Mills (Australia) to the post of Civilian Police Commissioner of UNAMET.

Letter dated 15 June (S/1999/680) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 11 June 1999 (S/1999/679) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Chapter 26
The situation in Somalia

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/57) of 23 December 1997

The Security Council, *inter alia*, expressed its full support for the efforts of regional and other interested States, as well as those of international and regional organizations, in particular the Organization of African Unity, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the League of Arab States, the European Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to promote a direct political dialogue and facilitate the emergence of a broad-based central Government in Somalia; welcomed the outcome of meetings between the Somali leaders held in Cairo, concluded on 22 December 1997, in particular their decision to adopt a federal system with regional autonomy and their agreement to form a transitional government of national unity and to hold an inclusive conference of national reconciliation in Baidoa through which a presidential council and a Prime Minister would be elected; and also welcomed the signing of the Cairo Declaration on Somalia (S/1997/1000, annex) and other important agreements attached thereto, in particular on the creation of an elected constituent assembly, the establishment of an independent judicial system and the preparation of a transitional charter.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 8 July 1998 to 27 May 1999

Meetings of the Council: 4010 (27 May 1999).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/1999/16.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4010.
Consultations of the whole: 8 July; 27 August; 30 September; 30 November; 22 December 1998; 24 February; 23 March; 28 April; 4 and 27 May 1999.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 8 July 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the political and humanitarian situation in Somalia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 August 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the political and humanitarian situation in Somalia, as well as the activities of international actors.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 September 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Somalia, in particular the political and humanitarian situation and the emergence of regional administrations in "Somaliland", "Puntland", Benadir, "Jubaland" and, possibly, in the Hiran region.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 November 1998, the members received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs which, *inter alia*, covered the situation in Somalia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 December 1998, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Somalia, including the humanitarian situation in the country, and on the third ambassadorial meeting of external actors on Somalia, convened at United Nations Headquarters on 15 December 1998.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 February 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments regarding Somalia, in particular the political and humanitarian situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 March 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Somalia, in particular the activities of the Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and the meeting of the Standing Committee of the

Intergovernmental Authority on Development, held on 19 March 1999 at Addis Ababa.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 April 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the military, security and humanitarian situation in Somalia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 May 1999, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the latest developments in Somalia, in particular the political, security and humanitarian situation.

At the **4010th meeting, held on 27 May 1999** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Italy, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/16), in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its alarm at the serious deterioration in the political, military and humanitarian situation in Somalia and concern at the reports of increasing external interference in the country; expressed its support for the activities of the Standing Committee on Somalia; called upon all Somali factions to cease immediately all hostilities and to cooperate with the regional and other efforts to achieve peace and reconciliation; reiterated its call upon States to observe the arms embargo and to refrain from any actions which might exacerbate the situation in Somalia; and further requested Member States having information about violations of the provisions of resolution 733 (1992) to provide that information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 751 (1992). (For the full text of S/PRST/1999/16, see appendix VI.)

C. Communications received from 27 May 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 17 December (S/1998/1195) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on 7 December 1998 by an international fact-finding mission of the Standing Committee on Somalia that visited Somalia from 1 to 5 December 1998.

Letter dated 28 December (S/1998/1226) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee for 1998, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 5 March 1999 (S/1999/248) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes thereto adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters, on 1 October 1998.

Letter dated 17 May (S/1999/563) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 May 1999 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 May (S/1999/600) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1999/611) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 28 May (S/1999/622) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Part II
Other matters considered by the Security Council

Chapter 27
Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

At the 3923rd meeting, held in public on 9 September 1998 in accordance with the decision taken in June 1993 (S/26015), the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1997 to 15 June 1998.

The Council heard an explanatory statement by the Secretariat.

The Council adopted the draft report without a vote, and the decision was reflected in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 9 September 1998 (S/1998/843).

Chapter 28

Admission of new members

A. Application of the Republic of Kiribati

By a note dated 26 April 1999 (S/1999/477), the Secretary-General circulated the application of the Republic of Kiribati for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 14 April 1999 from the President of the Republic of Kiribati addressed to the Secretary-General.

At the 3995th meeting, on 4 May 1999, the Council referred the application of the Republic of Kiribati to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

B. Application of the Republic of Nauru

By a note dated 26 April 1999 (S/1999/478), the Secretary-General circulated the application of the Republic of Nauru for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 16 April 1999 from the President and Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of Nauru addressed to the Secretary-General.

At the 3996th meeting, on 4 May 1999, the Council referred the application of the Republic of Nauru to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Chapter 29

Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure

A. Security Council documentation and related matters

Communications received from 1 October 1998 to 15 June 1999

Letter dated 1 October 1998 (S/1998/918) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1998/971) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 January 1999 (S/1999/10) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Summary statement dated 15 January (S/1999/25) by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration.

Letter dated 5 February (S/1999/123) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 February (S/1999/135) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 February (S/1999/142) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 February (S/1999/144) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 February (S/1999/151) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 16 February (S/1999/160) from the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 February (S/1999/179) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 February (S/1999/197) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 February (S/1999/190) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

B. Security Council working methods and procedure

Action by the Security Council from 30 October 1998 to 17 February 1999

In a note dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

> "1. The members of the Security Council, recalling the statement by the President of the Council of 16 December 1994 (S/PRST/1994/81), in which the need for greater recourse to open meetings of the Council was identified, and intending to continue to enhance the transparency of the methods of work of the Council, have agreed that the Secretary-General is to be encouraged to make statements to the Council, when he deems it appropriate, in public meetings of the Council.
>
> "2. Recalling the enhancement of meetings with troop-contributing countries, the members of the Security Council, taking note of the procedures set out in the statement by the President of the Council of 28 March 1996 (S/PRST/1996/13), have also agreed to the following:
>
> "(a) With reference to the existing practice of the President of the Council of reporting, in the course of informal consultations of members of the Council, the views expressed by participants in each troop contributors meeting, troop-contributing countries are encouraged to make available to the President, whenever appropriate, copies of their statements during those meetings. Written copies of the Secretariat's briefing at those meetings should, whenever possible, be made available to troop-contributing countries upon request;
>
> "(b) With reference to the existing practice of the Secretariat of providing weekly briefing notes to the Council on field operations, the Secretariat is encouraged to make those briefing notes available to troop-contributing countries upon request;
>
> "(c) Relevant United Nations bodies and agencies may be invited to troop contributors meetings, when they have a specific contribution to make to the issue under discussion;

"(d) With reference to the existing practice of inviting to troop contributors meetings Member States that make special contributions to peacekeeping operations other than troops and civilian police — that is to say, contributions to trust funds, logistics and equipment — other Member States contributing to peacekeeping operations, as appropriate, should also be invited to these meetings;

"(e) The President of the Council will inform troop contributors about forthcoming Council deliberations and expected decisions.

"3. The Secretariat should establish an appropriate mechanism for alerting non-members of the Security Council about unscheduled or emergency meetings of the Council during nights, weekends or holidays.

"4. (a) The annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly shall include, as an appendix, in addition to the elements identified in the note by the President of the Security Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451), the annual reports of the sanctions committees;

"(b) With effect from 1999, the bureau of each sanctions committee shall be appointed by that committee, following consultations between Council members, either at its first meeting if that meeting takes place in January, or in writing at the instance of the Presidency of the Council under a no-objection procedure."

In a note dated 5 January 1999 (S/1999/8), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

"1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and following consultations among the members of the Council under the no-objection procedure, the members of the Council agreed to elect the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the following sanctions committees for a period ending on 31 December 1999:

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Chairman: Peter van Walsum (Netherlands)

Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Gabon

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Chairman: Danilo Türk (Slovenia)

Vice-Chairmen: Brazil and Gabon

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

Chairman: Jassim Mohammed Buallay (Bahrain)

Vice-Chairmen: Gambia and Netherlands

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning Angola

Chairman: Robert R. Fowler (Canada)

Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Malaysia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

Chairman: Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)

Vice-Chairmen: Bahrain and Canada

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

Chairman: Martin Andjaba (Namibia)

Vice-Chairmen: Canada and Malaysia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

Chairman: Fernando Enrique Petrella (Argentina)

Vice-Chairmen: Bahrain and Namibia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

Chairman: Celso L. N. Amorim (Brazil)

Vice-Chairmen: Gambia and Netherlands

"2. The Bureau of each of the above-mentioned sanctions committees will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 1999."

In a note dated 29 January (S/1999/92), on the work of the sanctions committees, the President of the Security Council stated the following:

"I. The President of the Security Council wishes to state that all members of the Security Council have indicated their agreement that the following practical proposals will be used to improve the work of the sanctions committees in accordance with the relevant resolutions.

"1. The sanctions committees should establish appropriate arrangements and channels of communication with organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and regional organizations, neighbouring countries and other countries and parties concerned, in order to improve the monitoring of the implementation of sanctions regimes and the assessment of their humanitarian consequences on the population of the target State and their economic consequences on neighbouring and other States.

"2. The Chairpersons of the sanctions committees should make visits to the regions concerned, as appropriate, in order to obtain first-hand accounts of the impact of sanctions regimes and the results and difficulties in their implementation.

"3. Member States should provide the sanctions committees with all information available on alleged violations of arms embargoes, and other sanctions regimes. Sanctions committees should seek to clarify all cases of alleged violations.

"4. The Secretariat should be requested to provide the sanctions committees with information from published sources, radio, television or other media concerning alleged violations of the sanctions regimes or other issues relevant to the activities of the committees.

"5. The guidelines of the sanctions committees should include clear provisions for strict action to be taken by the committees on alleged violations of the sanctions regimes.

"6. The sanctions committees should, as far as possible, harmonize their guidelines and routines of work.

"7. The technical effectiveness of the mandatory measures should be periodically assessed by the sanctions committees on the basis of inputs from Member States, reports prepared by the Secretariat and other available sources of information.

"8. The practice of hearing technical presentations of information by organizations assisting in the enforcement of Security Council sanctions during closed meetings of the sanctions committees should be continued. The target or affected countries, as well as concerned organizations, should be better able to exercise the right of explaining or presenting their points of view to the sanctions committees, while taking fully into consideration current committee practices. The presentations should be expert and comprehensive.

"9. The Secretariat should be requested to provide, whenever necessary, its assessment of the humanitarian and economic impact of sanctions to the sanctions committees.

"10. Periodic meetings of the sanctions committees should be held for discussions on the humanitarian and economic impact of sanctions.

"11. The sanctions committees should monitor, throughout the sanctions regime, the humanitarian impact of sanctions on vulnerable groups, including children, and make required adjustments of the exemption mechanisms to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The indicators for assessment developed by the Secretariat could be used by the committees.

"12. The sanctions committees should consider and monitor the possible impact of sanctions on the diplomatic efforts towards implementing Security Council resolutions and make required adjustments of the exemption mechanisms as appropriate.

"13. In discharging their mandates, the sanctions committees should as much as possible seek to utilize the expertise and practical assistance of Member States, United Nations agencies, regional organizations and all humanitarian and other relevant organizations.

"14. United Nations agencies as well as humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations should benefit from special, simplified procedures in requesting humanitarian exemptions, in order to facilitate the implementation of their humanitarian programmes.

"15. Consideration should be given to how humanitarian organizations could have the possibility to apply for humanitarian exemptions directly to the sanctions committees.

"16. Foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies should be exempted from United Nations sanctions regimes. Basic or standard medical and agricultural equipment and basic or standard educational items should also be exempted. Consideration should be given to the drawing up of lists for that purpose. Other essential humanitarian goods should be considered for exemption. In this regard, it is recognized that efforts should be made to allow the population of the targeted countries to have access to appropriate resources and procedures for financing humanitarian imports.

> "17. Sanctions committees should consider ways to ensure that exemptions to sanctions regimes on religious grounds be made more effective.
>
> "18. The transparency of the sanctions committees' work should be increased, *inter alia*, through substantive and detailed briefings by the Chairpersons.
>
> "19. Summary records of the sanctions committees' formal meetings should be made available promptly.
>
> "20. Public information on the sanctions committees' work should be made available on the Internet and other means of communication.
>
> "II. The members of the Council will continue their consideration of ways to improve the work of the sanctions committees."

In a note dated 17 February (S/1999/165), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

> "It is important that all members of the Security Council be allowed to participate fully in the preparation of the resolutions of the Council and statements by the President of the Council. Contributions by members of groups of friends and other similar arrangements, which, *inter alia*, aim at helping to promote the settlement of particular crisis situations, are welcome. The drafting of resolutions and statements by the President of the Council should be carried out in a manner that will allow adequate participation of all members of the Council. While the need is recognized for the Council, in many instances, to adopt its decisions expeditiously, sufficient time should be allowed for consultations of all members of the Council and for their own consideration of the drafts, prior to action by the Council on specific items."

Communication received on 15 March 1999

Identical letters dated 15 March (S/1999/286) from the representative of Venezuela addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Part III
Military Staff Committee

Chapter 30
Work of the Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations, functioned continually under its draft rules of procedure during the period under review.

The Committee held a total of 26 meetings during the period. It heard a briefing on peacekeeping issues from the retiring Military Adviser to the Secretary-General, and held informal discussions with his successor, Lieutenant General Fraticelli. The Committee informally reviewed the future of the Information and Research Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations but did not proceed with examining further the option of assimilating the Unit within the sub-structure of the Military Staff Committee. The Committee received an invitation to attend a disarmament symposium organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and heard statements from members following the bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade.

Meetings were chaired by the heads of delegations and representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council, as well as by the Chief of the Defence Staff of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and ex officio Member of the Committee, during his visit to United Nations Headquarters. The Committee also selected a replacement Liaison Officer.

The Committee remained prepared to carry out the functions assigned to it under the terms of Article 47 of the Charter.

Part IV

Matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at meetings of the Council during the period covered

Chapter 31

Communications concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 29 June (S/1998/600) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-seventh session, held at Riyadh on 28 June 1998.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1222) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Abu Dhabi declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its nineteenth session, held in Abu Dhabi from 7 to 9 December 1998.

Letter dated 22 March 1999 (S/1999/308) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventieth session, held at Riyadh on 14 and 15 March 1999.

Chapter 32

Communications concerning the question of Korea

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 2 July (S/1998/607) from the representative of the Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting excerpts from a statement issued on 29 June 1998 by the Minister of National Defence of the Republic of Korea and the report of the Chief of the Central Joint Investigation Team.

Letter dated 11 July (S/1998/635) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 July (S/1998/656) from the representative of the Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 12 July 1998 by the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Korea and resolution 1998–1 of 15 July 1998 of the National Security Council of the Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 24 July (S/1998/692) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/1998/798) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 9 September (S/1998/844) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the United Nations Command in Korea for 1997.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-

General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1998/943) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying the views of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the report of the United Nations Command in Korea for 1997 (S/1998/844, annex).

Letter dated 2 December (S/1998/1141) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the spokesman for the General Staff of the Korean People's Army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 12 January 1999 (S/1999/35) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, transmitting excerpts concerning national reunification from a joint editorial published by three newspapers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 17 February (S/1999/167) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 March (S/1999/251) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 23 April (S/1999/486) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 26 March 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 11 June (S/1999/677) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 June (S/1999/695) from the representative of the Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 33

Communications concerning the situation in Liberia

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 22 July (S/1998/685) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1998/1080) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia for a further year, until the end of December 1999.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1998/1081) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1080) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 24 December (S/1998/1220) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 7 June 1999 (S/1999/656) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint communiqué issued on 5 June 1999 by the President of Liberia and the President of Togo and Chairman of ECOWAS.

Chapter 34

Communications concerning the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned

Countries, the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Chapter 35
Communications concerning relations between Iraq and Turkey

Letter dated 27 May 1998 (S/1998/574) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 19 and 20 May 1998.

Letter dated 7 October (S/1998/1071) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1998/1047) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 November (S/1998/1049) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 February 1999 (S/1999/196) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 21 February 1999 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 April (S/1999/441) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 16 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 May (S/1999/560) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 May 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 May (S/1999/580) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 May (S/1999/610) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 36
The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

Letter dated 18 June 1998 (S/1998/538) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué on India and Pakistan issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of eight major industrialized democracies and the representative of the European Commission following their meeting in London on 12 June.

Letter dated 2 July (S/1998/605) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 July (S/1998/619) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reporting pursuant to Security Council resolution 1172 (1998) on the implementation by India and Pakistan of steps set out in the resolution, and on his efforts to encourage the two Governments to enter into a dialogue.

Letter dated 4 August (S/1998/711) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 September (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Chapter 37
Communications concerning the situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh and relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan

Letter dated 19 June 1998 (S/1998/544) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 20 July (S/1998/667) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 18 July 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 29 January 1999 (S/1999/93) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1999/210) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 25 February 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

Letter dated 26 February (S/1999/211) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia.

Letter dated 1 March (S/1999/222) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 27 February 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated [illegible] June (S/1999/643) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 3 June 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 15 June (S/1999/681) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nagorny Karabakh.

Letter dated 15 June (S/1999/686) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 14 June 1999 by the Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan.

Chapter 38
Communications from Iraq

Letter dated 20 June 1998 (S/1998/546) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 June 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 July (S/1998/663) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1998/678) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 July (S/1998/681) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 39
Communication concerning the Association of South-East Asian Nations

Letter dated 23 June 1998 (S/1998/561) from the representative of India addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 40
Communications concerning the situation in Burundi

Letter dated 23 June 1998 (S/1998/590) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council, with reference to Security Council resolution 1012 (1995) and the trust fund for the International Commission of Inquiry in Burundi, that the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations require that the legislative authority establishing a trust fund should formally decide to close it.

Letter dated 24 June (S/1998/562) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the

Security Council, transmitting the final declaration signed at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 21 June 1998 by the participants in the peace negotiations on Burundi and the press release issued at the close of the first session of the inter-Burundian negotiations held at Arusha from 15 to 21 June 1998.

Letter dated 30 June (S/1998/591) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the Council took note of his letter dated 23 June 1998 (S/1998/590), and authorized the closing of the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 1012 (1995).

Letter dated 30 June (S/1998/624) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 26 June 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 14 August (S/1998/763) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final reports of the ministerial meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Libreville from 28 to 30 April 1998 and at Bata, Equatorial Guinea from 18 to 21 May 1998.

Letter dated 5 October (S/1998/924) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the opening statement of the President of Burundi at a press conference held for the United Nations press corps on 22 September 1998.

Letter dated 15 October (S/1998/968) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his decision to appoint Ayité Jean-Claude Kpakpo (Benin) as Senior United Nations Adviser to the Facilitator of the Burundi peace process.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/969) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 15 October 1998 (S/1998/968) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1026) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Government of Burundi at the close of the third session of the peace negotiations in Arusha.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1035) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its tenth meeting, held at Yaoundé from 26 to 30 October 1998, and the Yaoundé Declaration on Peace, Security and Development adopted on 30 October 1998 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Committee.

Letter dated 11 November (S/1998/1084) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi until the end of December 1999.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1998/1085) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1084) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 20 November (S/1998/1113) from the representative of Austria addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 December (S/1998/1217) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué issued following the fourth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, held at the level of heads of State and Government at Ouagadougou on 17 December 1998.

Letter dated 28 December (S/1998/1229) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution on regional sanctions imposed on Burundi, adopted at the fourth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, held at Ouagadougou on 17 December 1998.

Letter dated 19 January 1999 (S/1999/53) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made by the President of the National Assembly of Burundi at an "Arria formula" meeting of the Security Council held on 12 January 1999.

Letter dated 19 January (S/1999/54) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the statement delivered by the representative of Burundi at the donor conference for Burundi held in New York on 11 and 12 January 1999.

Letter dated 25 January (S/1999/74) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué issued by the seventh regional summit on the conflict in Burundi, held at Arusha on 23 January 1999.

Letter dated 27 January (S/1999/83) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the joint communiqué issued by the seventh regional summit on the conflict in Burundi, held at Arusha on 23 January 1999.

Letter dated 1 February (S/1999/106) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 23 January 1999 by the President of Burundi following the regional summit held at Arusha, at which the heads of State of the region had decided to lift the economic sanctions imposed on Burundi since 31 July 1996.

Letter dated 25 February (S/1999/207) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting two press releases, issued on 18 and 23 February 1999 by the Government of Burundi, and two joint communiqués issued on 16 and 20 February at the conclusion of the visit of the Minister for External Relations and Cooperation of Burundi to the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

Letter dated 19 March (S/1999/299) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Arusha peace process issued on 19 March 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 12 April (S/1999/425) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had decided to upgrade the level of the United Nations Office in Burundi by appointing Cheikh Tidiane Sy, the head of the Office, as his Representative in Burundi.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1999/426) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 12 April 1999 (S/1999/425) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Chapter 41

Communications concerning the situation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq

Letter dated 24 June 1998 (S/1998/573) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 July (S/1998/641) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 14 June 1998 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1998/687) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 28 June 1998 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 23 July (S/1998/688) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 20 June 1998 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 29 July (S/1998/702) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 August (S/1998/817) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/980) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 27 September 1998 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 10 January 1999 (S/1999/31) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 26 January (S/1999/81) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting two notes verbales, dated 24 and 25 November 1998, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 28 January (S/1999/125) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting two notes verbales, dated 21 October 1998 and 12 January 1999, from the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 10 March (S/1999/265) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a compilation of previously unreported violations by Iraq of the terms of the ceasefire of 1997.

Letter dated 14 March (S/1999/280) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 April (S/1999/420) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 12 April 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 20 April (S/1999/455) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/536) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 June (S/1999/673) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 42

Communications from the Islamic Republic of Iran

Letter dated 29 June 1998 (S/1998/595) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 20 May 1998, with enclosure, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C., to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Letter dated 20 November (S/1998/1114) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 30 September 1998, with enclosure, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C., to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Letter dated 28 January 1999 (S/1999/82) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 January 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 43

Communications concerning the question of the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa islands

Letter dated 29 June 1998 (S/1998/600) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-seventh session, held at Riyadh on 28 June 1998.

Letter dated 7 July (S/1998/615) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an excerpt from the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-seventh session, held at Riyadh on 28 June 1998.

Letter dated 8 September (S/1998/842) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an excerpt from a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-eighth session, held at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 27 and 28 August 1998.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1216) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an excerpt from the final communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its nineteenth session, held in Abu Dhabi from 7 to 9 December 1998.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1222) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Abu Dhabi declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its nineteenth session, held in Abu Dhabi from 7 to 9 December 1998.

Letter dated 5 January 1999 (S/1999/10) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 January (S/1999/64) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 13 January 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi.

Letter dated 23 February (S/1999/191) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 7 February 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1999/235) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 2 March 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran.

Letter dated 4 March (S/1999/236) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its twenty-third special session, held in Abu Dhabi on 4 March 1999.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1999/296) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting four notes verbales dated 1 July, 21 September and 30 October 1996 from the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates; and four notes verbales dated 26 January, 2 and 17 March 1997 from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1999/305) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an excerpt from a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventeenth session, held at Riyadh on 14 and 15 March 1999.

Letter dated 22 March (S/1999/308) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventieth session, held at Riyadh on 14 and 15 March 1999.

Letter dated 6 April (S/1999/395) from the observer for the League of Arab States (LAS) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution adopted on 18 March 1999 by the Council of LAS at its one hundred and eleventh regular session.

Letter dated 29 April (S/1999/498) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 7 February 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran.

Chapter 44

Communications concerning the Gulf Cooperation Council

Letter dated 29 June 1998 (S/1998/600) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué adopted by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its sixty-seventh session, held at Riyadh on 28 June 1998.

Letter dated 22 December (S/1998/1222) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and the Abu Dhabi declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its nineteenth session, held in Abu Dhabi from 7 to 9 December 1998.

Letter dated 22 March 1999 (S/1999/308) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventieth session, held at Riyadh on 14 and 15 March 1999.

Chapter 45

Communications concerning the situation in Cambodia

Letter dated 30 June 1998 (S/1998/623) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 25 June 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 19 October (S/1998/986) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that the operation monitoring the return of political leaders was successfully completed on 30 September 1998.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1998/987) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 19 October 1998 (S/1998/986) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the content of the letter.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1998/1086) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security

Council, proposing that the Office of his Personal Representative in Cambodia be extended for a period of 12 months.

Letter dated 17 November (S/1998/1087) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 13 November 1998 (S/1998/1086) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with the proposal contained therein.

Identical letters dated 21 January 1999 (S/1999/67) from the representative of Cambodia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of Cambodia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, enclosing an aide-mémoire of the same date concerning a formula for bringing top Khmer Rouge leaders to trial.

Identical letters dated 3 March (S/1999/230) from the representative of Cambodia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of Cambodia to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 15 March (S/1999/231) from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Group of Experts for Cambodia established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/135.

Identical letters dated 17 March (S/1999/295) from the representative of Cambodia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting an aide-mémoire on the report of the Group of Experts for Cambodia, issued on 12 March 1999 by the Government of Cambodia.

Identical letters dated 19 March (S/1999/298) from the representative of Cambodia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a declaration on the issue of the trial of Ta Mok made on the same date by the Prime Minister of Cambodia.

Identical letters dated 24 March (S/1999/324) from the representative of Cambodia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of Cambodia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1999/443) from the representative of Cambodia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement concerning the Government's position on the issue of the trial of Khmer Rouge leaders, issued on 18 April 1999 by the Cabinet of the Prime Minister of Cambodia.

Chapter 46

Communications concerning the India-Pakistan question

Letter dated 2 July 1998 (S/1998/605) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 September (S/1998/907) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 26 October (S/1998/1000) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a declaration on Jammu and Kashmir adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1998, and a memorandum presented to the Meeting on the same day.

Letter dated 9 February 1999 (S/1999/148) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following consultations with the parties concerned, it was his intention to appoint Major General Jozsef Bali (Hungary) as the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.

Letter dated 12 February (S/1999/149) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 9 February 1999 (S/1999/148) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 5 March (S/1999/248) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes thereto adopted at the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States members of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1998.

Letter dated 27 May (S/1999/633) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the Prime Minister of Pakistan to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 47
Communications from Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation

Letter dated 13 July 1998 (S/1998/639) from the representatives of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement by the President of the Russian Federation and the President of Kazakhstan, the Declaration between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan on Eternal Friendship and Alliance Leading into the Twenty-first Century and the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Delimitation of the Seabed of the Northern Part of the Caspian Sea for the Purposes of Exercising Their Sovereign Rights to the Exploitation of Its Subsoil, signed at the meeting of the Presidents of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan on 6 July 1998.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1998/908) from the representatives of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint communiqué on the State visit of the President of the Russian Federation to Kazakhstan on 12 and 13 October 1998.

Chapter 48
Communication concerning the fifth summit meeting of the Turkish-speaking States

Letter dated 14 July 1998 (S/1998/672) from the representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration and the joint statement adopted by the leaders of those States at the fifth summit meeting of the Turkish-speaking States, held at Astana on 9 June 1998.

Chapter 49
Communication concerning the Commission for Partnership of the United States of America and the Baltic States

Letter dated 15 July 1998 (S/1998/677) from the representatives of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the United States of America, transmitting a communiqué of the Commission for Partnership of the United States of America and the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania signed at Riga on 8 July 1998 by the Deputy Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Chapter 50
Communication concerning the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

Letter dated 23 July 1998 (S/1998/686) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of the Second Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held at Praia on 16 and 17 July 1998.

Chapter 51
Communications concerning relations between Eritrea and the Sudan

Letter dated 3 August 1998 (S/1998/708) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 30 July 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 August (S/1998/733) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 6 October (S/1998/922) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council concerning a Ugandan-Eritrean military attack on Sudanese territory.

Letter dated 13 October (S/1998/946) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 December (S/1998/1153) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 May 1999 (S/1999/504) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an agreement reached between Eritrea and the Sudan at Doha on 2 May 1999.

Chapter 52
Communication concerning the Intergovernmental Authority on Development

Letter dated 10 August 1998 (S/1998/736) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on 7 August 1998 by the Ministerial Subcommittee of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, which met on the South Sudan conflict at Addis Ababa from 4 to 6 August 1998.

Chapter 53
Communications concerning relations between Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Letter dated 13 August 1998 (S/1998/756) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 12 August 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 16 December (S/1998/1177) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 15 December 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 12 February 1999 (S/1999/145) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 April (S/1999/452) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 54
Communications concerning the situation in the Republic of the Congo

Letter dated 14 August 1998 (S/1998/763) from the representative of Gabon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final reports of the ministerial meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Libreville from 28 to 30 April 1998 and at Bata, Equatorial Guinea, from 18 to 21 May 1998.

Letter dated 3 November (S/1998/1035) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its tenth meeting, held at Yaoundé from 26 to 30 October 1998, and the Yaoundé Declaration on Peace, Security and Development adopted on 30 October 1998 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Committee.

Chapter 55
Communications concerning the situation in the Bakassi Peninsula

Letter dated 14 August 1998 (S/1998/763) from the representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final reports of the ministerial meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held in Libreville from 28 to 30 April 1998 and at Bata, Equatorial Guinea, from 18 to 21 May 1998.

Letter dated 11 December (S/1998/1159) from the representative of Cameroon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 December 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cameroon to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Chapter 56
The situation concerning Rwanda

Letter dated 18 August 1998 (S/1998/777) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the interim report of the International Commission of Inquiry (Rwanda) submitted by the Chairman of the Commission in pursuance of Security Council resolution 1161 (1998).

Chapter 57
Communications from the Secretary-General

Identical letters dated 19 August 1998 (S/1998/785) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made by the Secretary-General at the concluding session of the third meeting of the United Nations and regional organizations, held in New York on 28 and 29 July 1998.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 25 February 1999 (S/1999/204), concerning the adoption of General Assembly resolution 53/107, entitled "Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions".

Chapter 58
Communications concerning the Al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant in the Sudan

Letter dated 20 August 1998 (S/1998/780) from the representatives of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1998/786) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister of State at the Ministry of External Relations of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1998/789) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the States members of LAS, a statement concerning the destruction of a pharmaceutical factory at Khartoum, issued on the same date by the Secretariat of LAS.

Letter dated 21 August (S/1998/790) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of the Islamic Group's decision to endorse the request by the Sudan for the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council (S/1998/786).

Letter dated 21 August (S/1998/791) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him, on behalf of the States members of LAS, of the Arab Group's support for the request of the Sudan that the Security Council consider the matter of the attack on a pharmaceutical plant at Khartoum.

Letter dated 22 August (S/1998/792) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister of State at the Ministry of External Relations of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 August (S/1998/793) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1998/800) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the States members of LAS, resolution 5781, concerning the destruction of a pharmaceutical factory at Khartoum, adopted on the same date by the Council of LAS at a special session.

Letter dated 24 August (S/1998/801) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1998/802) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying the request of the Group of African States that he convene a meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation in the Sudan following the strike on the pharmaceutical factory at Khartoum.

Letter dated 25 August (S/1998/804) from the representative of Colombia addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of the agreement reached at the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the same date to support the request of the Sudan for the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1998/879) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an excerpt pertaining to the attack on the pharmaceutical plant at Khartoum from the Final Document of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

Letter dated 21 September (S/1998/880) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1998/885) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 September (S/1998/886) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made on 21 September 1998 by the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Letter dated 23 September (S/1998/888) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 September (S/1998/894) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the States members of LAS, resolution 5794, adopted on 17 September 1998 by the Council of LAS at its one hundred and tenth ordinary session, held at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Cairo.

Letter dated 29 September (S/1998/911) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 9 October (S/1998/937) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 12 October (S/1998/942) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), at their Annual Coordination Meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1998, had reaffirmed the statement of the Islamic Group endorsing the request of the Sudan for the convening of a meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 October (S/1998/938) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 13 November (S/1998/1069) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 November 1998 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 November (S/1998/1083) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 November (S/1998/1120) from the representative of Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, on behalf of the States members of LAS, a letter dated 24 November 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 1 December (S/1998/1133) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 15 December (S/1998/1168) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 17 February 1999 (S/1999/183) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 17 March (S/1999/289) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1999/424) from the observer of the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting resolution 5849, adopted on 18 March 1999 by the Council of LAS at its one hundred and eleventh regular session, held at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Cairo.

Letter dated 19 April (S/1999/454) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 4 April 1999 from the Minister for External Relations of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 5 May (S/1999/515) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 10 May (S/1999/543) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 17 May (S/1999/583) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 21 May (S/1999/596) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Chapter 59

Communication from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Letter dated 26 August 1998 (S/1998/811) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 14 August 1998 from the

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland and Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and enclosure.

Chapter 60

Communications concerning relations between Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran

Letter dated 2 September 1998 (S/1998/831) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 10 September (S/1998/846) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/1998/851) from the representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 13 September 1998 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1998/869) from the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 October (S/1998/934) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 May 1999 (S/1999/544) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting four notes verbales dated 3 October and 7 December 1998 and 2 January and 2 February 1999 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Afghanistan in Tehran.

Chapter 61

Communications concerning relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan

Letter dated 4 September 1998 (S/1998/835) from the representative of Japan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 September (S/1998/865) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 14 September 1998 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letter dated 17 September (S/1998/866) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations.

Chapter 62

Communication from the Russian Federation and the United States of America

Letter dated 10 September 1998 (S/1998/848) from the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States of America, transmitting a joint statement by the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the United States of America on common security challenges at the threshold of the twenty-first century, signed in Moscow on 2 September 1998.

Chapter 63

Communication from the five permanent members of the Security Council

Letter dated 24 September 1998 (S/1998/890) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs following their meeting with the Secretary-General.

Chapter 64

Communications concerning relations between the Sudan and Uganda

Letter dated 6 October 1998 (S/1998/922) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council concerning a Ugandan-Eritrean military attack on Sudanese territory.

Letter dated 18 February 1999 (S/1999/169) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 65

Communication relating to the implementation of the agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Letter dated 12 October 1998 (S/1998/940) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 October 1998 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the Secretary-General, forwarding a report by the Director General and a resolution adopted by the General Conference of IAEA on the implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Chapter 66

Communication from Greece

Letter dated 12 October 1998 (S/1998/951) from the representative of Greece addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint statement made by the heads of State and Government of Bulgaria, Greece and Romania at their meeting held at Delphi, Greece, on 4 October 1998.

Chapter 67

Communication from the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan

Letter dated 13 October 1998 (S/1998/954) from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan, transmitting, *inter alia,* the joint communiqué issued on 12 October 1998 on the results of the State visit to Uzbekistan by the President of the Russian Federation.

Chapter 68

Communication concerning south-eastern Europe

Letter dated 27 October 1998 (S/1998/1010) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint declaration made by the heads of Government of the countries of south-eastern Europe at their meeting held at Antalya, Turkey, on 12 and 13 October 1998.

Chapter 69

Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 20 November 1998 (S/1998/1156) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him, *inter alia,* of his decision to appoint Noel Sinclair (Guyana) as head of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville, which was expected to remain operational until December 1999.

Letter dated 11 December (S/1998/1157) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 20 November 1998 (S/1998/1156) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they agreed with his proposal to extend the mandate of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville until December 1999.

subject to a review by the Council in June 1999 of the situation in Bougainville and the activities of the Office, and welcomed his appointment of the head of the Office.

Chapter 70
Communication concerning relations between China and the Russian Federation

Letter dated 25 November 1998 (S/1998/1126) from the representatives of China and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint statement concerning bilateral relations on the threshold of the twenty-first century, adopted by the Presidents of China and the Russian Federation in Moscow on 23 November 1998.

Chapter 71
Communications from Togo concerning the Economic Community of West African States

Letter dated 17 December 1998 (S/1998/1194) from the representative of Togo addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of a Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, adopted and signed at Abuja on 31 October 1998 by the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Letter dated 26 May 1999 (S/1999/613) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of ECOWAS, held at Lomé on 24 and 25 May 1999.

Chapter 72
Communications from Burkina Faso

Letter dated 23 December 1998 (S/1998/1217) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué issued following the fourth ordinary session of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, held at the level of heads of State and Government at Ouagadougou on 17 December 1998.

Letter dated 10 May 1999 (S/1999/533) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution at its fifty-seventh ordinary session, held at ambassadorial level.

Chapter 73
Communications concerning relations between Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Letter dated 4 January 1999 (S/1999/3) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 January (S/1999/29) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 1 March (S/1999/217) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 18 March (S/1999/297) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 17 March 1999 from the Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority of Saudi Arabia to the Director-General of Civil Aviation of Iraq.

Chapter 74
Communication from Turkmenistan

Letter dated 6 January 1999 (S/1999/14) from the representative of Turkmenistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an act of Turkmenistan and a decree concerning the introduction in Turkmenistan of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, signed on the same date by the President of Turkmenistan.

Chapter 75

Communications from Germany, transmitting statements by the Presidency of the European Union

Letter dated 15 January 1999 (S/1999/62) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Sudan issued on 14 January 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 April (S/1999/487) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Indonesia issued on 7 April 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 76

Communication concerning the East African summit meeting

Letter dated 28 January 1999 (S/1999/89) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the joint communiqué issued at the close of the meeting of the East African heads of State, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 22 January 1999.

Chapter 77

Communication concerning relations between Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Letter dated 28 February 1999 (S/1999/238) from the representatives of Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint declaration signed at Sofia on 22 February 1999 by the Prime Ministers of Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, concerning relations between the two countries.

Chapter 78

Communications concerning the murder of tourists in Bwindi National Park in Uganda

Letter dated 3 March 1999 (S/1999/229) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 8 March (S/1999/252) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the transcript of a press conference held on 2 March 1999 by the President of Uganda.

Chapter 79

Communication concerning relations between Israel and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Letter dated 4 March 1999 (S/1999/240) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 80

Communication from Zambia

Letter dated 5 March 1999 (S/1999/242) from the representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on 28 February 1999 by the Chief Government Spokesman and Minister of Information and Broadcasting Services of Zambia.

Chapter 81

Communications from the Russian Federation concerning the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Letter dated 12 March 1999 (S/1999/272) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the problem of the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty

Organization, issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 2 June (S/1999/636) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press communiqué issued on 27 May 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Chapter 82

Communication concerning standby arrangements for peacekeeping

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 30 March 1999 on standby arrangements for peacekeeping (S/1999/361), submitted in pursuance of the request of the Security Council (S/PRST/1994/22) and describing developments since the submission of his report of 24 December 1997 (S/1997/1009).

Chapter 83

Communications concerning the assassination of the President of the Niger

Letter dated 13 April 1999 (S/1999/418) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a declaration concerning the assassination of the President of the Niger issued on 12 April 1999 by the Government of Mali.

Letter dated 15 April (S/1999/434) from the representative of Germany addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the *coup d'état* in the Niger issued on 14 April 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 84

Communication from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Letter dated 15 April 1999 (S/1999/457) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Chapter 85

Communication concerning the situation in the Great Lakes region

Letter dated 20 April 1999 (S/1999/450) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a peace agreement for the Great Lakes region, signed at Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 18 April 1999.

Chapter 86

Communication from Mali concerning the situation in the Comoros

Letter dated 3 May 1999 (S/1999/568) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the situation in the Comoros issued on 30 April 1999 by the Government of Mali.

Chapter 87

Communication from Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

Letter dated 5 May 1999 (S/1999/518) from the representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted on 24 April 1999 in Washington, D.C., by the Presidents of those States.

Part V
Work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

The following subsidiary bodies of the Security Council were active during the period under review:

Chapter 88
Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions contained in relevant resolutions concerning sanctions against Iraq. According to the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 17 August 1990, all decisions are taken by consensus.

Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the Committee submitted its annual report for 1998 to the Council on 31 December 1998 (S/1998/1239).

The Committee has worked in close cooperation with the Office of the Iraq Programme to ensure the effective implementation of all relevant arrangements under the oil-for-food programme established by resolution 986 (1995) and renewed under resolutions 1153 (1998) and 1210 (1998). The Committee submitted four reports (S/1998/813, S/1998/1104, S/1999/279 and S/1999/572) to the Security Council on its work relating to the implementation of phases IV and V of the oil-for-food programme.

During the period under review, the Committee held 15 official meetings and a good number of informal consultations at expert level to discuss various issues relating to the sanctions regime, in particular the implementation of the oil-for-food arrangements established by resolution 986 (1995).

Pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991) and 700 (1991), the Security Council conducted periodic reviews of the sanctions regime on 25 June and 24 August 1998. The reviews were then suspended again by resolution 1194 (1998) of 9 September 1998.

In accordance with paragraph 6 (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of resolution 687 (1991), the Committee submitted four reports to the Security Council at 90-day intervals during the reporting period (S/1998/729, S/1998/1055, S/1999/110 and S/1999/519) on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

The bureau of the Committee, as elected at the Committee's first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmanship of the Committee for the same year. In 1998, the bureau consisted of Antonio Monteiro (Portugal) as Chairman, the delegations of Brazil and Guinea-Bissau serving as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee. For the period of 1999 covered by the present report, A. Peter van Walsum (Netherlands) is the Chairman, the delegations of Argentina and Gabon serving as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

Chapter 89
Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

During the period under review the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission held four regular sessions (twenty-eighth to thirty-first) and one special session. The Governing Council considered various issues related to the activity of the Commission.

The following decisions were taken by the Governing Council on different claim categories:

Category C

The Governing Council approved the sixth instalment of category C claims (individual claims for damages up to US$ 100,000).

Total number of claims considered	*Amount recommended* (United States dollars)
64,425	739,730,850.90

Category D

The Governing Council approved part one and part two of the second instalment of category D claims (individual claims for damages above US$ 100,000).

Total number of claims considered	*Amount recommended* (United States dollars)
348	64,235,423.00

Category E

The Governing Council approved the first and second instalments of category E2 claims (claims of corporations and other business entities not incorporated in Kuwait, excluding oil sector, construction/engineering and export guarantee and insurance claims).

Total number of claims considered	*Amount recommended* (United States dollars)
182	219,377,761.62

The Governing Council approved the first, second, third, fifth and sixth instalments of category E3 claims (non-Kuwaiti construction/engineering claims).

Total number of claims considered	*Amount recommended* (United States dollars)
46	195,061,214.00

The Governing Council approved the first instalment of category E4 claims (Kuwaiti private sector corporate claims, excluding oil sector claims).

Total number of claims considered	*Amount recommended* (United States dollars)
45	128,258,259.00

Category F

The Governing Council approved the second and third instalments of category F1 claims (claims of Governments for losses related to departure and evacuation costs or damage to physical property, and claims filed by international organizations).

Total number of claims considered	*Amount recommended* (United States dollars)
41	112,319,133.00

The Governing Council approved the nominations made on behalf of the Secretary-General for the appointment of 21 commissioners who formed seven new panels: one responsible for the review of individual claims (category D), three responsible for the review of corporate claims (category E) and two responsible for the review of claims by Governments and international organizations (category F). In addition, one panel (E/F) was formed to consider export guarantee and insurance claims.

The secretariat of the Commission, acting pursuant to Governing Council decision 17 (S/AC.26/Dec.17(1994)), made available during the period under review a total amount of $1.7 billion to Governments and international organizations for distribution to 875,503 successful individual claimants whose claims were resolved in the instalments of category A claims (departure from Iraq or Kuwait) and category C claims (damage up to $100,000). The payments consisted of initial amounts of up to $2,500 for each successful claimant. The funding for the payments came from a 30-per-cent share of the revenue derived from the sale of Iraqi petroleum under the oil-for-food mechanism established by Security Council resolution 986 (1995) and the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 between Iraq and the United Nations, and subsequently extended by Security Council resolutions 1111 (1997), 1143 (1997), 1153 (1998) and 1210 (1998). In total, the Commission has to date made available approximately $3 billion for payment to 1,364,979 successful individual claimants.

Chapter 90

Security Council Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of resolution 687 (1991)

The period covered by the present report has been one of the most challenging in the relationship between the Security Council and Iraq with respect to the implementation of resolution 687 (1991). For more than half of the period under review, the Special Commission had no presence in Iraq.

The previous report mentioned the Executive Chairman's visit to Baghdad from 11 to 15 June 1998 to discuss the "road map" of outstanding disarmament issues. Concrete progress on those issues would have had a direct impact on the Commission's ability to report favourably to the Security Council under paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991). The Executive Chairman's report on the visit (S/1998/529, annex) was submitted to the Council on 16 June. Iraq rejected the Commission's list of outstanding issues but, nevertheless, agreed on a schedule for work on certain issues in all three weapons areas.

In accordance with the agreed schedule for work, the Commission then engaged in an intensive programme of inspections, meetings and discussions with the authorities of Iraq.

As part of the process, and in response to Iraq's specific requests, a team of biological weapon experts from a number of States and the Commission met with their counterparts in Iraq to assess, for the fourth time in 18 months, Iraq's full, final and complete disclosure with respect to biological weapons. Iraq submitted no new information although new explanations for some outstanding questions were offered. As before, the team concluded that, as currently presented, none of the components of the material balance in the disclosure could be verified. These included biological weapon munitions, bulk biological weapon agent production and growth media.

The Commission's teams carried out a number of inspections, including those designed to uncover more information on proscribed programmes. On 18 July 1998, an Iraqi official took from a chief inspector a document relating to Iraq's expenditure of chemical weapon munitions during the period from 1980 to 1988, which had been discovered during an inspection of the headquarters of the Iraqi Air Force. The incident was brought to the attention of the Security Council in a letter from the Executive Chairman dated 22 July. Following an information meeting of the Council, its President asked that Iraq provide the document. To date, Iraq has refused to do so.

On 2 August, the Executive Chairman returned to Baghdad to assess the implementation of the schedule for work. While some progress had been made, in other areas there had been much less progress than hoped for. The Commission was not provided with the documentation and information it sought. The Executive Chairman proposed that the two sides elaborate a further programme of work aiming to bring remaining issues in the missile and chemical weapons areas to closure before the submission of the Commission's report to the Security Council in October 1998. Iraq was also asked to provide new and substantive information about its biological weapons programme.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq rejected the Executive Chairman's proposals. He instead insisted that the Executive Chairman report immediately to the Security Council that there were no more proscribed weapons and related materials and capabilities in Iraq. The Executive Chairman said he was not in a position to report that, because the Commission did not yet have the evidence required to verify that Iraq had carried out all the actions contemplated in the relevant disarmament paragraphs of resolution 687 (1991). The Deputy Prime Minister said that further discussions would be "useless", and the meeting was terminated. The Executive Chairman returned to New York and reported to the Council on 6 August 1998 on the outcome of the meetings in Baghdad (S/1998/719).

On 5 August, Iraq issued a statement (S/1998/718, appendix V), in which, *inter alia*, it called upon the Security Council to apply paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991) as a first step leading to the complete and total lifting of sanctions. Pending such action, Iraq also requested that the Council reorganize and relocate the Special Commission. Iraq would totally suspend cooperation with the Commission, but pending action by the Council on its demands, it would allow monitoring activities to continue, according to the requirements of resolution 715 (1991).

Having considered the implications of Iraq's actions, the Executive Chairman informed the Security Council on 12 August (S/1998/767) that, in addition to halting all disarmament activities, and contrary to Iraq's statement on monitoring, Iraq's actions placed limitations on the right of the Special Commission to conduct monitoring. As a result, the Commission could not provide the Security Council with the required level of assurances [illegible] Iraq's compliance with its obligations.

On 18 August, the President of the Council informed the Executive Chairman in a letter (S/1998/769) that the Council reiterated its full support for the Special Commission in the full implementation of its mandate and noted that Iraq was obliged to provide the Commission with the cooperation necessary for it to undertake the full range of its activities, including inspections.

Guided by that letter, the Executive Chairman proposed, in a letter of 19 August to the Deputy Prime Minister, that Iraq and the Special Commission resume the full range of activities and that Iraq confirm that it was prepared to extend to the Commission the cooperation necessary for this purpose. The Executive Chairman's proposal did not receive a formal response from Iraq.

On 3 September, Iraq's position being unchanged, the Executive Chairman briefed the members of the Security Council on the status of the Commission's monitoring following Iraq's decision of 5 August 1998, and reported three instances of Iraq blocking the Commission's activities.

On 9 September, in its resolution 1194 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, condemned Iraq's decision to suspend cooperation with the Commission, and decided not to conduct any further reviews provided for in paragraphs

21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) until Iraq rescinded that decision.

The sixteenth plenary session of the Special Commission was held in New York from 28 September to 1 October 1998. Technical briefings were presented to the Commissioners. Draft elements for inclusion in the Commission's semi-annual report were considered and discussed.

On 13 October, the Executive Chairman briefed the Council on the main points of the Commission's semi-annual report (S/1998/920).

On 26 October, the Executive Chairman transmitted to the President of the Security Council the report of the group of international experts on the chemical warfare agent VX (see S/1998/995). The group of experts, which had met in New York on 22 and 23 October 1998, recommended that Iraq be invited to explain and provide further information on certain aspects of its VX programme.

On 30 October, the President of the Security Council wrote to the Secretary-General, setting out the initial views of the members of the Council on how a comprehensive review of Iraq's compliance with its obligations would proceed.

On 31 October, the Government of Iraq decided to suspend, stop or cease all activities of the Special Commission, including monitoring activities, and that the monitoring teams would not be allowed to conduct any activities (S/1998/1023). In a statement by the President of the Council to the press later that day, the members of the Security Council unanimously condemned Iraq's decision.

On 4 November, at the request of the Security Council, the Executive Chairman provided members with a technical report on the consequences of Iraq's decision of 31 October (S/1998/1032). He informed the Council that the Commission was not in a position to provide the Council with any level of assurance of Iraq's compliance with its obligations not to retain proscribed weapons or re-establish related activities.

On 5 November, in its resolution 1205 (1998), the Security Council, *inter alia*, condemned Iraq's decision of 31 October, and reaffirmed its intention to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) on the duration of the prohibitions referred to therein.

On the evening of 10 November, the Executive Chairman decided to remove all of the Special Commission's personnel from Iraq. The Executive Chairman explained the circumstances surrounding the decision in a letter to the President of the Council dated 11 November (S/1998/1059), indicating that the prime consideration which motivated the decision, and the speed at which it was executed, was the safety of the Commission's staff in Iraq.

On 11 November, the Secretary-General addressed a personal appeal to the President of Iraq to rescind Iraq's decisions and resume immediate cooperation with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (S/1998/1077, annex I).

On 13 November, the Secretary-General wrote to the President of Iraq, appealing once again for Iraq to resume cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA (S/1998/1077, annex I).

On 14 November, the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq responded to the Secretary-General's letter of 13 November to the President of Iraq, stating that the goal of Iraq's decisions of 5 August and 31 October had not been to sever relations with the Special Commission and IAEA (S/1998/1077, annex II). He stated further that, unfortunately, the deliberations of the Security Council on the procedures for carrying out a comprehensive review had not resulted in a clear picture ensuring fairness and objectivity in the implementation of paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991). However, in the light of the Secretary-General's letter, and assurances from a number of members of the Council, the leadership of Iraq had decided to resume working with the Special Commission and IAEA and to allow them to perform their normal duties in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and on the basis of the principles of the Memorandum of Understanding of 23 February 1998.

On 15 November, the President of the Security Council issued a statement to the press (SC/6596/IK 258). He noted the statement contained in the letter of 14 November from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq (S/1998/1078), as clarified by the subsequent letter of the same date from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Council (S/1998/1079), that Iraq had decided, clearly and unconditionally, to cooperate fully with the Special Commission and IAEA, and that this decision constituted a rescinding of the decisions of 5 August and 31 October. The President noted that the Council's confidence in Iraq's intentions needed to be established by unconditional and sustained cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA. The Council members reaffirmed their readiness to proceed with a comprehensive review, once the Secretary-General had confirmed, on the basis of reports of the Special Commission and IAEA, that Iraq had returned to full cooperation.

On 17 November, the staff of the Special Commission and IAEA, normally based in Baghdad, returned to Iraq and resumed their work.

The Executive Chairman then wrote three letters, on 17, 18 and 19 November, to the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, seeking documents and explanations from Iraq in an attempt to resolve outstanding priority disarmament issues and to increase the level of verification available to the Commission (S/1998/1106).

In response to the request for specific documents, some of which were the object of long-standing requests, Iraq, in essence, stated that the documents had either never existed, could not be found, or were not relevant to the Commission's activities (S/1998/1108). Iraq made available one set of documents out of the substantial quantity requested which, in the view of the Commission, failed to provide the information solicited. Iraq did not provide to the Commission the Air Force document on the consumption of special munitions during the Iran/Iraq war, which it had seized from a chief inspector on 8 July 1998. Iraq did not provide information on its biological warfare programme or with respect to the disposition of certain chemical warfare munitions (S/1998/1127). Iraq's replies on other points raised by the Executive Chairman did not advance the Commission's ability to settle any of the outstanding issues. In the main, Iraq repeated its previously stated positions.

In response to the wishes of Council members, expressed during informal consultations on 24 November 1998, the Commission provided the Council with brief weekly reports on its activities, the first on 3 December and a second on 9 December. In those reports, the Commission detailed a number of occasions on which Iraq had sought to limit the Commission's right to unimpeded access to sites designated for inspection. In some instances, Iraq did not permit the Commission's teams to inspect sites.

On 15 December, the Executive Chairman submitted a formal report to the Secretary-General on the level of cooperation offered by Iraq in the period since 17 November (S/1998/1172, annex II). The Executive Chairman concluded, in the light of the experience in seeking to implement a comprehensive programme, that Iraq had not provided the full cooperation it had promised on 14 November and recorded that the Commission was not able to conduct the substantive disarmament work mandated to it by the Security Council and, thus, to give the Council the assurances it required with respect to Iraq's prohibited weapons programmes. On the same day, 15 December, the Secretary-General transmitted the Chairman's report to the Security Council (see S/1998/1172).

On 16 December, the Executive Chairman wrote to the President of the Council confirming his decision to remove all the Special Commission's personnel from Iraq. The Executive Chairman noted that the prime considerations in his decision were the safety and security of the Commission's personnel and the need to act immediately.

On 16 December, military action was initiated against Iraq by the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see S/1998/1181 and S/1998/1182).

On 25 January 1999, the Executive Chairman submitted to the President of the Council two reports, one on the current state of affairs with respect to the disarmament of Iraq's proscribed weapons, the second on ongoing monitoring and verification in Iraq. It was thought that these materials (see S/1999/94, annex) might be useful to members of the Council.

On 30 January, the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/1999/100) stating that the Council had decided that it would be useful to establish three separate panels (on disarmament and monitoring; on humanitarian issues; and on prisoners of war and Kuwaiti property) and to receive recommendations from them no later than 15 April 1999.

The panel on disarmament and current and future ongoing monitoring and verification issues was mandated to assess all the existing and relevant information available, including data from ongoing monitoring and verification, relating to the state of disarmament in Iraq, and to make recommendations on how, taking into account relevant Security Council resolutions, to re-establish an effective disarmament/ongoing monitoring and verification regime in Iraq. Participants in the panel included members and experts from the Special Commission. On 27 March, the Chairman of the panel submitted to the President of the Security Council the final report of the panel on disarmament and monitoring (S/1999/356, annex I).

Chapter 91

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

By resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, the Security Council imposed a regime of mandatory sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya relating to various aspects of air links with, the supply of arms and military weapons to, reductions and restriction of the activities of the diplomatic and consular missions of, and restrictions on known or suspected terrorists nationals of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

For 1998, the bureau consisted of Danilo Türk (Slovenia) as Chairman, the delegations of Portugal and Gabon providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1999, Mr. Türk was re-elected as Chairman, the delegations of Brazil and Gabon providing the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review, the Committee held seven meetings and handled 133 incoming communications relating to various aspects of the implementation of the mandatory sanctions. Sixty-four of those communications (emergency medical evacuations) contained requests for exemptions, on humanitarian grounds, from the air embargo imposed by resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; all were approved.

The Committee at its 86th meeting, on 13 July 1998, reviewed a report dated 2 July 1998 from the United Nations Development Programme office at N'Djamena that a Libyan Airways Boeing 727 had landed there at 0030 hours on 23 June 1998 and departed at 1000 hours on the same day. The Committee requested the Chairman to address letters to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Chad, conveying its deep concern at the unauthorized flight, which it considered to be an unacceptable breach of the sanctions regime, and to remind both countries of their obligations under Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993).

At its 87th meeting, on 10 August, the Committee considered two communications from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya seeking approval for the purchase of three new air ambulances, and also examined an airworthiness report on the status of the existing four Libyan aircraft performing emergency medical evacuations, prepared by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The Committee agreed with the view of ICAO, as stated in the report, regarding replacement of the aircraft, access to technical support, and spare parts as required for the effective initial stage of operation, and approved the Libyan request in principle. Final approval of the request would be granted by the Committee upon receipt of all technical details regarding the aircraft to be purchased.

Also at its 87th meeting, the Committee considered a communication from the United States of America concerning numerous recent alleged flight violations of the sanctions regime. The Committee requested its Chairman to address letters to the Permanent Representatives of Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and the Niger seeking additional information regarding this issue, and to report back to the Committee.

At its 88th meeting, on 17 September, the Committee considered a communication from the United States of America and from United Nations sources concerning numerous alleged flight violations of the sanctions regime. The Committee requested its Chairman to address letters to the Permanent Representatives of Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, the Sudan and Tunisia seeking additional information regarding this issue, and to report back to the Committee.

At its 89th meeting, on 26 October, the Committee considered several cases of alleged and admitted violations of the air embargo against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the fact that some Members had invoked the decision of a regional organization as overriding Security Council resolutions. The Committee sent letters to the Member States concerned (Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, Mali, the Niger and the Sudan), reminding them of Article 103 of the Charter and of their obligations under Security Council resolution 748 (1992), and noting that the flights in question were unacceptable breaches of the sanctions regime .

At its 90th meeting, on 26 January 1999, the Committee considered a communication from the United States of America and from United Nations sources concerning numerous alleged flight violations of the sanctions regime. The Committee requested its Chairman to address letters to the Permanent Representatives of Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Niger, the Sudan and Uganda seeking additional information regarding that issue, and to report back to the Committee. The Committee also sent letters to the Member States which had confirmed violations (Chad and the Gambia), reminding them of Article 103 of the Charter and of their obligations under Security Council resolution 748 (1992), and noting that the flights in question were unacceptable breaches of the sanctions regime.

On 8 February, the Committee approved procedures for Hajj flights from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. In line with its previous practice, and in accordance with the new consolidated guidelines for the conduct of its work (S/AC.28/1994/CRP.2/Rev.3), the Committee will continue to apply a "no objection" procedure, on a case-by-case basis, for pilgrimage flights to and from Saudi Arabia (the same procedure applies for other humanitarian flights). The Committee would approve these flights with the following conditions: (a) the Government of the country where the airline is based will communicate to the Committee in advance the exact schedule, routing and aircraft registration number for each flight; (b) all flights shall be direct, non-stop between the authorized destinations; (c) none of the aircraft shall be owned by, leased from or controlled by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya or any entity; (d) neither the Government nor public authorities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya nor any Libyan undertaking, shall, directly or indirectly, benefit financially from such flights, pursuant to paragraphs 3 (a) and (b) of Security Council resolution 883 (1993); and (e) pursuant to the guidelines approved by the Committee , the aircraft must be inspected to ensure that they are operating exclusively for the declared humanitarian purposes and in accordance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 748 (1992). Accordingly, these inspections will be effected with the participation of the competent authorities of the Government concerned and/or United Nations officials as follows:

(a) At the home airport of the airline immediately before departure to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

(b) At Tripoli, Benghazi and Jeddah, on both the inbound and outbound flights;

(c) At the home airport upon return from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

During the period under consideration, the Council undertook three reviews (2 July and 29 October 1998 and 26 February 1999) and found that conditions did not exist for modifying the regime of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992).

On 5 April, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/378), informing him that the requirements of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) had been met, which was acknowledged on the same day in a statement of the President of the Security Council to the press, following consultations of the whole (SC/6662). On 6 April, the Chairman of the Committee addressed a note verbale to all Member States, and to the heads of international organizations and specialized agencies, informing them of the above.

The Security Council, on 8 April 1999, adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/10) in which, *inter alia*, it noted that the conditions for suspending the wide range of aerial, arms and diplomatic measures against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had been fulfilled as from 1400 hours Eastern Standard Time on 5 April.

Chapter 92

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the general and complete embargo, imposed by resolution 733 (1992), on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

On 28 December 1998, the Committee submitted to the Council its report for 1998 (S/1998/1226) in which it noted that as there was no specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo the Committee relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information. The Committee also endorsed paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998 in which the Council encouraged each Member State to consider as a means of implementing its obligations the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offence.

For 1998, the bureau of the Committee consisted of Jassim Mohammed Buallay (Bahrain) as Chairman, the delegations of Costa Rica and the Gambia providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1999 the bureau consists of Mr. Buallay as Chairman, the delegations of the Gambia and the Netherlands providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

Chapter 93

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia witnessed a significant increase in its workload and activities during the reporting period, owing in particular to the recent events in Kosovo.

At the beginning of the period under review, the Detention Unit held 26 detainees. Between 16 June 1998 and 15 June 1999, three additional persons were arrested and transferred to the Detention Unit. The first, Stevan

Todorovic, was detained by the Stabilization Force (SFOR) on 27 September 1998, and the second, Radislav Krstic, was arrested by SFOR forces on 2 December 1998. The third person, Dragan Kolundzija, was arrested by SFOR on 7 June 1999. During the reporting period two deaths occurred in the Detention Unit. Slavko Dokmanovic committed suicide on 29 June 1998, and Milan Kovacevic died of natural causes on 2 August 1998. On 26 August 1998, Drazen Erdemovic was, upon conviction, transferred from the Detention Unit to the State designated by the President of the Tribunal to serve his sentence. Zejnil Delalic was released from the Detention Unit on 16 November 1998 after acquittal. On 7 May 1999, Zlatko Aleksovski was convicted, sentenced to 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment and released after receiving credit for the period already spent in custody. Milan Simic returned to the Detention Unit on 7 June 1999, having been provisionally released owing to his medical condition since 26 March 1998.

During the reporting period, proceedings started or continued in 16 cases, involving a total of 28 accused.

On 30 September 1998, the initial hearing of Stevan Todorovic, who was indicted on 21 July 1995, was held, together with that of five other individuals, for their alleged involvement in the "campaign of terror" undertaken in April 1992 against the Bosnian Croat and Muslim population of the municipality of Bosanski Samac. On 7 December, the initial hearing of Radislav Krstic was held. The indictment, dated 30 October 1998, held that the accused as a Commander of the Drina Corps of the Bosnian Serb Army, committed genocide during and after the fall of the United Nations safe area of Srebrenica between 11 July and 1 November 1995. Both individuals have entered a plea of not guilty. On 14 June 1999, the initial hearing of Dragan Kolundzija was held. He is one of the eight individuals named in the "Keraterm Camp" indictment initially issued on 21 July 1995 and revised on 21 July 1998. The indictment charges that between approximately 24 May and 30 August 1992, Serb forces unlawfully detained more than 3,000 Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats in a former ceramics factory and storage area complex ("Keraterm Camp") in the municipality of Prijedor. The accused is charged with five counts of crimes against humanity. He claims not to be the person charged in the indictment. The Trial Chamber is currently in the process of determining the identity of the accused.

Three trials have been completed during the reporting period. First, on 16 November 1998, the Tribunal pronounced its judgement in the case against Zejnil Delalic, Zdravko Mucic, Hazim Delic and Esad Landzo. The indictment against them was issued on 21 March 1996 and held that in 1992 forces consisting of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats took control of villages containing predominately Bosnian Serbs within and around Konjic municipality in central Bosnia and Herzegovina. Persons detained during those operations were held in a former Jugoslav National Army facility in the village of Celebici, the Celebici prison camp (the case is often also referred to as the Celebici case). Zejnil Delalic was found not guilty and released on 16 November 1998. Zdrako Mucic was found guilty on 11 counts and sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment for his superior responsibility for murder, torture, causing great suffering or serious injury and inhumane acts, and for his direct participation in the unlawful confinement of civilians in inhumane conditions. Hazim Delic was found guilty on 13 counts and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for murder, torture and rape, causing great suffering or serious injury, inhumane acts involving the use of an electrical device and causing inhumane conditions. Esad Landzo was found guilty on 17 counts and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for killings, torture, causing great suffering or serious injury and inhumane conditions. The defence has appealed in the Landzo case, and the prosecution has appealed in the other three cases; all are pending with the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal.

On 10 December 1998, the Tribunal found Anto Furundzija guilty on two counts as a co-perpetrator of torture, a violation of the laws and customs of war, for which he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. He was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment for aiding and abetting in outrages upon personal dignity, including rape, which constitutes a violation of the laws and customs of war. The case is currently pending with the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal, following an appeal by the defence.

On 7 May 1999 the Trial Chamber delivered a judgement in the case against Zlato Aleksovski. He was found not guilty on the two counts of grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions with which he was charged, the Trial Chamber judging that it had not been proved that the victims ascribed to the accused were protected persons within the meaning of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. The Trial Chamber found him guilty both as an individual and as commander of violations of the laws or customs of war, namely, outrages upon personal dignity. He was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment, and, according to the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence, he was given credit for the period spent in custody, which exceeded his sentence. Both the defence and the prosecution appealed, on 17 and 19 May, respectively.

The Appeals Chamber proceedings commenced in the Tadic case on 19 April. A decision is expected in mid-1999.

Two contempt proceedings were initiated during the reporting period. On 11 December 1998, a member of the defence counsel for Tihomir Blaskic was found guilty of contempt of court for disclosing in a public session the identity of a protected witness heard in the Aleksovski trial and a fine of 10,000 guilders was imposed on him. The matter is pending with the Appeals Chamber. On 26 April 1999, the Tribunal began the contempt of court proceeding against a former defence counsel of Dusko Tadic.

To date only a small number of Member States have expressed their willingness to enforce the prison sentences of the Tribunal. On 23 February 1999, Sweden became the fourth State after Finland, Italy and Norway to sign an agreement with the Tribunal on the enforcement of sentences. The Tribunal is also continuing its efforts to involve Member States in helping to provide relocation and other protection services for witnesses whose safety is at risk.

During the reporting period, the President of the Tribunal has written four times to the Security Council and appeared before it twice, to report the refusal of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate with the Tribunal, as required by resolutions of the Security Council and the Tribunal's statute. In this connection, Security Council resolution 1207 (1998) was adopted on 17 November 1998.

The construction of a third courtroom, funded by donations from the Governments of the Netherlands and the United States of America, was completed in June 1998. Upon the swearing in of three new judges, Judge David Hunt, Judge Mohamed Bennouna and Judge Patrick Robinson, on 16 November 1998, the third Trial Chamber was established as provided for in Security Council resolution 1166 (1998). The total number of judges of the Tribunal has increased to 14, which has significantly augmented the Tribunal's ability to discharge its mandate efficiently and effectively.

Much of the work of the Office of the Prosecutor has been dominated by events in Kosovo. Three Security Council resolutions, 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998, 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998 and 1207 (1998) of 17 November 1998, have supported the Prosecutor's position that the territorial and temporal jurisdiction of the Tribunal covers any serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Kosovo and empowers her to investigate such crimes. In spite of the support of the international community, the Prosecutor was unable to conduct investigations in Kosovo throughout the latter part of 1998 and during 1999, owing to the non-cooperation and non-compliance of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. When NATO began its air campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the end of March 1999, and thousands of Kosovar Albanians began flocking out of Kosovo with allegations of atrocities, the Prosecutor immediately responded by dispatching teams of investigators to Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Temporary operation bases were established at Tirana and Skopje and investigations continued despite the lack of access to the scenes of the crimes.

With the suspension of the NATO bombing campaign on 10 June 1999, the withdrawal of Serb forces and the entry into Kosovo of KFOR, the Office of the Prosecutor, supported by the Registry, undertook a period of intense preparation for the early dispatch of investigative teams into Kosovo to gather evidence, record scenes of damage and examine mass grave sites.

On 21 December 1998, the public indictment against Mladen Naletilic and Vinko Martinovic was confirmed and the previously sealed indictment of Radislav Krstic was made public on 2 December 1998, while an undisclosed number of sealed indictments were confirmed by judges. Five search warrants were executed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and large numbers of documents were seized. In addition, the existence of the indictment against Zeljko Raznjatovic (Arkan) was made public on 31 March 1999, but the document remains under seal until the accused is arrested. On 27 May 1999, the Tribunal announced the indictment of and issuance of arrest warrants against Slobodan Milosevic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Milan Milutinovic, President of Serbia, Nikola Sainovic, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Dragoljub Ojdanic, Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army, and Vlatko Stojilkovic, Minister of Internal Affairs of Serbia. This followed the confirmation on 24 May 1999 of an indictment against the five accused. For the first time in history, a head of State was charged during an ongoing armed conflict with the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law. Each of the accused is charged with three counts of crimes against humanity and one count of violations of the laws or customs of war.

Exhumations continued well into the autumn of 1998 and focused on sites related to the fall of the United Nations safe area of Srebrenica. In addition to the grave-site work, a mortuary continued to work full time to conduct post-mortem examinations, forensically examine the recovered remains and collect information used to identify the victims. The programme was supported by financial contributions from the Governments of Canada, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The start of the 1999 exhumation programme was postponed because of the air campaign by NATO in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the resulting security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but began successfully on 19 May and continued into June without interruption.

The prosecution also continued with its trial and appellate work throughout the reporting period.

Chapter 94

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions imposed against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). By resolution 864 (1993) the Council imposed measures against UNITA relating to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products. Additional measures were imposed by the Council by resolutions 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998). The Committee is authorized to approve exemptions, on a case-by-case basis, for verified medical and humanitarian purposes. During the period under review, one request for an exemption to the measure specified in paragraph 12 (a) of resolution 1173 (1998) was approved by the Committee on humanitarian grounds.

The Committee adopted, on 17 July 1998, the revised consolidated guidelines for the conduct of its work, which included additional tasks mandated to it under resolution 1173 (1998). The guidelines were transmitted on 21 July to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies by a note verbale, in which States were requested to provide the Committee with information on the measures taken by them to implement the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1173 (1998). Replies received from 31 States were issued as documents of the Committee and are listed in the reports of the Committee to the Council (S/1998/728 and Add.1). Subsequently, replies were received from Botswana and Liechtenstein.

In accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1135 (1997), four additional replies received from States regarding the action taken to implement the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) were issued as documents of the Committee and are listed in its reports to the Council (S/1997/145/Add.2 and 3). Subsequently, replies were received from Botswana and Liechtenstein, bringing the total number of States that had replied to 57.

In accordance with a decision taken at its 15th meeting, on 20 January 1999, a reminder note verbale was sent to Member States on 27 January, requesting information from those States that had not yet replied on measures taken in compliance with resolutions 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998). Replies received from 11 States were issued as documents of the Committee.

At the same meeting the Committee took note of communications from Angola and Zambia regarding alleged violations of the sanctions imposed against UNITA.

On 19 February, a note verbale transmitting an addendum to the list of senior officials of UNITA and adult members of their immediate families whose travel had been restricted in accordance with resolution 1127 (1997), was sent to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies. The list is to be updated by the Committee on a regular basis and any additions or deletions are to be transmitted to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies.

In accordance with resolution 1221 (1999), the Committee on 12 February submitted its report to the Council (S/1999/147), in which, *inter alia*, it supported the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on Angola (S/1999/49) for improving the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA. Those recommendations, which included expert studies to be commissioned to trace violations in arms trafficking, oil supplies and the diamond trade as well as the movement of UNITA funds, were endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1229 (1999) of 26 February 1999.

In its resolution 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999, the Security Council, *inter alia*, endorsed the conceptual framework for the expert studies (S/1999/509), established expert panels for a period of six months and specified their mandate. The Chairman of the Committee is required to submit to the Council an interim report of the expert panels by 31 July 1999 and a final report with recommendations within six months of the formation of the panels. In resolution 1237 (1999) the Council further welcomed and endorsed the planned visits by the Chairman to Angola and other concerned countries to discuss ways to improve the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA. Subsequently, the Chairman visited Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A report on the visit, including recommendations on the implementation of the sanctions, was submitted by the Chairman to the Security Council on 4 June 1999 (S/1999/644). A second visit by the Chairman, principally to Europe, is planned for July 1999.

On 28 December 1998, the Committee submitted to the Council its report for 1998 (S/1998/1227).

For 1998, the bureau of the Committee consisted of Njuguna M. Mahugu (Kenya) as Chairman, the delegations of Costa Rica and Japan providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1999, the bureau consists of Robert R. Fowler (Canada) as Chairman, the delegations of Argentina and Malaysia providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

Chapter 95

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the mandatory measures imposed by that resolution relating to the sale or supply to Rwanda of arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts.

On 1 September 1996, the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of Council resolution 918 (1994) relating to the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to the Government of Rwanda were terminated, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Council resolution 1011 (1995). However, these restrictions remain in force in respect of the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to non-governmental forces, or to persons in neighbouring States, for use in Rwanda.

On 24 December 1998, the Committee submitted to the Council its report for 1998 (S/1998/1219), in which it noted that as there was no specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo the Committee relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information on violations of the arms embargo. The Committee also endorsed paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, in which the Council encouraged each Member State to consider as a means of implementing its obligations the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offence.

For 1998, the bureau of the Committee consisted of Hisashi Owada (Japan) as Chairman, the delegations of Bahrain and Sweden providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1999, the bureau of the Committee consists of Hasmy Agam (Malaysia) as Chairman, the delegations of Bahrain and Canada providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

Chapter 96

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

The year 1998 was momentous for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and for international justice in general. The first ever conviction for genocide was delivered by an international court, in the trial of Jean-Paul Akayesu, the *bourgmestre* of Taba at the time of the genocide in Rwanda. On 2 September 1998, the Tribunal found him guilty of most of the charges against him, including the crime of genocide and several charges of crimes against humanity. On 30 September, he was sentenced to the maximum penalty that the Tribunal can impose, life imprisonment.

On 4 September, Jean Kambanda, the former Prime Minister of the Interim Government of Rwanda established after the plane crash which resulted in the death of former President Juvenal Hayarimana, was sentenced to life imprisonment for genocide and crimes against humanity. Kambanda had pleaded guilty to these crimes at his initial appearance on 1 May 1998. In doing so he acknowledged the existence of a concerted and organized policy at the highest levels of the State to eliminate the Tutsis as a group, as well as moderate Hutus. It was the first time in the history of international criminal law that a guilty plea was entered against a charge of genocide.

On 14 December, Omar Serushago, a local leader of the Interahamwe militia in Gisenyi Prefecture at the time of the events, pleaded guilty to charges of genocide and crimes against humanity. On 5 February 1999, he was sentenced to a 15-year term of imprisonment which took into account mitigating circumstances specific to his case. All three have appealed against their sentences before the Appeals Chamber in The Hague.

On 21 May 1999, Trial Chamber II also delivered its judgement in the joint trial of Clément Kayishema and Obed Ruzindana, respectively a former Préfet and a businessman in Kibuye, whose trial had started on 9 April 1997 and ended on 17 November 1998. Clément Kayishema was sentenced to imprisonment for the remainder of his life and Obed Ruzindana to a term of 25 years' imprisonment following their conviction for crimes of genocide. This brings to four the number of judgements handed down by the Tribunal, involving five accused.

Two trials are currently under way — that of Georges Rutaganda, which has been delayed for reasons of poor health of both the accused and his Counsel, and that of Alfred Musema, which began in January 1999.

A total of 38 persons are detained under the authority of the Tribunal, of 49 individuals indicted. A majority of the detainees are high-ranking leaders in the former Rwandan Government (including nine Ministers in Mr. Kambanda's cabinet), political parties, the military and the media. Of the 38 detainees, 34 are held in the United Nations detention facilities at Arusha, one indictee is still detained in the United States of America pending the completion of legal proceedings relating to his transfer to the Tribunal, and three indictees are detained in Cameroon awaiting transfer to the Tribunal.

Following the establishment of a third Trial Chamber pursuant to Security Council resolution 1165 (1998), the number of judges was increased from six to nine. Elections for the judges of the three Trial Chambers were held by the General Assembly on 3 November 1998 for a term of office to expire on 24 May 2003. The following judges were re-elected: Laïty Kama (Senegal), Yakov Ostrovsky (Russian Federation), Navanethem Pillay (South Africa) and William Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania). Lennart Aspegren (Sweden) and Tafazzal Hossain Khama (Bangladesh) were not candidates for re-election. The following new judges were elected: Pavel Dolenc (Slovenia), Mehmet Güney (Turkey), Dionysios Kondylis (Greece), Erik Møse (Norway) and Lloyd George Williams (Jamaica and Saint Kitts and Nevis). The Secretary-General in April 1999 appointed Asoka de Soyza Gunawardena (Sri Lanka) a judge of the Tribunal to fill a vacancy created by the subsequent resignation of Judge Kondylis for personal reasons. Furthermore, by its resolution 1241 (1999) of 19 May 1999 the Security Council extended the mandate of Judge Aspegren to enable him to conclude his duties as a judge in the *Rutaganda* and *Musema* cases, if possible before 31 January 2000.

During the sixth plenary session, held at Arusha from 31 May to 4 June 1999, Judge Navanethem Pillay (South Africa) was elected the new President of the Tribunal. She succeeds Judge Laïty Kama (Senegal) who completed a second and final two-year term as President. Judge Erik Møse (Norway) was elected as the new Vice-President of the Tribunal, succeeding Judge Yakov Ostrovosky (Russian Federation). At that session, several amendments to the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence were adopted, so as to expedite trials.

During the period under review the Office of the Prosecutor centred its activities on consolidating the strategy it had developed in May 1997, which hinges on (a) the targeting of investigations exclusively on persons who occupied positions of authority at the time of the genocide, more specifically, those who conspired to commit genocide; and (b) the joinder of crimes in one indictment to reflect the various areas where such joinder applied at the level of the nation and prefectures.

The "conspiracy" theory was given a concrete expression and consolidated by the joinder of accused, the arrest of key persons who were in power before and during the genocide and, finally, by the guilty plea of Jean Kambanda and Omar Serushago.

Several dynamic measures initiated by the Registrar have contributed to fundamental advances in the work of the Tribunal in all spheres. Among these measures are the progressively increasing automation of the court management system and the establishment and bringing into operation of a modern library. A third courtroom has been constructed and equipped to support the work of the recently established third Trial Chamber. Vacancies have been systematically filled. The consequent increases in the human resources of the Tribunal's various operational sections have allowed for the more efficient implementation of the mandate of the Tribunal. In addition, all recommendations contained in the second report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the Tribunal, dated 6 February 1998, addressed to and implementable by the management of the Tribunal, have been implemented. Overall, there have been marked improvements in all sectors of the operations of the Registry.

Chapter 97

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the general and complete embargo, imposed by resolution 788 (1992), on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia.

On 24 December 1998, the Committee submitted its report to the Council for 1998 (S/1998/1220), in which it noted that as there was no specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo the Committee relied solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide it with pertinent information on violations of the arms embargo. The Committee also endorsed paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, in which the Council encouraged each Member State to consider as a means of implementing its obligations the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offence.

During the period under review, the Committee considered three communications regarding alleged violations of the arms embargo imposed against Liberia and in that regard sent letters of enquiry to Burkina Faso, Liberia and Ukraine.

For 1998, the bureau of the Committee consisted of Fernando Berrocal Soto (Costa Rica) as Chairman, who following his departure was succeeded by Bernd Niehaus Quesada (Costa Rica), the delegations of Japan and Sweden providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1999 the bureau consists of Martin Andjaba (Namibia) as Chairman, the delegations of Canada and Malaysia providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

Chapter 98

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

By resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997, the Security Council imposed a regime of mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against Sierra Leone, and established a Committee consisting of all members of the Council. By resolution 1171 (1998), the Council decided that the Committee should continue to undertake the tasks referred to in resolution 1132 (1997) in relation to paragraphs 2 and 5 of resolution 1171 (1998).

The Committee's bureau, as elected at its first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year. For 1998, the Committee elected Hans Dahlgren (Sweden) as Chairman and the delegations of Costa Rica and Kenya as the two Vice-Chairmen. For 1999, the bureau consists of Fernando Enrique Petrella (Argentina), as Chairman, the delegations of Bahrain and Namibia providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

During the period covered by this report the Committee held seven meetings.

Under resolution 1132 (1997), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), is required to report to the Committee every 30 days on all activities undertaken in regard to the implementation of the provisions of the resolution relating to the arms embargo and the supply of petroleum and petroleum products. As at 15 June 1999, ECOWAS has submitted four reports to the Committee, on 5 November 1997 (S/1997/895), 15 December 1997 , 21 January 1998 and 19 March 1998.

Pursuant to resolution 1171 (1998), the Committee reported to the Council, on 7 August and 15 December 1998 (S/1998/740 and S/1998/1170), on notifications received from States on the export of arms and related *matériel* to Sierra Leone, as well as on notifications of imports of arms and related *matériel* made by the Government of Sierra Leone.

The new consolidated guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, adopted on 18 June 1998, incorporated the relevant provisions of resolution 1171 (1998). The guidelines were transmitted by the Chairman to all States, international organizations and specialized agencies by a note verbale on 18 June 1998.

With reference to Security Council resolution 1196 (1998), the Committee since its inception has maintained contact with ECOWAS and its Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) on the implementation of the arms embargo and alleged violations. During the period under review, the Committee considered a number of alleged violations of the sanctions regime. In some cases, the Chairman requested additional information regarding the alleged violations from the Permanent Representatives of the Member States concerned.

In response to reports of the alleged presence of Liberian combatants in Sierra Leone, in violation of the sanctions regime, the representative of Liberia, in a letter dated 4 August 1998 to the Chairman of the Committee, stated that the alleged activity was not supported or sanctioned by the Government of Liberia. Direct talks had been held by the Presidents of Liberia and Sierra Leone at Abuja on 2 July 1998, as a means of strengthening the ties between the two countries, and, as a further confidence-building measure, President Kabbah had paid an official visit to Liberia on 20 July 1998. It was hoped that the enhanced cooperation between the two Governments would enable them to take measures which would prevent their respective territories from being used for subversive activities. The Committee took note of that communication.

At its 6th meeting, on 25 November 1998, the Committee endorsed a proposed visit of the Chairman to Sierra Leone and neighbouring countries to be undertaken pursuant to resolution 1196 (1998), in which the Council welcomed the initiative of the Chairmen of the Committees to visit countries in the region.

In December 1998, the Chairman visited Sierra Leone and Liberia to assess the implementation of resolution 1171 (1998) and to enhance respect for the arms embargo and travel restrictions in force against the non-governmental forces of Sierra Leone. Extensive discussions were held with the leaders of the two countries, United Nations personnel and agencies, and with ECOMOG commanders and non-governmental organizations. On 18 December, the Chairman briefed the Security Council on his visit to the region.

At its 7th meeting, on 25 January 1999, the Committee took action with regard to the recommendations made in the Committee's annual report to the Security Council (S/1998/1236). The Committee agreed to reaffirm the need for close and continued cooperation with ECOWAS and the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), by renewing its request for regular reports to the Committee pertaining to compliance with the arms embargo and other aspects of the sanctions regime against Sierra Leone. In an effort to improve compliance with the travel ban in effect under the sanctions regime, the Committee agreed to request additional information from the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations in an effort to update the list of members of the former military junta and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). Members of the Committee and other Member States were invited to submit any relevant information in this regard. In connection with alleged violations of the arms embargo, the Chairman was requested by the Committee to seek further information from the Member States concerned.

At the 8th meeting of the Committee, on 12 March, Francis Okelo, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Sierra Leone, briefed the members on developments in the country since January 1999. The Chairman was requested by the members to seek information from ECOWAS regarding arms and related *matériel* (nature, type, quantity and possible origin) retrieved by ECOMOG from the former military junta in Sierra Leone and/or RUF.

On 16 April, in a letter addressed to the representative of Sierra Leone, the Committee approved a request from that Government, dated 14 April 1999, for an exemption to paragraph 5 of resolution 1171 (1998), for an initial period of 30 days, to allow for the travel on 18 April, to Togo, of Corporal Foday Sayabana Sankoh and a delegation of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council/Revolutionary United Front, in order to facilitate the peace process. On 19 May, in the light of the continuing dialogue, and reports of a ceasefire agreement, as well as planned direct talks between the parties concerned, the Committee approved an extension of the exemption for an additional 30 days.

At its 10th meeting, on 3 May, the Committee considered a report from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on a possible violation of the arms embargo, involving an alleged air shipment of arms from Ukraine via Burkina Faso, with delivery through Liberia, to the rebels in Sierra Leone. Members expressed appreciation for the information received from Ukraine and Burkina Faso, agreed to request additional information from ECOWAS and Liberia, and to ask Ukraine and Burkina Faso for further information on the type and quantity of weapons shipped. The Committee also agreed to send a letter to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requesting information on the involvement of a company registered in Gibraltar in this matter.

Chapter 99

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

For 1998, the bureau of the Committee consisted of Celso L. N. Amorim (Brazil) as Chairman and the delegations of Kenya and Portugal as Vice-Chairmen. For 1999, Mr. Amorim was re-elected Chairman, the delegations of the Gambia and the Netherlands providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

During the period under review, the Committee held six meetings and processed a considerable number of incoming communications. The Committee considered several reports on violations of the prohibitions established in resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) from organizations participating in the monitoring of the prohibitions. While the Danube Commission, the Western European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Stabilization Force reported their observations on the implementation of resolution 1160 (1998), the European Community Monitoring Mission, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe reported possible violations. In accordance with the guidelines for the conduct of its work, the Committee regularly considered information concerning possible violations retrieved by its secretariat from public sources.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 (e) of resolution 1160 (1998), the Committee considered replies received from States concerning the measures they had instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 12 of the resolution. As at 15 June 1999, 54 replies have been received.

The Committee issued a number of press release containing, *inter alia*, appeals to all States to provide information relating to violation or alleged violation of the prohibitions established by the Security Council.

The first consultation meeting of organizations participating in monitoring the prohibitions established by resolution 1160 (1998) was held on 19 October 1998 in New York. The second meeting on the monitoring of the arms embargo and other prohibitions was held on 14 December 1998 at Vienna.

On 26 February 1999, the Committee approved its report to the Security Council covering the work of the Committee from its establishment in April 1998 by resolution 1160 (1998) until the end of December 1998 (S/1998/216).

Appendices

I

Membership of the Security Council during the years 1998 and 1999

1998

- Bahrain
- Brazil
- China
- Costa Rica
- France
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Japan
- Kenya
- Portugal
- Russian Federation
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

1999

- Argentina
- Bahrain
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- France
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Malaysia
- Namibia
- Netherlands
- Russian Federation
- Slovenia
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

II

Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999.[*]

Argentina[a]

Representative:
Mr. Fernando Enrique Petrella

Deputy representative:
Ms. Ana María Ramírez

Alternate representatives:
Ms. Ana María Moglia
Mr. Osvaldo Narciso Mársico
Mr. Ricardo Luis Bocalandro
Mrs. Silvia Liliana Fernández de Gurmendi
Mr. Holger Federico Martinsen
Mr. Horacio H. Fernández Palacio
Ms. Valeria María González Posse
Mr. Mariano Simón Padrós
Mrs. Gabriela Martinic
Mr. Mateo Estreme
Mr. Guillermo Kendall

Bahrain

Representative:
Mr. Jassim Mohammed Buallay

Deputy representative:
Mr. Rashid Saad Al-Dosari

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Tawfeeq Ahmed Al-Mansoor
Mr. Ebrahim Mubarak Al-Dosari
Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Al-Dosari
Mr. Abdulla Ahmed Al-Khalifa
Mr. Mohammed Saleh Mohammed Saleh

Brazil

Representatives:
Mr. Celso Luiz Nunes Amorim
Mr. Gelson Fonseca, Jr.

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Henrique R. Valle
Mr. Luis Tupy Caldas de Moura

Alternate representatives:
Mr. José Eduardo M. Felicio
Mr. Antonio de Aguiar Patriota
Mr. Paulo Cordeiro de Andrade Pinto
Mr. Antonio José Ferreira Simões
Mrs. Marcela Maria Nicodemos
Ms. Maria Celina Assumpção do Valle Pereira
Mr. Enio Cordeiro

Canada[a]

Representative:
Mr. Robert R. Fowler

Deputy representative:
Mr. Michel Duval

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Ross Hynes
Ms. Barbara Gibson
Mr. T. Michael Snell
Mr. John T. Holmes
Mr. Andras Vamos-Goldman
Mr. David R. Angell
Mr. Arif Lalani
Mr. Bernard S. Saunders
Mr. André François Giroux
Mr. Michael Harvey
Ms. Ellen Wright
Ms. Anne Burgess
Ms. Ann Flanagan

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[*] For the reports of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of representatives, deputy representatives and alternate representatives, see S/1998/585, S/1998/614, S/1998/621, S/1998/653, S/1998/751, S/1998/814, S/1998/336, S/1998/861, S/1998/914, S/1998/1017, S/1998/1020, S/1998/1054, S/1998/1134, S/1998/1197, S/1998/1218, S/1998/1235, S/1999/15, S/1999/38, S/1999/87, S/1999/114, S/1999/155, S/1999/390 and S/1999/634

China

Representative:
Mr. Qin Huasun

Deputy representative:
Mr. Shen Guofang

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Liu Jieyi
Mr. Cui Tiankai
Mr. Chen Xu

Costa Rica[b]

Representative:
Mr. Bernd Niehaus Quesada

Deputy representative:
Mr. Melvin Sáenz Biolley

Alternate representatives:
Ms. Nazareth A. Incera
Ms. Ana Patricia Chaves
Ms. Liliana Hernández Valverde
Mr. Carlos Fernando Díaz Paniagua
Ms. Oriana Vargas de Mendiola
Ms. Jessica Lang Schachtel

France

Representative:
Mr. Alain Dejammet

Deputy representative:
Mr. Yves Doutriaux

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Pascal Teixeira da Silva
Mr. Francois Alabrune

Gabon

Representative:
Mr. Denis Dangue Réwaka

Deputy representative:
Mr. Charles Essonghé

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Guy Marcel Eboumy
Mr. Alfred Moungara-Moussotsi
Mr. Dominique Roger Nkazengany
Mr. Grégoire Lomba

Gambia

Representative:
Mr. Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila Jagne

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Crispin Gray Johnson
Mr. Maudo Touray

Japan[b]

Representatives:
Mr. Hisashi Owada
Mr. Yukio Satoh

Deputy representative:
Mr. Masaki Konishi

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Yukio Takasu
Mr. Akio Tanaka

Kenya[b]

Representative:
Mr. Njuguna M. Mahugu, OGW

Deputy representative:
Miss Rose A. Odera

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Thomas B. Amolo
Mr. Wanyambura Mwambia
Mr. Thuita Mwangi
Mr. James Kihwaga
Miss Amina Mohammed

Malaysia[a]

Representative:
Mr. Hasmy Agam

Deputy representative:
Mr. Rastam Mohd. Isa

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Azlan Man
Mr. Misran Karmain
Mr. Abdul Khalid Othman
Mr. Rani Ismail Hadi bin Ali
Mr. Amran Mohamed Zin
Mr. Shahril Effendy Abd. Ghany
Ms. Roslan Abdul Rahman

Namibia[a]

Representative:
Mr. Martin Andjaba

Deputy representative:
Mrs. Selma Ashipala-Musavyi

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Gerhard Theron
Mr. George Liswaniso
Ms. Aina E. Iiyambo
Mr. George Kaxuxwena
Mr. Tji-Tjai Uanivi

Netherlands[a]

Representative:
Mr. A. Peter van Walsum

Deputy representatives:
Mr. A. C. M. Hamer
Mr. J. W. Scheffers
Mr. A. Kooijmans

Alternate representatives:
Mrs. Monica T. G. van Daalen
Mr. Robert W. Zaagman
Mr. François Naeff
Mr. Peter Mollema
Mrs. P. J. Genee

Portugal[b]

Representative:
Mr. António Monteiro

Deputy representative:
Mr. José Tadeu Soares

Alternate representatives:
Mrs. Ana Martins Gomes
Mr. Nuno Brito
Mr. António Ricoca Freire
Ms. Maria Amélia Paiva
Mr. Rui Vinhas
Mr. António Nunes de Melo
Mr. João Madureira
Mr. José Alberto de Sousa
Mrs. Maria Regina Serrão Emerson
Mr. Fernando João da Costa Cabral Andresen Guimarães

Russian Federation

Representative:
Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Yuriy V. Fedotov
Mr. Alexander V. Zmeevsky
Mr. Andrei E. Granovsky

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Vladimir N. Sergeev
Mr. Serguei N. Karev
Mr. Oleg N. Chtcherbak
Mr. Vadim S. Smirnov
Mr. Anatoli D. Viktorov
Mr. Vladimir F. Zaemsky
Mr. Konstantin K. Dolgov

Slovenia

Representative:
Mr. Danilo Türk

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Samuel Žbogar
Mr. Janez Lenarčič
Ms. Anita Pipan
Ms. Sanja Štiglic

Sweden[b]

Representative:
Mr. Hans Dahlgren

Deputy representative:
Mr. Anders Lidén

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Henrik Salander
Mr. Per Norström
Mr. Anders Rönquist
Ms. Annika Jagander
Mr. Olof Skoog
Mr. Torkel Stiernlöf
Mr. Per Thöresson
Ms. Carina Mårtensson
Ms. Elinor Hammarskjöld
Mr. Per Augustsson
Mr. Klas Nyman
Ms. Ann Bernes
Ms. Signe Burgstaller
Mr. Johan Frisell

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representatives:
Sir Philip John Weston, KCMG
Sir Jeremy Greenstock, KCMG

Deputy representatives:
Mr. Stephen Gomersall
Mr. Stewart Eldon, CMG, OBE

Alternate representatives:
Mr. David Richmond
Mr. Christopher Pagett
Mr. George Young
Ms. Susan Dickson
Ms. Kate Smith
Mr. Kevin McGurgan
Mr. John Grainger

United States of America

Representatives:
Mr. William Blaine Richardson
Mr. A. Peter Burleigh

Deputy representatives:
Ms. Nancy Soderberg
Mr. Richard Sklar

Alternate representatives:
Mr. Robert B. Rosenstock
Mr. William B. Wood
Mr. Mark C. Minton
Ms. Carolyn L. Willson
Mr. Howard Stoffer

Notes

[a] Term of office began on 1 January 1999.

[b] Term of office ended on 31 December 1998.

III

Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999:

Portugal		
	Mr. António Monteiro	16–30 June 1998[*]
Russian Federation		
	Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov	1–31 July 1998
Slovenia		
	Mr. Danilo Türk	1–31 August 1998
Sweden		
	Mr. Hans Dahlgren	1–30 September 1998[**]
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
	Sir Jeremy Greenstock, KCMG	1–31 October 1998
United States of America		
	Mr. A. Peter Burleigh	1–30 November 1998
Bahrain		
	Mr. Jassim Mohammed Buallay	1–31 December 1998
Brazil		
	Mr. Celso L. N. Amorim	1–31 January 1999
Canada		
	Mr. Robert R. Fowler	1–28 February 1999[***]
China		
	Mr. Qin Huasun	1–31 March 1999
France		
	Mr. Alain Dejammet	1–30 April 1999
Gabon		
	Mr. Denis Dangue Réwaka	1–31 May 1999
Gambia		
	Mr. Baboucarr-Blaise Ismaila Jagne	1–15 June 1999

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[*] Mr. Jaime Gama, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, presided at the 3899th meeting, on 29 June 1998.

[**] Ms. Lena Hjelm-Wallen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, presided at the 3930th and 3931st meetings, on 23 and 24 September 1998, respectively.

[***] Mr. Lloyd Axworthy, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, presided at the 3977th and 3978th meetings, on 12 February 1999.

IV

Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3893	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Letter dated 15 April 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/330) Letter dated 29 May 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/446)	19 June 1998
3894	The situation in Angola Letter dated 24 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/566)	24 June 1998
3895	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	26 June 1998
3896	Children and armed conflict	29 June 1998
3897	Children and armed conflict	29 June 1998
3898	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1998/488 and Add.1) Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1998/518)	29 June 1998
3899	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1998/524)	29 June 1998
3900	The situation in the occupied Arab territories Letter dated 23 June 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/558)	30 June 1998
3901	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/500)	2 July 1998
3902	The situation in Sierra Leone Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Sierra Leone (S/1998/486 and Add.1)	13 July 1998
3903	Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	13 July 1998

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3904	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	13 July 1998
	Letter dated 23 June 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/558)	
3905	The situation in the Central African Republic	14 July 1998
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (S/1998/540)	
3906	The situation in Afghanistan	14 July 1998
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/532)	
3907	The situation in Croatia	15 July 1998
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1998/578)	
3908	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States	15 July 1998
	Letter dated 8 July 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/640)	
3909	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 July 1998
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1998/227 and Corr.1 and Add.1)	
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1998/491)	
3910	The situation concerning Western Sahara	20 July 1998
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/634)	
3911	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21 July 1998
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (S/1998/454 and Corr.1 and S/1998/644)	
3912	The situation in Georgia	30 July 1998
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/647 and Add.1)	
3913	The situation in the Middle East	30 July 1998
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/652)	
3914	The situation in Afghanistan	6 August 1998
3915	Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts	13 August 1998
3916	The situation in Angola	13 August 1998
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1998/723)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3917	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States Letter dated 7 August 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/760)	18 August 1998
3918	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) (S/1998/712)	24 August 1998
3919	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	27 August 1998
3920	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America Letter dated 24 August 1998 from the Acting Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/795)	27 August 1998
3921	The situation in Afghanistan	28 August 1998
3922	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	31 August 1998
3923	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	9 September 1998
3924	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	9 September 1998
3925	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1998/838)	15 September 1998
3926	The situation in Afghanistan	15 September 1998
3927	The situation in Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318)	16 September 1998
3928	The situation in Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318)	18 September 1998
3929	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/849)	18 September 1998

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3930	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) (S/1998/834 and Add.1)	23 September 1998
3931	The situation in Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318)	24 September 1998
3932	Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations Report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/883)	29 September 1998
3933	Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations Report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/883)	29 September 1998
3934	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States	30 September 1998
3935	The situation in the Central African Republic Second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (S/1998/783 and Add.1)	15 October 1998
3936	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1998/931)	15 October 1998
3937	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) (S/1998/912)	24 October 1998
3938	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/997)	30 October 1998
3939	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Letter dated 31 October 1998 from the Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1023)	5 November 1998

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
	Letter dated 2 November 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1032)	
	Letter dated 3 November 1998 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1033)	
3940	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	**6 November 1998**
	Letter dated 3 November 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1028)	
3941	The situation in Croatia	**6 November 1998**
	Final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/1004)	
3942	Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations	**10 November 1998**
3943	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	**12 November 1998**
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/1029)	
3944	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	**17 November 1998**
	Letters dated 8 September, 22 October and 6 November 1998 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/839, S/1998/990 and S/1998/1040)	
3945	The situation in Africa	**19 November 1998**
	Report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318)	
3946	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	**24 November 1998**
	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1153 (1998) (S/1998/1100)	
	Letter dated 20 November 1998 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1104)	
3947	The situation in the Middle East	**25 November 1998**
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1998/1073)	
3948	The situation in Georgia	**25 November 1998**
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/1012 and Add.1)	
3949	The question concerning Haiti	**25 November 1998**
	Reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (S/1998/796 and S/1998/1064)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3950	The situation in Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318)	30 November 1998
3951	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1998/1110)	3 December 1998
3952	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1109) Letter dated 23 November 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1139)	8 December 1998
3953	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	11 December 1998
3954	Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building	16 and 23 December 1998
3955	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Letter dated 15 December 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1172 and Corr.1)	16 December 1998
3956	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1998/1160)	17 December 1998
3957	The situation in Sierra Leone Third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1998/1176)	18 December 1998
3958	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	21 December 1998
3959	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1998/1149 and Add.1) Letter dated 14 December 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1166)	22 December 1998
3960	The situation in Angola	23 December 1998
3961	Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building	29 December 1998
3962	The situation in Angola	31 December 1998
3963	The situation in Sierra Leone	7 January 1999
3964	The situation in Sierra Leone Third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1998/1176) Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1999/20)	12 January 1999
3965	The situation in Angola	12 January 1999
3966	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1999/16)	15 January 1999

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3967	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	19 January 1999
	Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	
3968	Promoting peace and security: humanitarian activities relevant to the Security Council	21 January 1999
3969	The situation in Angola	21 January 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1999/49)	
3970	The situation in the Middle East	28 January 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1999/61)	
3971	The situation concerning Western Sahara	28 January 1999
3972	The situation in Georgia	28 January 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/60)	
3973	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	29 January 1999
3974	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	29 January 1999
	Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	
3975	The situation Between Eritrea and Ethiopia	10 February 1999
3976	The situation concerning Western Sahara	11 February 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/88)	
3977	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	12 February 1999
3978	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	12 February 1999
3979	The situation in the Central African Republic	18 February 1999
	Letter dated 9 February 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Central African Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/132)	
3980	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	22 February 1999
3981	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	23 February 1999
	Interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/124)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3982	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force pursuant to Security Council resolution 1186 (1998) (S/1999/161)	25 February 1999
3983	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1999/202)	26 February 1999
3984	The situation in Central African Republic Third report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (S/1998/1203 and Add.1) Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (S/1998/98)	26 February 1999
3985	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia Identical letters dated 27 February 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1999/215)	27 February 1999
3986	The situation in Sierra Leone Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1999/237)	11 March 1999
3987	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Letter dated 4 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/278)	19 March 1999
3988	Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	24 March 1999
3989	Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	26 March 1999
3990	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/307)	30 March 1999
3991	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1216 (1998) relative the situation in Guinea-Bissau (S/1999/294)	6 April 1999
3992	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America Letter dated 5 April 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/378)	8 April 1999
3993	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	9 April 1999
3994	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/483)	30 April 1999

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
3995	Admission of new members Letter dated 14 April 1999 from the President of the Republic of Kiribati addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/477)	4 May 1999
3996	Admission of new members Letter dated 16 April 1999 from the President and Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of Nauru addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/478)	4 May 1999
3997	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/460)	7 May 1999
3998	The situation in Timor Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/513)	7 May 1999
3999	The situation in Angola Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1999/49)	7 May 1999
4000	Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	8 May 1999
4001	Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	14 May 1999
4002	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/483 and Add.1)	14 May 1999
4003	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998)	14 May 1999
4004	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/514)	15 May 1999
4005	The situation in Sierra Leone	15 May 1999
4006	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States Letter dated 17 May 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/566)	19 May 1999
4007	The situation in Angola	19 May 1999
4008	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Review and assessment of the implementation of the humanitarian programme established pursuant to Security Council resolution 986 (1995) (December 1996–November 1998) (S/1999/481) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1210 (1998) (S/1999/573 and Corr.2) Letter dated 19 May 1999 from the Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/1999/582)	21 May 1999

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4009	The situation in the Middle East	27 May 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1999/575)	
4010	The situation in Somalia	27 May 1999
4011	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999)	10 June 1999
	Letter dated 6 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/516)	
	Letter dated 5 June 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/646)	
	Letter dated 7 June 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/649)	
	Letter dated 10 June 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/663)	
4012	The situation in Sierra Leone	11 June 1999
	Sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1999/645)	
4013	The situation in Timor	11 June 1999
	Report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/595)	

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Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section*[*]
1175 (1998)	19 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	1
1176 (1998)	24 June	The situation in Angola	2
1177 (1998)	26 June	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	3
1178 (1998)	29 June	The situation in Cyprus	5
1179 (1998)	29 June	The situation in Cyprus	5
1180 (1998)	29 June	The situation in Angola	2
1181 (1998)	13 July	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
1182 (1998)	14 July	The situation in the Central African Republic	10
1183 (1998)	15 July	The situation in Croatia	7 A
1184 (1998)	16 July	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 B
1185 (1998)	20 July	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13
1186 (1998)	21 July	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7 C
1187 (1998)	30 July	The situation in Georgia	14
1188 (1998)	30 July	The situation in the Middle East	6 B
1189 (1998)	13 August	Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts	15
1190 (1998)	13 August	The situation in Angola	2
1191 (1998)	27 August	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	7 E
1192 (1998)	27 August	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	16
1193 (1998)	28 August	The situation in Afghanistan	11
1194 (1998)	9 September	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	1
1195 (1998)	15 September	The situation in Angola	2
1196 (1998)	16 September	The situation in Africa	17
1197 (1998)	18 September	The situation in Africa	17
1198 (1998)	18 September	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13
1199 (1998)	23 September	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	7 D
		Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	
1200 (1998)	30 September	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States	12 A

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[*] Chapter or section of the present report containing an account of the Council's consideration of the relevant subject.

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section**
1201 (1998)	15 October	The situation in the Central African Republic	10
1202 (1998)	15 October	The situation in Angola	2
1203 (1998)	24 October	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	7 D
1204 (1998)	30 October	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13
1205 (1998)	5 November	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	1
1206 (1998)	12 November	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	20
1207 (1998)	17 November	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia	7 E
1208 (1998)	19 November	The situation in Africa	17
1209 (1998)	19 November	The situation in Africa	17
1210 (1998)	24 November	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	1
1211 (1998)	25 November	The situation in the Middle East	6 B
1212 (1998)	25 November	The question concerning Haiti	21
1213 (1998)	3 December	The situation in Angola	2
1214 (1998)	8 December	The situation in Afghanistan	11
1215 (1998)	17 December	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13
1216 (1998)	21 December	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	19
1217 (1998)	22 December	The situation in Cyprus	5
1218 (1998)	22 December	The situation in Cyprus	5
1219 (1998)	31 December	The situation in Angola	2
1220 (1999)	12 January	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
1221 (1999)	12 January	The situation in Angola	2
1222 (1999)	15 January	The situation in Croatia	7 A
1223 (1999)	28 January	The situation in the Middle East	6 B
1224 (1999)	28 January	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13
1225 (1999)	28 January	The situation in Georgia	14
1226 (1999)	29 January	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	3
1227 (1999)	10 February	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	3
1228 (1999)	11 February	The question concerning Western Sahara	13
1229 (1999)	26 February	The situation in Angola	2
1230 (1999)	26 February	The situation in the Central African Republic	10
1231 (1999)	11 March	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
1232 (1999)	30 March	The question concerning Western Sahara	13
1233 (1999)	6 April	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	19
1234 (1999)	9 April	The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	9 B
1235 (1999)	30 April	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13
1236 (1999)	7 May	The situation in Timor	24
1237 (1999)	7 May	The situation in Angola	2

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Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section**
1238 (1999)	14 May	The situation concerning Western Sahara	13
1239 (1999)	14 May	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998)	7 D
1240 (1999)	15 May	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	20
1241 (1999)	19 May	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States	12 A
1242 (1999)	21 May	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	1
1243 (1999)	27 May	The situation in the Middle East	6 B
1244 (1999)	10 June	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999)	7 D
1245 (1999)	11 June	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
1246 (1999)	11 June	The situation in Timor	25

Resolution 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998 and 1158 (1998) of 25 March 1998,

Welcoming the letter of the Secretary-General of 15 April 1998 (S/1998/330) annexing the summary of the report of the group of experts established pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1153 (1998) and noting the assessment that under existing circumstances Iraq is unable to export petroleum or petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum of 5.256 billion United States dollars referred to in resolution 1153 (1998),

Welcoming the letter of the Secretary-General of 29 May 1998 (S/1998/446) expressing his approval of the distribution plan submitted by the Government of Iraq,

Convinced of the need to continue the programme authorized by resolution 1153 (1998) as a temporary measure to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Reaffirming its endorsement, in paragraph 5 of resolution 1153 (1998), of the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) concerning an improved, ongoing and project-based distribution plan,

Reaffirming also the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Authorizes* States, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 below, to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990), the export to Iraq of the necessary parts and equipment to enable Iraq to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products, in quantities sufficient to produce the sum established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998);

2. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), or a panel of experts appointed by that Committee for this purpose, to approve contracts for the parts and equipment referred to in paragraph 1 above according to lists of parts and equipment approved by that Committee for each individual project;

3. *Decides* that the funds in the escrow account produced pursuant to resolution 1153 (1998) up to a total of 300 million United States dollars may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which follow directly from contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4. *Decides also* that the expenses directly related to such exports may, until the necessary funds are paid into the escrow account, and following approval of each contract, be financed by letters of credit drawn against future oil sales, the proceeds of which are to be deposited in the escrow account;

5. *Notes* that the distribution plan approved by the Secretary-General on 29 May 1998, or any new distribution plan agreed by the Government of Iraq and the Secretary-General, will remain in effect, as required, for each subsequent periodic renewal of the temporary humanitarian arrangements for Iraq and that, for this purpose, the plan will be kept under constant review and amended as necessary through the agreement of the Secretary-General and the Government of Iraq and in a manner consistent with resolution 1153 (1998);

6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for making available to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) a comprehensive review, with comments by the group of experts established pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1153 (1998), of the list of parts and equipment presented by the Government of Iraq, and requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the intention expressed in his letter of 15 April 1998, to provide for the monitoring of the parts and equipment inside Iraq;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1176 (1998) of 24 June 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998,

Taking note of the letter dated 24 June 1998 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/566),

Determining that the current situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region, *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands* that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola comply fully and unconditionally with the obligations referred to in resolution 1173 (1998);

2. *Decides* that, notwithstanding paragraph 14 of resolution 1173 (1998), the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1173 (1998) shall come into force without further notice at 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 1 July 1998, unless the Security Council decides, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola has fully complied with all its obligations under paragraph 2 of resolution 1173 (1998);

3. *Requests* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), notwithstanding paragraph 20 (b) of resolution 1173 (1998), to report to the Council by 7 August 1998 regarding the actions taken by States to implement the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1173 (1998);

4. *Requests* Member States, notwithstanding paragraph 21 of resolution 1173 (1998), to provide to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), no later than 22 July 1998, information on the measures they have adopted to implement the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1173 (1998);

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998

The Security Council,

Expressing grave concern at the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, its political, humanitarian and security implications for the region, and its effect on the civilian populations there,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea,

Affirming the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes and stressing that the use of armed force is not acceptable as a means of addressing territorial disputes or changing circumstances on the ground,

Noting that the official statements by the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Eritrea pledging to discontinue the threat of and use of air strikes in the conflict have contributed to the continuation of the efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution to the conflict, reduced the threat to the civilian populations as well as the economic and social infrastructure, and enabled the resumption of normal economic activity, including commercial transportation,

Noting the strong traditional ties between Ethiopia and Eritrea,

Welcoming the official statements by the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Eritrea that they share the ultimate goal of delimiting and demarcating their common border on the basis of a mutually agreeable and binding arrangement, taking into account the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, colonial treaties, and international law applicable to such treaties,

Noting the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity in special session on 5 June 1998 (S/1998/485),

Commending the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and of others, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict,

1. *Condemns* the use of force and demands that both parties immediately cease hostilities and refrain from further use of force;

2. *Welcomes* the commitment of the parties to a moratorium on the threat of and use of air strikes;

3. *Urges* the parties to exhaust all means to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute;

4. *Expresses its strong support* for the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on 10 June 1998 (S/1998/494) as well as for the mission and efforts of the Heads of State of the Organization of African Unity and urges the Organization of African Unity to follow up as quickly as possible;

5. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate fully with the Organization of African Unity;

6. *Also calls upon* the parties to avoid any steps which would aggravate tensions such as provocative actions or statements and to take steps to build confidence between them, including by guaranteeing the rights and safety of each other's nationals;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available his good offices in support of a peaceful resolution of the conflict and stands ready to consider further recommendations to this end;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide technical support to the parties to assist in the eventual delimitation and demarcation of the common border between

Ethiopia and Eritrea and, for this purpose, establishes a trust fund and urges all Member States to contribute to it;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1178 (1998) of 29 June 1998

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June 1998 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1998/488 and Add.1),

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 30 June 1998,

Reaffirming all its earlier resolutions on Cyprus,

Noting with concern that tensions along the ceasefire lines and restrictions to the freedom of movement of the Force continue,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 31 December 1998;

2. *Reminds* both sides of their obligations to prevent any violence directed against the personnel of the Force, to cooperate fully with the Force and to ensure its complete freedom of movement;

3. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, particularly in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions;

4. *Underlines* the importance of early agreement to the reciprocal measures for the reduction of tension along the ceasefire lines proposed and subsequently adapted by the Force, notes the fact that only one side has so far accepted this package, calls for early agreement to and rapid implementation of reciprocal measures and encourages the Force to continue its efforts towards that end;

5. *Reiterates its grave concern* at the continuing excessive and increasing levels of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, which threaten to raise tensions both on the island and in the region and complicate efforts to negotiate an overall political settlement;

6. *Calls upon* all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, annex), stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in this direction;

7. *Calls upon* the leaders of the two communities to resume the discussions on security issues begun on 26 September 1997;

8. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts by the Force to implement its humanitarian mandate in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island and Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part, and also the progress in the implementation of recommendations arising out of the humanitarian review undertaken by the Force in 1995, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General;

9. *Welcomes also* the appointment of the new third member of the Committee on Missing Persons, and calls for implementation without delay of the agreement on missing persons of 31 July 1997;

10. *Reiterates its support* for the efforts of the United Nations and others concerned to promote the holding of bi-communal events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutual respect between the two communities, regrets the suspension of such activity by the Turkish Cypriot leadership and urges both sides, and in particular the Turkish Cypriot side, to facilitate arrangements within which bi-communal contacts can take place uninterrupted and without formalities;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 10 December 1998;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1179 (1998) of 29 June 1998

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 1998 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1998/518),

Reaffirming all its earlier resolutions on Cyprus,

Calling once more upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and requesting them, along with the parties concerned, to refrain from any action which might prejudice that sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as from any attempt of partition of the island or its unification with any other country,

Reiterating its growing concern that negotiations on a comprehensive political solution have yet to make progress, despite the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser and others in support of the United Nations efforts to promote a comprehensive settlement,

1. *Reaffirms* that the status quo is unacceptable and that negotiations on a final political solution of the Cyprus problem have been at an impasse for too long;

2. *Reaffirms its position* that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

3. *Stresses its full support* for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and for the efforts of his Special Adviser on Cyprus to resume a sustained process of direct negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement on the basis of the relevant Security Council resolutions, and stresses also the importance of concerted efforts to work with the Secretary-General to that end;

4. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to continue to explore possibilities that may lead to a new momentum in this process of negotiations;

5. *Calls once again upon* the leaders of the two communities, in particular the Turkish Cypriot side, to commit themselves to this process of negotiations, to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser and to resume the direct dialogue without further delay, and urges all States to lend their full support to these efforts;

6. *Further calls*, in this context, upon all parties concerned to create a climate for reconciliation and genuine mutual confidence on both sides, and to avoid any actions which might increase tension, including through further expansion of military forces and armaments;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 10 December 1998 on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1180 (1998) of 29 June 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998 and 1176 (1998) of 24 June 1998,

Reaffirming its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 June 1998 (S/1998/524),

Expressing in the strongest terms its concern at the critical situation in the peace process, which is the result of the failure by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to complete its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex), and relevant Security Council resolutions, including in particular its obligation to cooperate fully and without conditions in the immediate extension of State administration throughout the national territory,

Expressing its grave concern at the deterioration of the security situation in Angola as a result of the reoccupation by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of localities where State administration was recently established, attacks by armed elements of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, new minelaying activities, and banditry,

Noting with deep concern cases of serious abuse by some elements of the Angolan National Police, and stressing the importance of strengthening the rule of law, including the full protection of all Angolan citizens throughout the national territory,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola at this critical stage of the peace process,

1. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the Secretary-General in paragraph 44 of his report of 17 June 1998, and decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola until 15 August 1998;

2. *Decides also* to resume the withdrawal of the military component of the Mission in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1164 (1998) of 29 April 1998 as soon as conditions permit;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reconsider the deployment of the additional civilian police observers authorized under paragraph 10 of resolution 1164 (1998), taking into account conditions on the ground and progress in the peace process;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, as necessary, but no later than 7 August 1998, with recommendations regarding the United Nations involvement in Angola, taking into account the safety and freedom of movement of personnel of the Mission and the status of the peace process;

5. *Reiterates* its demand that UNITA immediately stop any attacks by its members on the personnel of the Mission, international personnel, the authorities of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, including the police, and the civilian population, and calls again upon the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of all United Nations and international personnel;

6. *Demands* that the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and, in particular, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola cooperate fully with the Mission in providing full access for its verification activities, including the verification of the full demilitarization of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, and reiterates its call on the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation to notify the Mission in a timely manner of its troop movements, in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol and established procedures;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to refrain from the laying of new mines;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Mission for assisting the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to implement the peace process;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and the statements of its President,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to restore peaceful and secure conditions in the country, to re-establish effective administration and the democratic process and to embark on the task of national reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation,

Recognizing the important contribution of the Economic Community of West African States in support of these objectives,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 9 June 1998 (S/1998/486 and Add.1),

Noting the objectives set by the Economic Community of West African States for its Monitoring Group, as described in paragraph 17 of the report of the Secretary-General,

Gravely concerned at the loss of life and immense suffering undergone by the people of Sierra Leone, including refugees and displaced persons, as a result of the continuing rebel attacks, and in particular at the plight of children affected by the conflict,

1. *Condemns* the continued resistance of remnants of the ousted junta and members of the Revolutionary United Front to the authority of the legitimate government and the violence they are perpetrating against the civilian population of Sierra Leone, and demands that they lay down their arms immediately;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to promote national reconciliation in Sierra Leone, encourages all parties in the country to work together towards this objective, and welcomes the assistance of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in that regard;

3. *Welcomes* the proposal in the report of the Secretary-General of 9 June 1998 on the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone;

4. *Notes* that the Government of Sierra Leone has adopted a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan agreed with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and other donors;

5. *Commends* the positive role of the Economic Community of West African States and the Monitoring Group in their efforts to restore peace, security and stability throughout the country at the request of the Government of Sierra Leone, and notes the role of the Monitoring Group in assisting the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan adopted by the Government of Sierra Leone, including the provision of security and responsibility for arms collection and destruction;

6. *Decides* to establish the Mission for an initial period of six months, until 13 January 1999, and further decides that it shall include up to 70 military observers as well as a small medical unit, with the necessary equipment and civilian support staff, with the following mandate:

(a) To monitor the military and security situation in the country as a whole, as security conditions permit, and to provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with regular information thereon, in particular with a view to determining when conditions are sufficiently secure to allow subsequent deployments of military observers beyond the first phase described in paragraph 7 below;

(b) To monitor the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants concentrated in secure areas of the country, including monitoring of the role of the Monitoring Group in the provision of security and in the collection and destruction of arms in those secure areas;

(c) To assist in monitoring respect for international humanitarian law, including at disarmament and demobilization sites, where security conditions permit;

(d) To monitor the voluntary disarmament and demobilization of members of the Civil Defence Forces, as security conditions permit;

7. *Decides also* that the elements of the Mission referred to in paragraph 6 above shall be deployed as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, with approximately 40 military observers deployed in the first phase to areas secured by the Monitoring Group, and that subsequent deployments shall take place as soon as security conditions permit, and subject to progress on the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan and the availability of the necessary equipment and resources;

8. *Decides further* that the Mission shall be led by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, who will be designated Special Representative for Sierra Leone, that the Mission shall subsume the office of the Special Envoy and its civilian staff, and that the augmented civilian staff, as recommended by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 74 and 75 of his report, shall perform, *inter alia*, the following tasks:

(a) To advise, in coordination with other international efforts, the Government of Sierra Leone and local police officials on police practice, training, re-equipment and recruitment, in particular on the need to respect internationally accepted standards of policing in democratic societies, to advise on the planning of the reform and restructuring of the Sierra Leone police force, and to monitor progress in that regard;

(b) To report on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in Sierra Leone, and, in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies, to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to address the human rights needs of the country;

9. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Monitoring Group to ensure the security of United Nations personnel, and in this regard welcomes also the intention of the Secretary-General to establish security arrangements for United Nations personnel with the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and to conclude a status-of-mission agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone;

10. *Decides* that the elements of the Mission referred to in paragraph 6 above shall be deployed when the Secretary-General informs the Council that security arrangements and the status-of-mission agreement have been concluded, and further decides to keep the deployment of the Mission under review in the light of the prevailing security conditions;

11. *Stresses* the need for full cooperation and close coordination between the Mission and the Monitoring Group in their respective operational activities;

12. *Demands* that all factions and forces in Sierra Leone strictly respect the status of Mission personnel, as well as organizations and agencies delivering humanitarian assistance throughout Sierra Leone, and that they respect human rights and abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

13. *Expresses its serious concern* at the reports of cross-border arms flows and support to the rebels in Sierra Leone, welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General, as indicated in his report, to pursue with all parties concerned steps to eliminate these activities, and in that regard reaffirms the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the terms of the embargo on the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to Sierra Leone imposed by resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, and to bring all instances of violations of the arms embargo before the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to coordinate an effective national response to the needs of children affected by armed conflict, and the recommendation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict that Sierra Leone be made one of the pilot projects for a more concerted and effective response to the needs of children in the context of post-conflict peace-building;

15. *Further welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to convene a high-level conference to mobilize assistance for peacekeeping activities, emergency and

humanitarian needs and reconstruction and rehabilitation in Sierra Leone;

16. *Reiterates* its urgent appeal to States to make contributions to the Trust Fund which has been established to support peacekeeping and related activities in Sierra Leone, to provide technical and logistical support to assist the Monitoring Group to carry out its peacekeeping role, and to help facilitate other States members of the Economic Community of West African States to provide additional troops to strengthen the deployment of the Monitoring Group in Sierra Leone;

17. *Urges* all States and international organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to Sierra Leone, in response to the consolidated inter-agency appeal launched on 24 June 1998;

18. *Encourages* all States and international organizations to assist and participate in the longer term tasks of reconstruction and economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution and every 60 days thereafter on the deployment of the Mission and on the progress of the Mission in carrying out its mandate, and also to inform the Council on plans for the later phases of the deployment of the Mission when security conditions permit these to be implemented;

20. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1182 (1998) of 14 July 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997, 1136 (1997) of 6 November 1997, 1152 (1998) of 5 February 1998, 1155 (1998) of 16 March 1998 and 1159 (1998) of 27 March 1998,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 19 June 1998 (S/1998/540) and noting the recommendations contained therein,

Noting with satisfaction the rapid and effective deployment of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic,

Stressing the importance of regional stability and the need to consolidate the progress achieved so far, and in particular to assist the people of the Central African Republic to consolidate the process of national reconciliation and to help sustain a secure and stable environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections,

Welcoming the inauguration of the Electoral Commission with a neutral and independent Chairman and stressing the need for all signatories to the Bangui Agreements to cooperate to ensure the effective functioning of the Commission,

Reiterating the need for the authorities of the Central African Republic to continue to take concrete steps to implement political, economic, social and security reforms as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 February 1998 (S/1998/148) and to fulfil the commitments expressed in the letter dated 8 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1998/61, annex), including continued cooperation with the international financial institutions,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic until 25 October 1998;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of the Central African Republic to adopt, as soon as possible, a plan for the effective restructuring of the armed forces of the Central African Republic based on the proposals submitted by the Commission on the Restructuring of the Defence and Security Forces;

3. *Urges* the international community to lend its support to the restructuring of the security forces of the Central African Republic, including the gendarmerie, through bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes, and recognizes the role of the Mission of providing advice and technical assistance for the initial steps in restructuring the security forces of the Central African Republic and, in this connection, coordinating and channelling international support to this end;

4. *Recognizes* that the Mission, in implementing its mandate, may conduct limited-duration reconnaissance missions outside Bangui, and other tasks involving the security of United Nations personnel in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 1159 (1998);

5. *Calls upon* the authorities of the Central African Republic to adopt rapidly an operational plan for the organization of the legislative elections, and so enable the United Nations and international organizations to make arrangements for the provision of the necessary assistance;

6. *Encourages* the Mission to continue to consult with the United Nations Development Programme regarding the provision of advice and technical assistance to all relevant electoral bodies, and urges the Secretary-General to provide, as soon as possible, recommendations for United Nations assistance for the legislative election process;

7. *Urges* Member States to provide the required technical, financial and logistical assistance for the organization of free and fair elections;

8. *Also urges* Member States to support the efforts of the authorities of the Central African Republic in the economic and social development of the country and in particular encourages international financial institutions to cooperate with the Central African Republic in this regard;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council by 25 September 1998 on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission, on developments in the Central African Republic, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letter dated 8 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact, including on commitments related to ensuring the country's economic recovery;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995 and 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 1998 (S/1998/578) and noting the positive assessment in the Secretary-General's report of recent developments, including the initiative by the Republic of Croatia (S/1998/533, annex) for a final resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Noting also the proposal by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (S/1998/632, annex) on the permanent settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders,

Noting again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular article 3, which reaffirmed their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, and emphasizing the contribution that this demilitarization has made to the decrease of tension in the region,

Concerned, however, at the continued long-standing violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations designated zones in the region and the failure of the parties to improve their compliance with the demilitarization regime as recommended by the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, including important demining activities within the demilitarized area, and by continued restrictions on the freedom of movement of its personnel within their area of responsibility,

Recalling the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, signed in Belgrade on 23 August 1996 (S/1996/706, annex), committing the parties to settle peacefully the disputed issue of Prevlaka by negotiations in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and good-neighbourly relations, and deeply concerned at the lack of significant progress towards such a settlement,

Noting that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintain conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 January 1999;

2. *Calls upon* the parties to take further steps to reduce tension and improve safety and security in the area;

3. *Reiterates its call* upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations designated zones, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement, and calls upon them to complete promptly the demining of the area;

4. *Urges* the parties to abide by their mutual commitments and to implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996, in particular their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of the Agreement, and calls upon them to engage promptly and constructively in negotiations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 15 October 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and, in particular, on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully

resolve their differences, and in this context on the possible adaptation of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka;

6. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 and extended by resolution 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998 to cooperate fully with each other;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1184 (1998) of 16 July 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in particular resolutions 1168 (1998) of 21 May 1998 and 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998,

Recalling also the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement", S/1995/999, annex),

Taking note of the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997 (S/1997/979, annex) and of the declaration of the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board in Luxembourg on 9 June 1998 (S/1998/498, annex),

Noting the recommendations of the High Representative of 9 April 1998 (S/1998/314),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 12 March 1998 (S/1998/227 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and 10 June 1998 (S/1998/491), in particular his observations and planning regarding the issue of legal reform,

1. *Approves* the establishment by the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina of a programme to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as part of an overall programme of legal reform as outlined by the Office of the High Representative, in the light of the Peace Agreement, the recommendations of the Peace Implementation Conference in Bonn and the Peace Implementation Council Steering Board in Luxembourg, and the recommendations of the High Representative;

2. *Requests* the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate fully with, and instruct their respective responsible officials to provide their full support to, the court monitoring programme;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed on the implementation of the programme to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina through his reports on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission as a whole;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1185 (1998) of 20 July 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming its full support for the Secretary-General, his Personal Envoy, his Special Representative and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached by the two parties for its implementation, and recalling that under these agreements the responsibility for implementing the identification process lies with the Identification Commission,

Reiterating its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just and lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara,

Reiterating also its commitment to the holding without further delay of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan, which has been accepted by the two parties,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 10 July 1998 (S/1998/634) and supporting the observations and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 21 September 1998, in order that the Mission may proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process;

2. *Welcomes*, in line with the report of the Secretary-General, engagement by his Personal Envoy with the parties to seek a solution to those issues bearing upon implementation of the settlement plan;

3. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate constructively with the United Nations, the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Identification Commission established pursuant to the settlement plan in order to complete the identification of voters phase of the settlement plan and the agreements reached for its implementation;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the expressed readiness of the Moroccan Government to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in order to formalize the presence of the Office of the High

Commissioner in Western Sahara, according to the settlement plan;

5. *Notes* the continuing deployment of the engineering units required for demining activities and of the administrative staff required to support the deployment of military personnel as proposed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1997 (S/1997/882), as further described in the recommendations of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 (S/1998/316);

6. *Expresses again its intention* to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and police assets for the Mission as proposed in annex II of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 1997, as soon as the Secretary-General reports that the identification process has reached a stage which makes the deployment of these assets essential;

7. *Calls* for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General, which would greatly facilitate the full and timely deployment of Mission-formed military units, in particular the deployment of the military engineering support and demining units, and in this context notes progress that has been made, and recalls that, pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, should apply provisionally;

8. *Calls* for the lifting of any restrictions imposed on aircraft of the Mission, or on passengers whose travel the Mission determines to be of assistance to the fulfilment of the mandate, in line with the practice of United Nations peacekeeping operations, and notes that discussions are being held to this end;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 30 days from the date of extension of the mandate of the Mission on the progress of the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments in the interim period, and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of the Mission;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1186 (1998) of 21 July 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in particular its resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992, in which it addressed possible developments which could undermine confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory, and its resolution 1142 (1997) of 4 December 1997,

Recalling also its resolutions 1101 (1997) of 28 March 1997 and 1114 (1997) of 19 June 1997, in which it expressed its concern over the situation in Albania, and its resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, in which it decided that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, of arms and related *matériel* of all types and shall prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there,

Reiterating its appreciation for the important role played by the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability and paying tribute to its personnel in the performance of their mandate,

Commending the role of the Force in monitoring the border areas and reporting to the Secretary-General on any developments which could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and by its presence deterring threats and preventing clashes, including monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows within its area of responsibility,

Reiterating its call on the Governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to implement in full their agreement of 8 April 1996 (S/1996/291, annex), in particular regarding the demarcation of their mutual border,

Taking note of the letters dated 15 May 1998 (S/1998/401) and 9 July 1998 (S/1998/627) from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General, requesting the extension of the mandate of the Force and endorsing the option of an increase in its troop strength,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 1 June 1998 (S/1998/454) and 14 July 1998 (S/1998/644) and the recommendations contained therein,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

1. *Decides* to authorize an increase in the troop strength of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force up to 1,050 and to extend the current mandate of the Force for a period of six months, until 28 February 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary-General any developments which could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

including the tasks of monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows and other activities that are prohibited under resolution 1160 (1998);

2. *Expresses its intention* to consider further the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report of 14 July 1998;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1187 (1998) of 30 July 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1150 (1998) of 30 January 1998, recalling the statement of its President of 28 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/16) and recalling also the letter dated 10 July 1998 from its President to the Secretary-General (S/1998/633),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 July 1998 (S/1998/647 and Add.1),

Deeply concerned at the continuing tense and confrontational situation in the Zugdidi and Gali regions and at the risk of resumed fighting,

Deeply concerned also at the unwillingness on the part of both sides to renounce violence and seriously consider peaceful options for the resolution of the conflict,

Supporting the vigorous efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to prevent the resumption of hostilities and to give a new impetus to the negotiations within the United Nations-led peace process, and welcoming in this context the adoption by the parties of a concluding statement of the meeting held at Geneva from 23 to 25 July 1998 and the accompanying statement of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General (S/1998/647/Add.1),

Reaffirming the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, expressing its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement, and noting developments in the work of the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Welcoming the role of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States as stabilizing factors in the zone of conflict, noting that the cooperation between the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force is good, and stressing the importance of continued close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 14 July 1998;

2. *Reiterates its grave concern* at the resumption of hostilities which took place in May 1998 and calls upon the parties to observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I) (the Moscow Agreement) and also the ceasefire protocol signed on 25 May 1998, as well as all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* at the significant outflow of refugees resulting from the recent hostilities, reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 on the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), calls upon both sides to fulfil their obligations in this regard, and demands in particular that the Abkhaz side allow the unconditional and immediate return of all persons displaced since the resumption of hostilities in May 1998;

4. *Condemns* the deliberate destruction of houses by Abkhaz forces, with the apparent motive of expelling people from their home areas;

5. *Recalls* the conclusions of the Lisbon summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (S/1997/57, annex) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* at the extremely difficult humanitarian situation of the displaced persons from the Gali region as well as of those who remained in that area, and at the serious negative impact recent developments have had on international humanitarian efforts in the Gali region;

7. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for achieving peace rests upon the parties themselves and reminds them that the continued commitment of the international community to assist them depends on their progress in this regard;

8. *Calls upon* the parties to display without delay the necessary political will to achieve substantial results on the key issues of the negotiations, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, within the framework of the United Nations-led peace process and through direct dialogue, and to cooperate fully with the

efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

9. *Welcomes* the meeting of the parties held at Geneva from 23 to 25 July 1998 and calls upon them to continue and increase their active engagement in this process initiated by the Secretary-General aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement;

10. *Reminds* the parties of their commitments to take all measures in their power and to coordinate their efforts to ensure the security and safety of international personnel and calls upon them to implement fully and without delay those commitments, including the creation of a joint mechanism for investigation and prevention of acts that represent violations of the Moscow Agreement and terrorist acts in the zone of conflict;

11. *Condemns* the acts of violence against the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, the renewed laying of mines in the Gali region and also the attacks by armed groups, operating in the Gali region from the Georgian side of the Inguri River, against the collective peacekeeping force and demands that the parties, in particular the Georgian authorities, take determined measures to put a stop to such acts, which subvert the peace process;

12. *Reiterates its deep concern* regarding the security of the Mission, welcomes the measures already taken to improve security conditions to minimize the danger to personnel of the Mission and to create conditions for the implementation of its mandated tasks, underlines the need to continue to make further arrangements in this field, welcomes also the Secretary-General's instruction that the security of the Mission be kept under constant review and calls upon the two parties to facilitate the implementation of practical measures resulting from that review;

13. *Expresses its concern* at the mass media campaign launched in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the acts of harassment against the Mission, and calls upon the Abkhaz side to cease those acts;

14. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 31 January 1999 subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the collective peacekeeping force;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed, to report three months after the date of the adoption of the present resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including on the operations of the Mission, and expresses its intention to conduct a review of the Mission in the light of the report of the Secretary-General, taking into account in particular the progress made by the two parties in creating secure conditions in which the Mission can fulfil its existing mandate and establishing a political settlement;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1188 (1998) of 30 July 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1998 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/652) and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 26 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/584),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1999;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Condemns* all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

5. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

6. *Encourages* further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

Resolution 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998

The Security Council,

Deeply disturbed by the indiscriminate and outrageous acts of international terrorism that took place on 7 August 1998 in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania,

Condemning such acts, which have a damaging effect on international relations and jeopardize the security of States,

Convinced that the suppression of acts of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security, and reaffirming the determination of the international community to eliminate international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Also reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

Stressing that every Member State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts,

Mindful of General Assembly resolution 52/164 of 15 December 1997 on the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings,

Recalling that, in the statement issued on 31 January 1992 (S/23500) on the occasion of the meeting of the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government, the Council expressed its deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasized the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such criminal acts,

Stressing the need to strengthen international cooperation between States in order to adopt practical and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism affecting the international community as a whole,

Commending the responses of the Governments of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America to the terrorist bomb attacks in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania,

Determined to eliminate international terrorism,

1. *Strongly condemns* the terrorist bomb attacks in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam on 7 August 1998, which claimed hundreds of innocent lives, injured thousands of people and caused massive destruction to property;

2. *Expresses* its deep sorrow, sympathy and condolences to the families of the innocent victims of the terrorist bomb attacks during this difficult time;

3. *Calls upon* all States and international institutions to cooperate with and provide support and assistance to the ongoing investigations in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America to apprehend the perpetrators of these cowardly criminal acts and to bring them swiftly to justice;

4. *Expresses its sincere gratitude* to all States, international institutions and voluntary organizations for their encouragement and timely response to the requests for assistance from the Governments of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, and urges them to assist the affected countries, especially in the reconstruction of infrastructure and disaster preparedness;

5. *Calls upon* all States to adopt, in accordance with international law and as a matter of priority, effective and practical measures for security cooperation, for the prevention of such acts of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1190 (1998) of 13 August 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, including resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998,

Reaffirming also its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Strongly deploring the deteriorating political and security situation in Angola, which is primarily the result of the failure by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to complete its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions, *Taking note* of recent positive steps to restore confidence in the peace process,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 6 August 1998 (S/1998/723),

1. *Welcomes* the decision by the Secretary-General to dispatch a Special Envoy to assess the situation in Angola and advise on a possible course of action, and requests the Secretary-General to submit, no later than 31 August 1998, a report with recommendations regarding the future role of the United Nations in Angola;

2. *Expresses its intention* to review the recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 above and to consider appropriate actions;

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola until 15 September 1998, and takes note of the considerations specified in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General of 6 August 1998 regarding the deployment of the Mission throughout the country;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and, in particular, The União Nacional para a Independência de Angola in the strongest terms to refrain from any steps which could further exacerbate the present situation;

5. *Demands* that the União Nacional para a Independência de Angola comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and with relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the national territory, in order to prevent a further deterioration of the political and security situation;

6. *Demands also* that the União Nacional para a Independência de Angola cease its reoccupation of localities where State administration was established and stop attacks by its members on civilians, authorities of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, including police, and United Nations and international personnel;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and the União Nacional para a Independência de Angola to cease hostile propaganda, refrain from laying new mines, stop forced conscriptions and renew efforts towards national reconciliation, including by implementing confidence-building measures, such as the reactivation of the joint mechanisms in the provinces and the disengagement of military forces on the ground;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation to ensure that the Angolan National Police refrain from practices inconsistent with the Lusaka Protocol and to respect the legal activities of the União Nacional para a Independência de Angola as a political party in accordance with the Lusaka Protocol;

9. *Demands* that the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and, in particular, the União Nacional para a Independência de Angola cooperate fully with the Mission in providing full access for its verification activities and guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of all United Nations and international personnel, including those providing humanitarian assistance;

10. *Expresses its firm belief* that a meeting in Angola between the President of the Republic of Angola and the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência de Angola could provide momentum to the peace process;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to implement fully the relevant provisions of resolutions 1173 (1998), 1127 (1997) and 864 (1993);

12. *Welcomes* the appointment of a new Special Representative to Angola, and urges the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and the União Nacional para a Independência de Angola to cooperate fully with him in promoting peace and national reconciliation;

13. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his personal engagement in the peace process;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to the personnel of the Mission;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1191 (1998) of 27 August 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998,

Having decided to consider the nominations for Judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia received by the Secretary-General by 4 August 1998,

Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 13 (d) of the statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)
Mr. David Hunt (Australia)
Mr. Per-Johan Lindholm (Finland)
Mr. Hugo Anibal Llanos Mansilla (Chile)
Mr. Patrick Robinson (Jamaica)
Mr. Jan Skupinski (Poland)
Mr. S. W. B. Vadugodapitiya (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)
Mr. Peter H. Wilkitzki (Germany)

Resolution 1192 (1998) of 27 August 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992, 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 and 883 (1993) of 11 November 1993,

Noting the report of the independent experts appointed by the Secretary-General (S/1997/991, annex),

Having regard to the contents of the letter dated 24 August 1998 from the Acting Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/795),

Noting also, in the light of the above resolutions, the communications of the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (S/1994/373, S/1995/834, S/1997/35, S/1997/273, S/1997/406, S/1997/497 and S/1997/529), as referred to in the letter dated 24 August 1998,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands once again* that the Libyan Government immediately comply with the above-mentioned resolutions;

2. *Welcomes* the initiative for the trial of the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 ("the two accused") before a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands, as contained in the letter dated 24 August 1998 from the Acting Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America ("the initiative") and its attachments, and the willingness of the Government of the Netherlands to cooperate in the implementation of the initiative;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of the United Kingdom to take such steps as are necessary to implement the initiative, including the conclusion of arrangements with a view to enabling the court described in paragraph 2 to exercise jurisdiction in the terms of the intended Agreement between the two Governments, attached to the said letter of 24 August 1998;

4. *Decides* that all States shall cooperate to this end, and in particular that the Libyan Government shall ensure the appearance in the Netherlands of the two accused for the purpose of trial by the court described in paragraph 2, and that the Libyan Government shall ensure that any evidence or witnesses in Libya are, upon the request of the court, promptly made available at the court in the Netherlands for the purpose of the trial;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Government of the Netherlands, to assist the Libyan Government with the physical arrangements for the safe transfer of the two accused from Libya direct to the Netherlands;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to nominate international observers to attend the trial;

7. *Decides further* that, on the arrival of the two accused in the Netherlands, the Government of the Netherlands shall detain the two accused pending their transfer for the purpose of trial before the court described in paragraph 2;

8. *Reaffirms* that the measures set forth in its resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) remain in effect and binding on all Member States, and in this context reaffirms the provisions of paragraph 16 of resolution 883 (1993), and decides that the aforementioned measures shall be suspended immediately if the Secretary-General reports to the Council that the two accused have arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the court described in paragraph 2 or have appeared for trial before an appropriate court in the United Kingdom or the United States, and that the Libyan Government has satisfied the French judicial authorities with regard to the bombing of UTA 772;

9. *Expresses its intention* to consider additional measures if the two accused have not arrived or appeared for trial promptly in accordance with paragraph 8;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1193 (1998) of 28 August 1998

The Security Council,

Having considered the situation in Afghanistan,

Recalling its previous resolution 1076 (1996) of 22 October 1996 and the statements of the President of the Security Council on the situation in Afghanistan,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 52/211 of 19 December 1997,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, which has recently sharply escalated due to the Taliban forces' offensive in the northern parts of the country, causing a serious and growing threat to regional and international peace and security, as well as extensive human suffering, further destruction, refugee flows and other forcible displacement of large numbers of people,

Concerned also by the increasingly ethnic nature of the conflict, by reports of ethnic and religious-based persecution, particularly against the Shiites, and by the threat this poses to the unity of the Afghan State,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and its respect for its cultural and historical heritage,

Deploring the fact that despite repeated pleas by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to halt foreign interference in Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign military personnel and the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties in the conflict, such interference continues unabated,

Reiterating its view that the United Nations must continue to play its central and impartial role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict,

Deeply concerned at the serious humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, and deploring in this regard the measures taken by the Taliban which resulted in the evacuation of the United Nations humanitarian personnel from Afghanistan and expressing hope for their early return under conditions of security,

Expressing its grave concern at the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif and at the fate of the personnel of the Consulate-General and of other Iranian nationals missing in Afghanistan,

Deeply disturbed by the deteriorating security conditions for United Nations and other international and humanitarian personnel,

Deeply concerned also at the continuing presence of terrorists in the territory of Afghanistan and at the production and trafficking of drugs,

Remaining deeply concerned at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and at other violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law in Afghanistan,

1. *Reiterates* that the Afghan crisis can be settled only by peaceful means, through direct negotiations between the Afghan factions under United Nations auspices, aimed at achieving a solution accommodating the rights and interests of all Afghans, and stresses that territorial gains through military operations will neither lead to a durable peace in Afghanistan, nor contribute to a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in this multi-cultural and multi-ethnic country;

2. *Demands* that all Afghan factions stop fighting, resume negotiations without delay and preconditions, and cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government, which would protect the rights of all Afghans and would observe the international obligations of Afghanistan;

3. *Reiterates once again* that any outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan should cease immediately and calls upon all States to take resolute measures to prohibit their military personnel from planning and participating in military operations in Afghanistan and immediately to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict;

4. *Calls upon* all States neighbouring Afghanistan and other States with influence in the country to intensify their efforts under the aegis of the United Nations to bring the parties to a negotiated settlement;

5. *Reaffirms its full support* for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and those of the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Afghanistan in facilitating the political process towards the goals of national reconciliation and a lasting political settlement with the participation of all parties to the conflict and all segments of Afghan society;

6. *Condemns* the attacks on the United Nations personnel in the Taliban-held territories of Afghanistan, including the killing of the two Afghan staff members of the World Food Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Jalalabad, and of the Military Adviser to the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan in Kabul, and calls upon the Taliban to

investigate urgently these heinous crimes, and to keep the United Nations informed about the results of the investigation;

7. *Demands* that all Afghan factions and, in particular, the Taliban, do everything possible to assure the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations and other international and humanitarian personnel;

8. *Condemns also* the capture of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif, and demands that all parties and, in particular the Taliban, do everything possible to ensure safe and dignified passage out of Afghanistan of the personnel of the Consulate General and other Iranian nationals missing in Afghanistan;

9. *Urges* all Afghan factions and, in particular, the Taliban, to facilitate the work of the international humanitarian organizations and to ensure unimpeded access and adequate conditions for the delivery of aid by such organizations to all in need of it;

10. *Appeals* to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other international organizations to resume the provision of humanitarian assistance to all in need of it in Afghanistan as soon as the situation on the ground permits;

11. *Expresses its readiness* to call, on a priority basis, for all possible financial, technical and material assistance for the reconstruction of Afghanistan once the conditions are established by the achievement of the lasting peaceful solution of the Afghan conflict, and for the voluntary, safe and secure return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

12. *Reaffirms* that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and, in particular, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue investigations into alleged mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians as well as ethnically-based forced displacement of large groups of the population and other forms of mass persecution in Afghanistan, and to submit the reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council as soon as they become available;

14. *Urges* the Afghan factions to put an end to the discrimination against girls and women and to other violations of human rights as well as violations of international humanitarian law and to adhere to the internationally accepted norms and standards in this sphere;

15. *Demands* that the Afghan factions refrain from harbouring and training terrorists and their organizations and halt illegal drug activities;

16. *Reminds* all parties of the obligation to abide strictly by the decisions of the Security Council and expresses its firm intention, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, to consider such further steps as may be required for the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation in Afghanistan;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1194 (1998) of 9 September 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, 1060 (1996) of 12 June 1996, 1115 (1997) of 21 June 1997 and 1154 (1998) of 2 March 1998,

Noting the announcement by Iraq on 5 August 1998 that it had decided to suspend cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency on all disarmament activities and restrict ongoing monitoring and verification activities at declared sites, and/or actions implementing the above decision,

Stressing that the necessary conditions do not exist for the modification of the measures referred to in section F of resolution 687 (1991),

Recalling the letter dated 12 August 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/767), which reported to the Council that Iraq had halted all disarmament activities of the Special Commission and placed limitations on the rights of the Commission to conduct its monitoring operations,

Recalling also the letter dated 11 August 1998 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/766), which reported the refusal by Iraq to cooperate in any activity involving investigation of its clandestine nuclear programme and other restrictions of access placed by Iraq on the ongoing monitoring and verification programme of the Agency, *Noting* the letters dated 18 August 1998 from the President of the Security Council to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (S/1998/769, S/1998/768), which expressed the full support of the Security Council for those organizations in the implementation of the full range of their mandated activities, including inspections,

Recalling the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998 (S/1998/166), in which Iraq reiterated its undertaking to cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Noting that the announcement by Iraq of 5 August 1998 followed a period of increased cooperation and some tangible progress achieved since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding,

Reiterating its intention to respond favourably to future progress made in the disarmament process and reaffirming its commitment to comprehensive implementation of its resolutions, in particular resolution 687 (1991),

Determined to ensure full compliance by Iraq with its obligations under all previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1060 (1996), 1115 (1997) and 1154 (1998), to permit immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency to all sites which they wish to inspect, and to provide the Special Commission and the Agency with all the cooperation necessary for them to fulfil their mandates under those resolutions,

Stressing the unacceptability of any attempts by Iraq to deny access to any sites or to refuse to provide the necessary cooperation,

Expressing its readiness to consider, in a comprehensive review, Iraq's compliance with its obligations under all relevant resolutions once Iraq has rescinded its above-mentioned decision and demonstrated that it is prepared to fulfil all its obligations, including, in particular on disarmament issues, by resuming full cooperation with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding, as endorsed by the Council in resolution 1154 (1998), and to that end welcoming the proposal of the Secretary-General for such a comprehensive review and inviting the Secretary-General to provide his views in that regard,

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the decision by Iraq of 5 August 1998 to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which constitutes a totally unacceptable contravention of its obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1060 (1996), 1115 (1997) and 1154 (1998), and the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998;

2. *Demands* that Iraq rescind its above-mentioned decision and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with its obligations under the relevant resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding as well as resume dialogue with the Special Commission and the Agency immediately;

3. *Decides* not to conduct the review scheduled for October 1998 provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991), and not to conduct any further such reviews until Iraq rescinds its above-mentioned decision of 5 August 1998 and the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency report to the Council that they are satisfied that they have been able to exercise the full range of activities provided for in their mandates, including inspections;

4. *Reaffirms its full support* for the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in their efforts to ensure the implementation of their mandates under the relevant resolutions of the Council;

5. *Reaffirms its full support* for the Secretary-General in his efforts to urge Iraq to rescind its above-mentioned decision;

6. *Reaffirms* its intention to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) on the duration of the prohibitions referred to in that resolution and notes that by its failure so far to comply with its relevant obligations Iraq has delayed the moment when the Council can do so;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1195 (1998) of 15 September 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, *Reaffirming also* its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Taking note of the letter dated 10 September 1998 from the President of the Republic of Angola to the Secretary-General (S/1998/847, annex),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 September 1998 (S/1998/838),

1. *Emphasizes* that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and of the current impasse in the peace process is the failure by the leadership of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions, and demands that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the national territory;

2. *Demands* that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola withdraw immediately from territories which it has occupied through military action;

3. *Reiterates its full support* for the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol;

4. *Demands* that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola transform itself into a genuine political party through the dismantling of its military structure and in the context of the full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol strongly urges the Angolan authorities to reconsider their decision to suspend the participation of members of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and in the National Assembly;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to implement fully the relevant provisions of resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998;

6. *Strongly urges* the Government of Angola, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and States in the region to reject military action, to pursue dialogue to resolve the crisis and to refrain from any steps which could exacerbate the current situation;

7. *Reiterates its support* to the Secretary-General for his personal engagement in the peace process, and urges the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and with other relevant initiatives by Member States to seek a peaceful resolution of the crisis;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola until 15 October 1998, and to assess the overall situation and take action on the future role of the United Nations in Angola on the basis of a report and recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General no later than 8 October 1998;

9. *Endorses* the decision of the Secretary-General to instruct the Mission to adjust its deployment on the ground, as needed, to ensure the safety and security of Mission personnel, and demands that the Government of Angola and, in particular, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and all United Nations and international humanitarian personnel, including those providing humanitarian assistance;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1170 (1998) of 28 May 1998,

Recalling the statement made by its President on 25 September 1997 (S/PRST/1997/46) at the meeting of the Council at the level of Foreign Ministers on the situation in Africa,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, which was submitted to the General Assembly (A/52/871) and to the Security Council (S/1998/318) in accordance with the above-mentioned statement, regarding the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of arms embargoes as a means to diminish the availability of arms with which to pursue armed conflicts,

Stressing the principles of the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States,

Mindful of the Cairo Declaration of 1993 (A/48/322, annex II), which stipulated that the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution would have as a primary objective the anticipation and prevention of conflicts,

Reaffirming the obligations of all Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and stressing the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the International Commission of Inquiry established by its resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995 and reactivated in accordance with its resolution 1161 (1998) of 9 April 1998 is an example of a useful means for strengthening the effectiveness of an arms embargo established by the Council,

1. *Reiterates* the obligation of all Member States to carry out decisions of the Council on arms embargoes;

2. Encourages each Member State, as appropriate, to consider as a means of implementing the obligations referred to in paragraph 1 above the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offence;

3. *Requests* the Security Council Committees established by resolutions imposing arms embargoes in Africa to include in their annual reports a substantive section on the implementation of the arms embargoes, on possible violations of the measures reported to the Committee and with recommendations as appropriate for strengthening the effectiveness of the arms embargoes;

4. *Encourages* the Chairmen of the Committees referred to in paragraph 3 above to seek to establish channels of communication with regional and subregional organizations and bodies, including in Africa the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, the Economic Community of West African States, the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the Southern African Development Community and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, in addition to other sources of information, including Member States, already mentioned in the guidelines of the Committees, in order to improve the monitoring of arms embargoes through wider and regular exchange of information with relevant parties in the region concerned;

5. *Reiterates its request* that all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties report information on possible violations of arms embargoes established by the Council to the relevant Security Council Committees referred to in paragraph 3 above;

6. *Requests* the Committees referred to in paragraph 3 above to make relevant information publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology;

7. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Chairmen of the Committees established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 and resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997 concerning the situations in Angola and Sierra Leone, respectively, to visit countries in the region and invites other Committees to consider this approach, where and when appropriate, in order to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures specified in their respective mandates with a view to urging the parties to comply with relevant Council resolutions;

8. *Expresses its willingness* to consider, whenever it establishes arms embargoes, all appropriate measures to assist their effective implementation, and notes, in this context, that measures such as inquiries into arms trafficking routes, the follow-up of possible specific violations and the deployment of border or point of entry monitors may be relevant, in consultation with the countries concerned;

9. *Urges* Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies and other international agencies to consider the provision of technical and other assistance, in consultation with the States concerned, to facilitate the implementation of arms embargoes;

10. *Stresses* that arms embargoes established by the Council should have clearly established objectives and provisions for regular review of the measures with a view to lifting them when the objectives are met, in accordance with the terms of the applicable Security Council resolutions;

11. *Requests* all Security Council Committees established by resolutions imposing arms embargoes to consider, as appropriate, the application of the measures contained in the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1197 (1998) of 18 September 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, which was submitted to the General Assembly (A/52/871) and to the Security Council (S/1998/318), regarding the need for the United Nations to provide support for regional and subregional initiatives and the strengthening of coordination between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the area of conflict prevention and the maintenance of peace,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter on regional arrangements or agencies, which set out the basic principles governing their activities, and established the legal framework for cooperation with the United Nations, in the area of the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the agreement of 15 November 1965 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as updated and signed on 9 October 1990 between the two Secretaries-General of the two organizations,

Recalling further the resolutions of the General Assembly on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolutions 43/12 of 25 October 1988, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/17 of 1 November 1991, 47/148 of 18 December 1992, 48/25 of 29 November 1993, 49/64 of 15 December 1994 and 50/158 of 21 December 1995,

Mindful of the need for continued cooperation between the United Nations and its relevant bodies and specialized agencies on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and subregional organizations in Africa on the other,

Welcoming the high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations held in New York on 28 July 1998 and encouraging the holding of such meetings at regular intervals,

Noting that subregional arrangements in Africa, as well as the Organization of African Unity through its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, are developing their capacities in preventive diplomacy, and encouraging African States to make use of these arrangements and mechanisms in the prevention of conflict and maintenance of peace in Africa,

I

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General, through the use of the United Nations Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa, to assist in the establishment within the Organization of African Unity of an early warning system based on the model currently being used by the United Nations, and to assist in strengthening in making operational the Organization of African Unity conflict management centre and its situation room;

2. *Encourages* contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa and to the Organization of African Unity Peace Fund and encourages also the Secretary-General to develop a strategy for the purpose of enhancing contributions to the Trust Fund;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist Member States in the further development of commonly accepted peacekeeping doctrine and to share existing peacekeeping doctrine and concepts of operations with the Organization of African Unity and subregional organizations in Africa;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to assist the Organization of African Unity and subregional organizations in Africa to establish logistics assessment teams through the sharing of information on the establishment, composition, methods and functioning of United Nations logistics assessment teams, and also invites the Secretary-General to assist the Organization of African Unity and subregional organizations, as appropriate, to determine the logistical and financial requirements of regional or subregional peacekeeping operations authorized by the Council;

5. *Encourages* the establishment of partnerships between States and regional and subregional organizations involved in peacekeeping operations, in which one or more States or organizations contribute troops and others contribute equipment, encourages the Secretary-General to facilitate efforts to that end, and requests him to consider developing a framework to coordinate such partnerships;

6. *Commends* the various initiatives taken by several States to enhance African preparedness to participate in the military, police, humanitarian and other civilian components of peacekeeping operations, and in this context encourages joint training and simulation exercises and seminars with African peacekeepers;

7. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Economic Community of West African States to establish a Council of Elders within its Mechanism for the Prevention, Management, Resolution of Conflicts, Peacekeeping and Security for the purpose of facilitating mediation efforts and urges the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Community of West African States , to assist in facilitating its establishment and to help to ensure its effectiveness;

II

8. *Endorses* the establishment of a United Nations Preventive Action Liaison Office in the Organization of African Unity and urges the Secretary-General to consider

ways of making this office more effective and also the possibility of appointing liaison officers to peacekeeping operations of the Organization of African Unity and of subregional organizations in Africa which are authorized by the Council;

9. *Encourages* the enhancement of consultation and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and between the United Nations and subregional organizations in Africa, both at the field and headquarters level, and recognizes that the nomination of joint Special Representatives may be useful to further these aims;

10. *Welcomes* the fact that both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity have agreed to strengthen and broaden their cooperation on measures to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa, and in this regard invites the Secretary-General:

(a) To adopt measures for an improved flow of information through systematic mechanisms between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and between the United Nations and subregional organizations in Africa,

(b) To develop, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and with subregional organizations in Africa, common indicators for early warning, and share, as appropriate, early warning information both on the ground with their field representatives and with their headquarters,

(c) To arrange, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and with subregional organizations in Africa, occasional visits of staff at working level between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and between the United Nations and subregional organizations in Africa,

(d) To arrange, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and with subregional organizations in Africa, joint expert meetings on certain specific areas of early warning and prevention, including joint reviews of potential and existing conflicts with a view to coordinating initiatives and actions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the present resolution in the course of his ongoing efforts to develop cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and subregional organizations in Africa and, where necessary, drawing on the United Nations Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa, and to keep the Council informed periodically, as necessary, on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1198 (1998) of 18 September 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Reiterating its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just and lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara,

Reiterating also its commitment to the holding without further delay of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan, which has been accepted by the two parties,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 11 September 1998 (S/1998/849) and supporting the observations and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 October 1998;

2. *Welcomes*, in line with paragraph 23 of the report of the Secretary-General, engagement by his Personal Envoy with the parties to seek a solution to those issues bearing upon implementation of the settlement plan;

3. *Welcomes also* the agreement of the Moroccan authorities to formalize the presence of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Western Sahara, and requests both parties to take concrete action to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families, according to the settlement plan;

4. *Calls* for a prompt conclusion of status-of forces agreements with the Secretary-General, which would greatly facilitate the full and timely deployment of Mission-formed military units, and in this context notes new progress that has been made, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, should apply provisionally;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council 30 days from the date of extension of the mandate of the Mission on the progress of the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the

parties, and to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of the Mission;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to that resolution, and in particular his report of 4 September 1998 (S/1998/834 and Add.1),

Noting with appreciation the statement of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (the Contact Group) of 12 June 1998 at the conclusion of the Contact Group's meeting with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Canada and Japan (S/1998/567, annex), and the further statement of the Contact Group made in Bonn on 8 July 1998 (S/1998/657),

Noting also with appreciation the joint statement of 16 June 1998 by the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (S/1998/526, annex),

Noting further the communication by the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to the Contact Group on 7 July 1998, expressing the view that the situation in Kosovo represents an armed conflict within the terms of the mandate of the Tribunal,

Gravely concerned at the recent intense fighting in Kosovo and, in particular, the excessive and indiscriminate use of force by Serbian security forces and the Yugoslav Army which have resulted in numerous civilian casualties and, according to the estimate of the Secretary-General, the displacement of over 230,000 persons from their homes,

Deeply concerned by the flow of refugees into northern Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and other European countries as a result of the use of force in Kosovo, as well as by the increasing numbers of displaced persons within Kosovo, and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, up to 50,000 of whom the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has estimated are without shelter and other basic necessities,

Reaffirming the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety, and underlining the responsibility of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for creating the conditions which allow them to do so,

Condemning all acts of violence by any party, as well as terrorism in pursuit of political goals by any group or individual, and all external support for such activities in Kosovo, including the supply of arms and training for terrorist activities in Kosovo, and expressing concern at the reports of continuing violations of the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998),

Deeply concerned by the rapid deterioration in the humanitarian situation throughout Kosovo, alarmed at the impending humanitarian catastrophe as described in the report of the Secretary-General, and emphasizing the need to prevent this from happening,

Deeply concerned also by reports of increasing violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, and emphasizing the need to ensure that the rights of all inhabitants of Kosovo are respected,

Reaffirming the objectives of resolution 1160 (1998), in which the Council expressed support for a peaceful resolution of the Kosovo problem which would include an enhanced status for Kosovo, a substantially greater degree of autonomy, and meaningful self-administration,

Reaffirming also the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Affirming that the deterioration of the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands* that all parties, groups and individuals immediately cease hostilities and maintain a ceasefire in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which would enhance the prospects for a meaningful dialogue between the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership and reduce the risks of a humanitarian catastrophe;

2. *Demands also* that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership take immediate steps to improve the humanitarian situation and to avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe;

3. *Calls upon* the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue without preconditions and with international involvement, and to a clear timetable, leading to an end of the crisis and to a negotiated political solution to the issue of Kosovo, and welcomes the current efforts aimed at facilitating such a dialogue;

4. *Demands further* that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in addition to the measures called for under resolution 1160 (1998), implement immediately the following concrete measures towards achieving a political solution to the situation in Kosovo as contained in the Contact Group's statement of 12 June 1998:

(a) Cease all action by the security forces affecting the civilian population and order the withdrawal of security units used for civilian repression;

(b) Enable effective and continuous international monitoring in Kosovo by the European Community Monitoring Mission and diplomatic missions accredited to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including access and complete freedom of movement of such monitors to, from and within Kosovo unimpeded by government authorities, and expeditious issuance of appropriate travel documents to international personnel contributing to the monitoring;

(c) Facilitate, in agreement with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes and allow free and unimpeded access for humanitarian organizations and supplies to Kosovo;

(d) Make rapid progress to a clear timetable, in the dialogue referred to in paragraph 3 with the Kosovo Albanian community called for in resolution 1160 (1998), with the aim of agreeing confidence-building measures and finding a political solution to the problems of Kosovo;

5. *Notes*, in this connection, the commitments of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in his joint statement with the President of the Russian Federation of 16 June 1998:

(a) To resolve existing problems by political means on the basis of equality for all citizens and ethnic communities in Kosovo;

(b) Not to carry out any repressive actions against the peaceful population;

(c) To provide full freedom of movement for and ensure that there will be no restrictions on representatives of foreign States and international institutions accredited to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia monitoring the situation in Kosovo;

(d) To ensure full and unimpeded access for humanitarian organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and delivery of humanitarian supplies;

(e) To facilitate the unimpeded return of refugees and displaced persons under programmes agreed with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, providing State aid for the reconstruction of destroyed homes,

and calls for the full implementation of these commitments;

6. *Insists* that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn all terrorist action, and emphasizes that all elements in the Kosovo Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful means only;

7. *Recalls* the obligations of all States to implement fully the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998);

8. *Endorses* the steps taken to establish effective international monitoring of the situation in Kosovo, and in this connection welcomes the establishment of the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission;

9. *Urges* States and international organizations represented in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to make available personnel to fulfil the responsibility of carrying out effective and continuous international monitoring in Kosovo until the objectives of the present resolution and those of resolution 1160 (1998) are achieved;

10. *Reminds* the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that it has the primary responsibility for the security of all diplomatic personnel accredited to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as well as the safety and security of all international and non-governmental humanitarian personnel in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and calls upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all others concerned in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to take all appropriate steps to ensure that monitoring personnel performing functions under the present resolution are not subject to the threat or use of force or interference of any kind;

11. *Requests* States to pursue all means consistent with their domestic legislation and relevant international law to prevent funds collected on their territory being used to contravene resolution 1160 (1998);

12. *Calls upon* Member States and others concerned to provide adequate resources for humanitarian assistance in the region and to respond promptly and generously to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance Related to the Kosovo Crisis;

13. *Calls upon* the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the leaders of the Kosovo Albanian community and all others concerned to cooperate fully with the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former

Yugoslavia in the investigation of possible violations within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal;

14. *Underlines* the need for the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to bring to justice those members of the security forces who have been involved in the mistreatment of civilians and the deliberate destruction of property;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide regular reports to the Council, as necessary, on his assessment of compliance with this resolution by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all elements in the Kosovo Albanian community, including through his regular reports on compliance with resolution 1160 (1998);

16. *Decides*, should the concrete measures demanded in this resolution and resolution 1160 (1998) not be taken, to consider further action and additional measures to maintain or restore peace and stability in the region;

17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1200 (1998) of 30 September 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 989 (1995) of 24 April 1995 and 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998,

Having considered the nominations for Judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda received by the Secretary-General,

Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 12 (d) of the statute of the International Tribunal:

Ms. Eugénie Liliane Arivony (Madagascar)
Mr. Pavel Dolenc (Slovenia)
Mr. Salifou Fomba (Mali)
Mr. Willy C. Gaa (Philippines)
Mr. Asoka de Z. Gunawardena (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Mr. Aka Edoukou Jean-Baptiste Kablan (Côte d'Ivoire)
Mr. Laïty Kama (Senegal)
Mr. Dionysios Kondylis (Greece)
Mr. Bouba Mahamane (Niger)
Mr. Erik Møse (Norway)
Mr. Yakov Ostrovsky (Russian Federation)
Mr. Cheick Dimkinsedo Ouédraogo (Burkina Faso)
Ms. Navanethem Pillay (South Africa)
Ms. Indira Rana (Nepal)
Mr. William Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania)
Mr. Tilahun Teshome (Ethiopia)
Mr. Lloyd George Williams (Jamaica and Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Resolution 1201 (1998) of 15 October 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997, 1136 (1997) of 6 November 1997, 1152 (1998) of 5 February 1998, 1155 (1998) of 16 March 1998, 1159 (1998) of 27 March 1998 and 1182 (1998) of 14 July 1998,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1998 (S/1998/783 and Add.1) and noting the recommendations contained therein,

Stressing that the complete implementation of the Bangui Agreements (S/1998/561) and of the National Reconciliation Pact (S/1998/219, annex) is essential to peace and national reconciliation in the Central African Republic, and recognizing the significant progress made by the Government of the Central African Republic in implementing the Bangui Agreements and initiating major political and economic reforms,

Recalling the importance of regional stability and the need to consolidate the progress achieved so far, and in particular to assist the people of the Central African Republic to consolidate the process of national reconciliation and to help sustain a secure and stable environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections,

Emphasizing that the authorities of the Central African Republic and the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission are responsible for the organization and conduct of the legislative elections,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption of an operational plan for the organization of the legislative elections by the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission and welcoming donor pledges made in support of the electoral process,

Recognizing the importance of the support already given by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic to the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission in the preparation for the elections,

1. *Welcomes* the announcement by the authorities of the Central African Republic and the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission to hold legislative elections on 22 November and 13 December 1998;

2. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic shall include support for the conduct of legislative elections as described in section III of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 August 1998 (S/1998/783), and in particular:

(a) The transport of electoral materials and equipment to selected sites and to the *sous-préfectures*, as well as the transport of United Nations electoral observers to and from electoral sites;

(b) The conduct of a limited but reliable international observation of the first and second rounds of the legislative elections;

(c) Ensuring the security of electoral materials and equipment during their transport to and at the selected sites, as well as the security of the international electoral observers;

3. *Approves* the recommendation contained in paragraph 25 of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General regarding the provision of security during the legislative election process, taking into account the need to ensure the stability and security of Bangui and in accordance with the cost estimate associated with this recommendation contained in the addendum to that report;

4. *Welcomes* the establishment of a joint committee of the Government of the Central African Republic and the Mission to address the restructuring of the Central African armed forces, and reiterates its call upon the Government of the Central African Republic to adopt as soon as possible a plan for the effective restructuring of its armed forces;

5. *Welcomes* the deployment of up to 150 troops of the Central African armed forces to the selected sites, operating under United Nations rules of engagement applicable to the Mission;

6. *Calls upon* the Central African authorities to provide the necessary assistance, including the security arrangements, that will enable the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission to prepare adequately and freely for the legislative elections;

7. *Urges* all parties in the Central African Republic to assume fully their responsibilities in the legislative elections and to participate in them in a manner that will strengthen the democratic process and contribute to national reconciliation;

8. *Urges* Member States to provide the required technical, financial and logistical assistance for the organization of free and fair legislative elections;

9. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission until 28 February 1999;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed and to submit by 20 December 1998 the report called for in its resolution 1182 (1998) on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission, on developments in the Central African Republic, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letter dated 8 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1998/61, annex) and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact, including on commitments related to ensuring the country's economic recovery and the restructuring of the security forces;

11. *Expresses its intention* to terminate the Mission no later than 28 February 1999, with its drawdown beginning no later than 15 January 1999, and requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on this basis in his report referred to in paragraph 10 above;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Mission for their efforts to promote peace and national reconciliation in the Central African Republic;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1202 (1998) of 15 October 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming also its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the validity of the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Council resolutions as the fundamental basis of the peace process,

Reaffirming its resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998,

Taking note of the statement of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol and of their letter dated 24 September 1998 to the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (S/1998/916), *Welcoming* regional efforts in support of the peace process in Angola,

Noting the call on the international community, particularly countries and leaders who have an influence on the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to persuade the rebel movement to rededicate itself to the path of peace and reconstruction in Angola as a matter of urgency that was contained in the Final Communiqué of the Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community adopted on 14 September 1998 (S/1998/915),

Taking note of the establishment of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola-Renovada,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1998 (S/1998/931),

1. *Reiterates* that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and of the current impasse in the peace process is the failure by the leadership of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions and demands that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the national territory;

2. *Demands* also that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola withdraw immediately from territories which it has reoccupied through military action;

3. *Stresses* that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Angola and calls upon the Government of Angola and, in particular, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to seek a political settlement;

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola until 3 December 1998;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to adjust the deployment and force structure of the Mission, as needed, in accordance with security conditions and its ability to implement its mandate in support of the peace process, and to prepare further contingency plans;

6. *Emphasizes* that the extension of the mandate of the Mission provides the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with an additional opportunity to revive the stalled peace process and strongly urges the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to take advantage of this period to transform itself into a genuine political party and to secure a legitimate and constructive role in the Angolan political process;

7. *Reiterates its full support* for the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and for the reactivation of the Joint Commission;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including facilitation of his contacts with all those key to the peace process in order to convey, *inter alia*, the demands reiterated in the present resolution;

9. *Encourages* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to coordinate his efforts with regional and subregional organizations in order to bring about a solution within the framework of the Lusaka Protocol;

10. *Reiterates its concern* over the safety and security of Mission personnel and demands that the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and all United Nations and international humanitarian personnel, including those providing humanitarian assistance, throughout the territory of Angola;

11. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the full protection of all Angolan citizens throughout the national territory, in particular representatives and members of all political parties;

12. *Expresses its deep concern* at the continued deterioration of the humanitarian situation, especially the significant increase in the number of internally displaced persons, which now totals 1.3 million people, and the lack of access by humanitarian organizations to vulnerable groups;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to implement fully the measures imposed on the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola contained in the relevant provisions of resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, and expresses its readiness to consider appropriate reinforcing steps;

14. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to investigate reports that the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola travelled outside Angola in violation of resolution 1127 (1997) and that forces of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola

received military training and assistance as well as arms from outside Angola in violation of resolution 864 (1993);

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report no later than 23 November 1998 which will enable the Security Council to consider the future role of the United Nations in Angola and to make recommendations regarding ways of improving the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 13 above;

16. *Expresses its deep concern* at the crash of the Russian civilian aircraft in the Malange region of Angola which resulted in the loss of human lives, calls upon the Government of Angola to carry out without delay a thorough investigation of the causes of the crash, requests to assist the Mission as appropriate, and insists that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola cooperate fully with these efforts;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998 and 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998, and the importance of the peaceful resolution of the problem of Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to those resolutions, in particular his report of 5 October 1998 (S/1998/912),

Welcoming the agreement signed in Belgrade on 16 October 1998 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, providing for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to establish a verification mission in Kosovo (S/1998/978), including the undertaking of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to comply with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998),

Welcoming also the agreement signed in Belgrade on 15 October 1998 by the Chief of General Staff of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, providing for the establishment of an air verification mission over Kosovo (S/1998/991, annex), complementing the Verification Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Welcoming further the decision of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of 15 October 1998 (S/1998/959, annex),

Welcoming the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to establish a first-hand capacity to assess developments on the ground in Kosovo,

Reaffirming that, under the Charter of the United Nations, primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security is conferred on the Security Council,

Recalling the objectives of resolution 1160 (1998), in which the Council expressed support for a peaceful resolution of the Kosovo problem which would include an enhanced status for Kosovo, a substantially greater degree of autonomy, and meaningful self-administration,

Condemning all acts of violence by any party, as well as terrorism in pursuit of political goals by any group or individual, and all external support for such activities in Kosovo, including the supply of arms and training for terrorist activities in Kosovo, and expressing concern at the reports of continuing violations of the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998),

Deeply concerned at the recent closure by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of independent media outlets in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and emphasizing the need for these to be allowed freely to resume their operations,

Deeply alarmed and concerned at the continuing grave humanitarian situation throughout Kosovo and the impending humanitarian catastrophe, and re-emphasizing the need to prevent this from happening,

Stressing the importance of proper coordination of humanitarian initiatives undertaken by States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and international organizations in Kosovo,

Emphasizing the need to ensure the safety and security of members of the Verification Mission in Kosovo and the Air Verification Mission over Kosovo,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Affirming that the unresolved situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, constitutes a continuing threat to peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Endorses and supports* the agreements signed in Belgrade on 16 October 1998 between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Organization for Security and

Cooperation in Europe, and on 15 October 1998 between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, concerning the verification of compliance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all others concerned in Kosovo with the requirements of its resolution 1199 (1998), and demands the full and prompt implementation of these agreements by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

2. *Notes* the endorsement by the Government of Serbia of the accord reached by the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United States Special Envoy (S/1998/953, annex), and the public commitment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to complete negotiations on a framework for a political settlement by 2 November 1998, and calls for the full implementation of these commitments;

3. *Demands* that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia comply fully and swiftly with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) and cooperate fully with the Verification Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Kosovo and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Air Verification Mission over Kosovo according to the terms of the agreements referred to in paragraph 1 above;

4. *Demands also* that the Kosovo Albanian leadership and all other elements of the Kosovo Albanian community comply fully and swiftly with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) and cooperate fully with the Verification Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Kosovo;

5. *Stresses* the urgent need for the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue without preconditions and with international involvement, and to a clear timetable, leading to an end of the crisis and to a negotiated political solution to the issue of Kosovo;

6. *Demands* that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Kosovo Albanian leadership and all others concerned respect the freedom of movement of the Verification Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international personnel;

7. *Urges* States and international organizations to make available personnel to the Verification Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Kosovo;

8. *Reminds* the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that it has the primary responsibility for the safety and security of all diplomatic personnel accredited to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including members of the Verification Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as the safety and security of all international and non-governmental humanitarian personnel in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and calls upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and all others concerned throughout the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia including the Kosovo Albanian leadership, to take all appropriate steps to ensure that personnel performing functions under the present resolution and the agreements referred to in paragraph 1 above are not subject to the threat or use of force or interference of any kind;

9. *Welcomes*, in this context, the commitment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to guarantee the safety and security of the Verification Missions as contained in the agreements referred to in paragraph 1 above, notes that, to this end, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe is considering arrangements to be implemented in cooperation with other organizations, and affirms that, in the event of an emergency, action may be needed to ensure their safety and freedom of movement as envisaged in the agreements referred to in paragraph 1 above;

10. *Insists* that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn all terrorist actions, demands that such actions cease immediately and emphasizes that all elements in the Kosovo Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful means only;

11. *Demands* immediate action from the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to cooperate with international efforts to improve the humanitarian situation and to avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe;

12. *Reaffirms* the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety, and underlines the responsibility of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for creating the conditions which allow them to do so;

13. *Urges* Member States and others concerned to provide adequate resources for humanitarian assistance in the region and to respond promptly and generously to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance Related to the Kosovo Crisis;

14. *Calls* for prompt and complete investigation, including international supervision and participation, of all atrocities committed against civilians and full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, including compliance with its orders, requests for information and investigations;

15. *Decides* that the prohibitions imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1160 (1998) shall not apply to relevant equipment for the sole use of the Verification

Missions in accordance with the agreements referred to in paragraph 1 above;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the parties concerned with the agreements referred to in paragraph 1 above, to report regularly to the Council regarding implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1204 (1998) of 30 October 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Reiterating its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just and lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara,

Reiterating also its commitment to the holding without further delay of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan, which has been accepted by the two parties,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 26 October 1998 (S/1998/997) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

Welcoming also the stated intentions of the Government of Morocco and the POLISARIO Front to cooperate actively with the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara in implementing the proposals contained in the report,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 17 December 1998;

2. *Welcomes* paragraph 4 of the report of the Secretary-General, regarding the protocol relating to the identification of those presenting themselves individually from tribes H41, H61 and J51/52, the protocol relating to the appeals process, the memorandum pertaining to the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the region, and an outline of the next stages of the settlement plan, and calls upon the parties to agree to this package of measures by mid-November 1998 in order to allow positive consideration of further stages in the settlement process;

3. *Notes* the intention of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to forward to the parties soon a protocol relating to the repatriation of refugees, and supports efforts in this regard;

4. *Welcomes also* the agreement of the Moroccan authorities to formalize the presence of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Western Sahara, and the agreement of the POLISARIO Front to resume pre-registration activities in the refugee camps, and requests both parties to take concrete action to enable the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families, according to the settlement plan;

5. *Notes with regret* the constraints on the operational capability of the Mission's engineering support unit, calls for a prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General, which is an indispensable prerequisite for the full and timely deployment of Mission-formed military units, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, should apply provisionally;

6. *Supports* the intention of the Mission to start publishing the provisional list of voters by 1 December 1998, as proposed by the Secretary-General, and supports also the proposed increase in the staff of the Identification Commission from 18 to 25 members, and the increase also in the necessary support personnel, in order to strengthen the Commission and enable it to continue working with utmost rigour and impartiality with a view to keeping to the proposed timetable;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 11 December 1998 on the implementation of this resolution and on the progress of the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of the Mission;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1205 (1998) of 5 November 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the situation in Iraq, in particular its resolutions 1154 (1998) of 2 March 1998 and 1194 (1998) of 9 September 1998,

Noting with alarm the decision of Iraq on 31 October 1998 to cease cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission, and its continued restrictions on the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency, *Noting* the letters dated 31 October 1998 from the Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission (S/1998/1023) and dated 2 November 1998 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission (S/1998/1032) to the President of the Security Council, which reported to the Council the decision by Iraq and described the implications of that decision for the work of the Special Commission, and noting also the letter dated 3 November 1998 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the President of the Security Council (see S/1998/1033, annex), which described the implications of the decision for the work of the Agency,

Determined to ensure immediate and full compliance by Iraq without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and the other relevant resolutions,

Recalling that the effective operation of the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency is essential for the implementation of resolution 687 (1991),

Reaffirming its readiness to consider, in a comprehensive review, Iraq's compliance with its obligations under all relevant resolutions once Iraq has rescinded its above-mentioned decision and its decision of 5 August 1998 and demonstrated that it is prepared to fulfil all its obligations, including in particular on disarmament issues, by resuming full cooperation with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary-General on 23 February 1998 (S/1998/166), endorsed by the Council in resolution 1154 (1998),

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the decision by Iraq of 31 October 1998 to cease cooperation with the Special Commission as a flagrant violation of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions;

2. *Demands* that Iraq rescind immediately and unconditionally the decision of 31 October 1998, as well as the decision of 5 August 1998, to suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and to maintain restrictions on the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and that Iraq provide immediate, complete and unconditional cooperation with the Special Commission and the Agency;

3. *Reaffirms its full support* for the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in their efforts to ensure the implementation of their mandates under the relevant resolutions of the Council;

4. *Expresses its full support* for the Secretary-General in his efforts to seek full implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding of 23 February 1998;

5. *Reaffirms* its intention to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) on the duration of the prohibitions referred to in that resolution, and notes that by its failure so far to comply with its relevant obligations Iraq has delayed the moment when the Council can do so;

6. *Decides*, in accordance with its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1206 (1998) of 12 November 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 1998 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/1029),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Welcoming the movement towards the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510, annex I) and the effective maintenance of the ceasefire between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition, and noting that there remain difficulties to be resolved in this regard,

Welcoming further the intensified regular contacts between the leaderships of the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition, which helped to contain the crises in the period covered by the report of the Secretary-General, confirmed the commitment of both parties to the peace process and contributed to the implementation of the General Agreement,

Welcoming the maintenance of close contact by the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan with the parties, as well as its cooperative liaison with the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent

States, the Russian border forces and the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Welcoming also the contribution of the Contact Group of guarantor States and international organizations to the peace process,

Expressing concern at the precarious security situation in some parts of Tajikistan,

Deeply concerned that there has not been sufficient progress in establishing all relevant facts concerning the murder of four members of the Mission in July 1998,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 1998;

2. *Strongly condemns* the recent fighting in the Leninabad area initiated by forces trying to hinder the peace process in Tajikistan, and calls upon all concerned to refrain from the use of force;

3. *Calls upon* the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement fully the General Agreement, including the Protocol on military issues (S/1997/209, annex II), and to create conditions for the holding of elections at the earliest possible time in 1999;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, commends the efforts of all the personnel of the Mission and encourages them to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement;

5. *Welcomes* the continued contribution made by the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned;

6. *Strongly condemns* the murder of four members of the Mission, recognizes that the completion of the investigation into this case is important for the resumption of the field activities of the Mission, urges the Government of Tajikistan to complete the investigation expeditiously and to bring to justice all those found to be responsible for the crime and also urges the United Tajik Opposition leaders to continue to cooperate fully with these efforts;

7. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan to enhance the protection of international personnel and calls upon the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping forces and other international personnel;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* the meeting of the Consultative Group held by the World Bank on 20 May 1998, and calls upon Member States and others concerned to respond promptly and generously to the consolidated appeal for Tajikistan for 1998 launched at Geneva in March 1998;

9. *Recognizes* that comprehensive international support remains essential for the intensification of the peace process in Tajikistan and reminds both parties that the ability of the international community to mobilize and to continue assistance for Tajikistan is linked to the security of the personnel of the Mission and international organizations, and of humanitarian workers;

10. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a period of six months until 15 May 1999;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments, in particular regarding the security situation and measures taken to enhance the security of the Mission, and also requests him to report within three months of the adoption of the present resolution on its implementation;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1207 (1998) of 17 November 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in particular resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Recalling also the statement of its President of 8 May 1996 (S/PRST/1996/23),

Recalling further the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (S/1995/999, annex), in particular its article IX and its annex 1-A, article X,

Having considered the letters dated 8 September 1998 (S/1998/839), 22 October 1998 (S/1998/990) and 6 November 1998 (S/1998/1040) from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council,

Deploring the continued failure of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate fully with the Tribunal, as described in those letters,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* its decision that all States shall cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and its organs in accordance with resolution 827 (1993) and the statute of the Tribunal, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under article 29 of the statute, to execute arrest warrants transmitted to them by the Tribunal, and to comply with its requests for information and investigations;

2. *Calls again upon* the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and all other States which have not already done so, to take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of resolution 827 (1993) and the statute of the Tribunal, and affirms that a State may not invoke provisions of its domestic law as justification for its failure to perform binding obligations under international law;

3. *Condemns* the failure to date of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to execute the arrest warrants issued by the Tribunal against the three individuals referred to in the letter of 8 September 1998, and demands the immediate and unconditional execution of those arrest warrants, including the transfer to the custody of the Tribunal of those individuals;

4. *Reiterates its call* upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the leaders of the Kosovo Albanian community and all others concerned to cooperate fully with the Prosecutor in the investigation of all possible violations within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal;

5. *Requests* the President of the Tribunal to keep the Council informed about the implementation of the present resolution for the Council's further consideration;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1170 (1998) of 28 May 1998,

Reaffirming also the statements of its President of 19 June 1997 (S/PRST/1997/34), 16 September 1998 (S/PRST/1998/28) and 29 September 1998 (S/PRST/1998/30),

Emphasizing that the provision of security to refugees and the maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements are an integral part of the national, regional and international response to refugee situations and can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, which was submitted to the General Assembly (A/52/871) and to the Security Council (S/1998/318) in accordance with the statement of its President of 25 September 1997 (S/PRST/1997/46),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 September 1998 on protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations (S/1998/883),

Recognizing the extensive experience of African States in hosting refugees and in dealing with the effects of refugee camps and settlements,

Affirming the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and in this regard underlining the unacceptability of using refugees and other persons in refugee camps and settlements to achieve military purposes in the country of asylum or in the country of origin,

Noting the diverse causes of insecurity of refugee camps and settlements in Africa, including, *inter alia*, the presence of armed or military elements and other persons who do not qualify for international protection afforded refugees or otherwise do not require international protection, differences within the refugee population, conflicts between refugees and the local population, common crime and banditry and the flow of arms,

Recognizing the need to take steps to assist African States to improve the security of refugees and to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in accordance with international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law,

Stressing the particular security needs of women, children and the elderly, who are the most vulnerable groups in refugee camps and settlements,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 52/103 and 52/132 of 12 December 1997 regarding, respectively, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and human rights and mass exoduses,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the principles relating to the status of refugees and the common standards for their treatment contained in the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as modified by the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 31 January 1967;

2. *Underlines* the particular relevance of the provisions contained in the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of 10 September 1969;

3. *Affirms* the primary responsibility of States hosting refugees to ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in accordance with international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law;

4. *Calls upon* African States further to develop institutions and procedures to implement the provisions of international law relating to the status and treatment of refugees and the provisions of the Organization of African Unity Convention, especially those relating to the location of refugees at a reasonable distance from the frontier of their country of origin and the separation of refugees from other persons who do not qualify for international protection afforded refugees or otherwise do not require international protection, and in this regard urges African States to seek international assistance, as appropriate;

5. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, with the assistance of other relevant international bodies and organizations, to support African States in their actions directed towards the full respect and implementation of the provisions of international law relating to the status and treatment of refugees, and requests the Office of the High Commissioner, as needed, to keep in close touch with the Secretary-General, the Organization of African Unity, subregional organizations and the States concerned in this regard;

6. *Notes* that a range of measures by the international community are needed to share the burden borne by African States hosting refugees and to support their efforts to ensure the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, including in the areas of law enforcement, disarmament of armed elements, curtailment of the flow of arms in refugee camps and settlements, separation of refugees from other persons who do not qualify for international protection afforded refugees or otherwise do not require international protection, and demobilization and reintegration of former combatants;

7. *Notes also* that the range of measures referred to in paragraph 6 above could include training, logistical and technical advice and assistance, financial support, the enhancement of national law enforcement mechanisms, the provision or supervision of security guards and the deployment in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations of international police and military forces;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to respond, as appropriate, to requests from African States, the Organization of African Unity and subregional organizations for advice and technical assistance in the implementation of international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law relevant to the present resolution, including through appropriate training programmes and seminars;

9. *Urges* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, Member States, the Organization of African Unity and subregional organizations to initiate coordinated programmes to provide advice, training and technical or other assistance, as appropriate, to African States which host refugee populations, with a view to strengthening their capacity to implement the obligations referred to in paragraph 4 above, and encourages relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in such coordinated programmes when appropriate;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and Member States involved in efforts to enhance Africa's peacekeeping capacity to continue to ensure that training gives due emphasis to international refugee, human rights and humanitarian law and, in particular, to the security of refugees and the maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements;

11. *Expresses its support* for the inclusion in the United Nations Stand-by Arrangements of military and police units and personnel trained for humanitarian operations, as well as related equipment, which relevant United Nations bodies and organizations could draw on in providing advice, supervision, training and technical or other assistance related to the maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, in coordination as appropriate with the African States hosting refugees;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the establishment of a new category within the United Nations Trust Fund for Improving Preparedness for Conflict Prevention and Peacekeeping in Africa to support, as needed, and in addition to existing sources of funding, the provision of advice, supervision, training and technical or other assistance related to the maintenance of the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, including those activities referred to in paragraph 11 above, and urges Member States to contribute to this Fund;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant international bodies and organizations and to keep it informed about developments in Africa related to the security and civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements which affect the maintenance of international peace and

security in the region, and to recommend concrete measures, such as those mentioned in paragraph 7 above, as needed, in this regard;

14. *Expresses its readiness* to consider the recommendations referred to in paragraph 13 above in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

15. *Requests* all Member States, relevant international bodies and organizations and all regional and subregional organizations to consider, as appropriate, the application of the measures contained in the present resolution to regions other than Africa;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1170 (1998) of 28 May 1998, 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998 and 1197 (1998) of 17 September 1998,

Recalling the statements of its President of 25 September 1997 (S/PRST/1997/46), 16 September 1998 (S/PRST/1998/28) and 24 September 1998 (S/PRST/1998/29),

Having considered the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318) regarding the importance of stemming the illicit arms flows to and in Africa,

Recognizing the close relationship of the problem of illicit arms flows to and in Africa with international peace and security,

Recognizing with concern that commercial and political motives play an unduly important role in the illicit transfer and accumulation of small arms in Africa,

Stressing the close linkage between international peace and security and sustainable development and the need for the international community to respond to the challenge of illicit arms flows to and in Africa in a comprehensive manner, encompassing not only the field of security but that of social and economic development,

Reaffirming the right of African States to procure or produce necessary weapons to meet their legitimate national security and public order needs in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other rules and principles of international law,

Welcoming an offer of the Government of Switzerland to host in Geneva, not later than 2001, an international conference on the illicit arms trade in all its aspects,

Welcoming the negotiation process in Vienna on the elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime, including a protocol to combat illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Secretary-General on small arms and light weapons pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 50/70 B and 52/38 J of 12 December 1995 and 9 December 1997, respectively, including the work of the group of governmental experts nominated by him, and noting the findings pertaining to illicit arms flows to and in Africa in the report of the Secretary-General of 27 August 1997 on small arms (A/52/298),

Welcoming also the decision of the Secretary-General to coordinate all action on small arms within the United Nations system through the Coordinating Action on Small Arms, for which the Department for Disarmament Affairs is designated as the focal point,

Commending the national, bilateral and subregional initiatives being taken in Africa in combating illicit arms flows, such as those that have been taken in Mali and Mozambique, by the Economic Community of West African States and the Southern African Development Community,

Welcoming also the decision by the Organization of African Unity to prepare a situation report on Africa containing detailed information on the magnitude of the problem of small arms proliferation as well as appropriate policy recommendations,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* at the destabilizing effect of illicit arms flows, in particular of small arms, to and in Africa and at their excessive accumulation and circulation, which threaten national, regional and international security and have serious consequences for development and for the humanitarian situation in the continent;

2. *Encourages* African States to enact legislation on the domestic possession and use of arms, including the establishment of national legal and judicial mechanisms for the effective implementation of such laws, and to implement effective import, export and re-export controls, and encourages also the international community, in consultation with African States, to assist in these efforts;

3. *Stresses* the importance of all Member States, and in particular States involved in manufacturing or marketing of weapons, restricting arms transfers which could provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing

tensions or conflicts in Africa, such as through voluntary moratoria;

4. *Encourages* African States to participate in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, encourages also the establishment of appropriate regional or subregional registers of conventional arms on the basis of agreement reached by African States concerned, and encourages further Member States to explore other appropriate ways to enhance transparency of arms transfers to and in Africa;

5. *Urges* Member States with relevant expertise to cooperate with African States to strengthen their capacity to combat illicit arms flows, including through the tracking and interdiction of illicit arms transfers;

6. *Welcomes* the declaration on the moratorium adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States in Abuja on 30 October 1998, and urges other subregional organizations in Africa to consider taking similar measures;

7. *Encourages* African States to examine the efforts undertaken in other regions such as by the Organization of American States and the European Union in preventing and combating illicit arms flows, and to consider adopting similar measures as appropriate;

8. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to accord high priority to the United Nations role in promoting better understanding of the direct and indirect consequences of illicit arms flows, and stresses the importance of bringing the negative impact of illicit arms flows to and in Africa to the widest possible public attention;

9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to explore means of identifying international arms dealers acting in contravention of national legislation or embargoes established by the United Nations on arms transfers to and in Africa;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to promote cooperation among Member States, the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant organizations to collect, review and share information on combating illicit arms flows, especially regarding small arms, and to make available, as appropriate, information about the nature and general scope of the international illicit arms trade with and in Africa;

11. *Reiterates* the obligation of all Member States to carry out decisions of the Council on arms embargoes, and, in this context, notes the broader implications of the findings and experience of the International Commission of Inquiry established by its resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995 and reactivated in accordance with its resolution 1161 (1998) of 9 April 1998, and requests the Secretary-General to consider the possible application of such a measure to other conflict zones in Africa with specific emphasis on the sources of such arms and, if appropriate, make recommendations to the Council;

12. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to explore means for collection, sharing and dissemination of information, including technical information, on illicit small arms flows and their destabilizing effects, in order to improve the international community's ability to prevent the exacerbation of armed conflicts and humanitarian crisis, as well as means for the rapid exchange of data on possible violations of arms embargoes;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider practical ways to work with African States in implementing national, regional or subregional programmes for voluntary weapons collection, disposal and destruction, including the possibility of the establishment of a fund to support such programmes;

14. *Recognizes* the important contribution of programmes for voluntary weapons collection, disposal and destruction in specific post-conflict situations in Africa, and expresses its intention to consider including, as appropriate, means to facilitate the successful conduct of such programmes in the mandates of future peacekeeping operations it authorizes in Africa on the basis of recommendations by the Secretary-General;

15. *Calls upon* regional and subregional organizations in Africa to strengthen efforts to establish mechanisms and regional networks among relevant authorities of their member States for information sharing to combat the illicit circulation of and trafficking in small arms;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998 and 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Welcoming the positive impact of the relevant resolutions on the humanitarian situation in Iraq as described in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 November 1998 (S/1998/1100),

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 26 November 1998;

2. *Further decides* that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) shall remain in force and shall apply to the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Directs* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to authorize, on the basis of specific requests, reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage, to be met by funds in the escrow account;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the present resolution, and to review, by 31 December 1998, the various options to resolve the difficulties encountered in the financial process, referred to in the Secretary-General's report of 19 November 1998 (S/1998/1100), and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with this resolution are distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized;

5. *Further decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 6 and 10 below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution as appropriate, provided that the said reports indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above, and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations which he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998);

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council if Iraq is unable to export petroleum and petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum provided for in paragraph 2 above and, following consultations with relevant United Nations agencies and the Iraqi authorities, make recommendations for the expenditure of the sum expected to be available, consistent with the priorities established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) and with the distribution plan referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 1175 (1998);

8. *Decides* that paragraphs 1 to 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) shall remain in force and shall apply to the new 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Iraq, to submit to the Council, by 31 December 1998, a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998);

10. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

11. *Urges* all States, and in particular the Government of Iraq, to provide their full cooperation in the effective implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Appeals* to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of

humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently required humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;

13. *Stresses* the need to continue to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of the present resolution in Iraq;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1211 (1998) of 25 November 1998

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 November 1998 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1998/1073),

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1999;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997, and those adopted by the General Assembly,

Taking note of the request of 22 October 1998 from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General (S/1998/1003),

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General of 24 August 1998 (S/1998/796) and of 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1064), and the recommendations contained therein,

Commending the role of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti in assisting the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police, and expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have contributed to the Mission,

Commending further the role of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the coordination of activities by the United Nations system to promote institution-building, national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation in Haiti,

Noting the key role played to date by the United Nations Civilian Police, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Development Programme technical assistance, as well as bilateral programmes, in helping to establish a fully functioning Haitian National Police force of adequate size and structure as an integral element of the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice and, in this context, stressing the importance of the reform of Haiti's system of justice for the successful development of the Haitian National Police and welcoming continued progress towards professionalization of the Haitian National Police and towards fulfilment of the May 1997 "Haitian National Police development plan for 1997–2001",

Stressing the link between peace and development, noting that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stressing that a sustained commitment by the international community and the international financial institutions to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development in Haiti is indispensable for long-term peace and security in the country,

Expressing deep concern over the prolonged political stalemate, which presents considerable risks for peace and development,

Expressing further its deep regret that this political stalemate has not yet made possible the transfer of the activities of the Mission to other forms of international assistance,

Recognizing that the people and the Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice, and the reconstruction of their country,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of a professional, self-sustaining, fully functioning national police of adequate size and structure, able to conduct the full spectrum of police functions, for the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice and encourages Haiti to pursue actively its plans in these respects;

2. *Decides* further to paragraph 1 above, and at the request of the President of the Republic of Haiti, to extend the present mandate, including the concept of operation, of the Mission until 30 November 1999 in order to continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian

National Police in accordance with the arrangements set out in paragraph 32 of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1064), including mentoring Haitian national police field performance and strengthening the capability of the central directorate of the police force to manage aid provided to it from bilateral and multilateral sources;

3. *Affirms* that future international assistance to the Haitian National Police should be considered through specialized agencies and United Nations programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and through other international and regional organizations and by Member States;

4. *Requests* Member States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by the United Nations and by Member States pursuant to this and other relevant resolutions in order to carry out the provisions of the mandate referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Underlines* the importance of full coordination among multilateral and bilateral contributors in order to assure the effective allocation of international assistance provided to the Haitian National Police and requests the representative of the Secretary-General to work closely with Member States to ensure that bilateral and multilateral efforts are complementary;

6. *Strongly urges* the Haitian authorities and political leaders to fulfil their responsibilities and to negotiate urgently an end to the crisis in a spirit of tolerance and compromise;

7. *Calls upon* the Haitian authorities to pursue the reform and strengthening of Haiti's system of justice, in particular its penal institutions;

8. *Emphasizes* that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute the major tasks facing the Haitian Government and people and that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, stresses the commitment of the international community to a long-term programme of support for Haiti and invites United Nations bodies and agencies, especially the Economic and Social Council, to contribute to the designing of such a programme;

9. *Requests* all States to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established in resolution 975 (1995) of 30 January 1995 for the Haitian National Police, in particular for the recruitment and deployment by the United Nations Development Programme of police advisers to assist the inspector general, directorate general, and department headquarters of the Haitian National Police;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution every three months from the date of its adoption until the mandate of the Mission expires on 30 November 1999;

11. *Expresses its intention* not to extend the Mission beyond 30 November 1999 and requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on a viable transition to other forms of international assistance in his second report referred to in paragraph 10 above, for the consideration of the Security Council, taking into account the need to preserve the progress made in the reform of the Haitian National Police and to strengthen further United Nations support for the consolidation of democracy, respect for human rights and the maintenance of law and order in Haiti;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1213 (1998) of 3 December 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998,

Reaffirming also its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Emphasizing the validity of the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions as the fundamental basis of the peace process,

Strongly condemning the failure of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to implement the remaining tasks of the Lusaka Protocol, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the national territory,

Expressing its deep concern at the failure of the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to respond to the letter dated 6 October 1998 addressed to him by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General which contained proposals for restoring the peace process, and to the letter dated 24 September 1998 addressed to him by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three Observer States to the Lusaka Protocol which called for irreversible steps towards peace (S/1998/916),

Expressing its grave concern at the serious humanitarian impact of the impasse in the peace process and the deteriorating security conditions, *Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1998 (S/1998/1110),

1. *Emphasizes* that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and of the current impasse in the peace process is the failure by the leadership of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in Bailundo to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions, and demands that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the national territory;

2. *Demands also* that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola withdraw immediately from territories which it has reoccupied through military or other action;

3. *Calls upon* the leadership of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to cooperate fully and immediately with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola in the withdrawal of Mission personnel from Andulo and Bailundo, and holds the leadership of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in Bailundo responsible for their safety and security;

4. *Stresses* that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Angola and calls upon the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including facilitation of his contacts with all those key to the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, to seek a peaceful resolution of the crisis;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General maintaining contact with all elements of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in Luanda in order to revive the stalled peace process and encourage the transformation of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into a genuine political party;

6. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the full protection of all Angolan citizens throughout the national territory, in particular representatives and members of all political parties;

7. *Reiterates its concern* at the continued deterioration of the humanitarian situation, especially the significant increase in the number of internally displaced persons and the increase in minelaying activity, and calls on the Government of Angola and, in particular, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to guarantee unconditionally the safety and freedom of movement of all international humanitarian personnel, to cooperate fully with international humanitarian organizations in the delivery of emergency relief assistance to affected populations, to cease minelaying activity, and to respect international humanitarian, refugee and human rights law;

8. *Urges* the international community to provide financial and other resources in order to allow the continued delivery of emergency relief assistance to vulnerable groups in Angola;

9. *Urges* all Member States to support the peace process in Angola through full and immediate implementation of the measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), and expresses its readiness to consider appropriate reinforcing steps in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report referred to in paragraph 13 below;

10. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission until 26 February 1999, and endorses the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General to continue to adjust the deployment and force structure of the Mission, as needed, in accordance with security conditions and its ability to implement its mandate;

11. *Recognizes* that the Secretary-General may revert to the Council before 26 February 1999 with further recommendations regarding the Mission in the light of security conditions on the ground;

12. *Expresses its growing concern* for the security and freedom of movement throughout Angola of Mission personnel, and calls upon the Government of Angola, and, in particular, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to ensure their safety;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report no later than 15 January 1999 regarding the status of the peace process, the future role and mandate of the United Nations in Angola and the force structure of the Mission in the light of its ability to carry out its mandated tasks, and reiterates the request contained in its resolution 1202 (1998) of 15 October 1998 for recommendations regarding technical and other ways for Member States to improve the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 9 above;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1214 (1998) of 8 December 1998

The Security Council,

Having considered the situation in Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998 and 1193 (1998) of 28 August 1998, and the statements of its President on the situation in Afghanistan,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 52/211 of 19 December 1997,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, which has recently sharply escalated as a result of the offensive by the Taliban forces, which is continuing despite the repeated pleas by the Security Council to cease the fighting, and causing a serious and growing threat to regional and international peace and security, as well as extensive human suffering, further destruction, refugee flows and other forcible displacement of large numbers of people,

Deploring the fact that despite the readiness of the United Front of Afghanistan to conclude a durable ceasefire and to enter into a political dialogue with the Taliban, fighting continues on both sides,

Concerned also by the increasingly ethnic nature of the conflict, by reports of ethnic and religious-based persecution, particularly against the Shiites, and by the threat this poses to the unity of the Afghan State,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and its respect for its cultural and historical heritage,

Reiterating that any outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign military personnel and the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict, should cease immediately,

Reaffirming its full support for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan in facilitating the political process towards the goals of national reconciliation and a lasting political settlement with the participation of all parties to the conflict and all segments of Afghan society, and reiterating its position that the United Nations must continue to play its central and impartial role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict,

Welcoming the work of the "six plus two" group, and supporting in this regard the "points of common understanding" (A/53/455–S/1998/913, annex) adopted at its meeting, at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, convened and chaired by the Secretary-General on 21 September 1998,

Deeply concerned at the serious and rapidly deteriorating humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, deploring in this regard the measures taken by the Taliban which resulted in the evacuation of the United Nations humanitarian personnel from Afghanistan and underlining the urgent need for the prompt implementation of the necessary security requirements to allow their early return,

Reaffirming that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, and in particular under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches,

Deeply disturbed by the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and the planning of terrorist acts, and reiterating that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deeply disturbed also by the growing cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan, especially in areas controlled by the Taliban,

Reiterating its deep concern at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and at other violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law in Afghanistan,

1. *Demands* that the Taliban, as well as other Afghan factions, stop fighting, conclude a ceasefire and resume negotiations without delay and preconditions under United Nations auspices, and cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government, which would protect the rights of all Afghans and observe the international obligations of Afghanistan;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in his efforts based on resolution 1193 (1998) and its relevant preceding resolutions to reduce tensions in the region and towards improving the human rights and humanitarian situation in Afghanistan and calls upon all concerned to implement fully the commitments they have already entered into;

3. *Reiterates* its very strong support and appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to secure the full implementation

of its resolutions and demands that all parties, in particular the Taliban, cooperate in good faith with these efforts;

4. *Reiterates* its strong call on the Taliban to inform the United Nations without further delay about the results of the investigation into the killing of the two Afghan staff members of the World Food Programme and of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Jalalabad, and the Military Adviser to the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan in Kabul;

5. *Condemns* the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the murder of the Iranian diplomats and a journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif, stresses that these acts constitute flagrant violations of international law, and calls upon the Taliban to cooperate with the United Nations in investigating these crimes with a view to prosecuting those responsible;

6. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to dispatch a mission to Afghanistan to investigate numerous reports of grave breaches and serious violations of international humanitarian law in that country, in particular mass killings and mass graves of prisoners of war and civilians and the destruction of religious sites, and urges all parties, especially the Taliban, to cooperate with this mission, and in particular to assure the safety and freedom of movement of its personnel;

7. *Supports* the Secretary-General's proposal, as contained in his letter dated 23 November 1998 to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1139), to establish within the Special Mission, without prejudice to its mandate and taking into account security conditions, a civil affairs unit with the primary objective of monitoring the situation, promoting respect for minimum humanitarian standards and deterring massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law in the future, and to send an assessment mission to Afghanistan, as soon as security conditions permit, in order to determine the exact mandate, composition and location of the civilian monitors;

8. *Encourages* the initiatives of the "six plus two" group to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan;

9. *Encourages further* the additional support of other Member States for the peace process in Afghanistan;

10. *Reiterates its call* upon all States to take resolute measures to prohibit their military personnel from planning and participating in military operations in Afghanistan and immediately to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict;

11. *Urges* all Afghan factions, and in particular the Taliban, to demonstrate their full commitment to the safety and security of all international and humanitarian personnel, which is a prerequisite for their activities in Afghanistan, to facilitate their work and to ensure unimpeded access and adequate conditions for the delivery of aid to all in need of it;

12. *Demands* that the Afghan factions put an end to discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights, as well as violations of international humanitarian law, and adhere to the international norms and standards in this sphere;

13. *Demands also* that the Taliban stop providing sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, and that all Afghan factions cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice;

14. *Demands further* that the Taliban, as well as others, halt the cultivation, production and trafficking of illegal drugs;

15. *Deplores* the failure of the leadership of the Taliban, in particular, to take measures to comply with the demands made in its previous resolutions, especially to conclude a ceasefire and to resume negotiations, and in this context expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of its relevant resolutions;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1215 (1998) of 17 December 1998

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, and reaffirming in particular resolution 1204 (1998) of 30 October 1998,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1998 (S/1998/1160) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

Noting the stated position of the Government of Morocco, and welcoming the formal acceptance by the POLISARIO Front to implement the package of measures contained in paragraph 2 of the report of the Secretary-General, in order to move forward with the implementation of the settlement plan,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 January 1999 to allow for further consultations in the hope that those consultations will lead to agreement on the various protocols without undermining the integrity of the

Secretary-General's proposed package or calling into question its main elements;

2. *Notes*, in this regard, that the implementation of the Secretary-General's proposal to launch simultaneously the identification and appeals processes could clearly demonstrate the willingness of the parties to accelerate the referendum process, in accordance with the wishes they have publicly expressed in recent months;

3. *Calls upon* the parties and the interested States to sign as soon as possible the proposed refugee repatriation protocol with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, urges the Government of Morocco to formalize the presence of the Office of the High Commissioner in the Territory, and requests both parties to take concrete action to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families, according to the settlement plan;

4. *Urges* the Government of Morocco promptly to sign a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General as an indispensable condition for the full and timely deployment of Mission-formed military units and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreement, the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594), as provided for in General Assembly resolution 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, should apply provisionally;

5. *Notes* that the contracts of the majority of the Identification Commission staff will expire by the end of December 1998, and that future extensions will depend on the prospects for resuming the identification work in the immediate future and on the decisions the Security Council will take concerning the mandate of the Mission;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 22 January 1999 on the implementation of the present resolution and on the progress in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and further requests him to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments including, as appropriate, a reassessment by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General of the continuing viability of the mandate of the Mission;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1216 (1998) of 21 December 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the statements of its President of 6 November 1998 (S/PRST/1998/31) and 30 November 1998 (S/PRST/1998/35),

Gravely concerned by the crisis facing Guinea-Bissau and the serious humanitarian situation affecting the civilian population in Guinea-Bissau,

Expressing its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Guinea-Bissau,

1. *Welcomes* the agreements between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta signed in Praia on 26 August 1998 (S/1998/825) and in Abuja on 1 November 1998 (S/1998/1028, annex) and the Additional Protocol signed in Lomé on 15 December 1998 (S/1998/1178, annex);

2. *Calls upon* the Government and the self-proclaimed military junta to implement fully all the provisions of the agreements, including with regard to respect for the ceasefire, the urgent establishment of a government of national unity, the holding of general and presidential elections no later than the end of March 1999, and the immediate opening of the airport and seaport in Bissau, and, in cooperation with all concerned, the withdrawal of all foreign troops in Guinea-Bissau and the simultaneous deployment of the interposition force of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States;

3. *Commends* the Member States of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the Economic Community of West African States on the key role they are playing to restore peace and security throughout Guinea-Bissau, and on their intention to participate with others in the observation of the forthcoming general and presidential elections and welcomes the role of the Monitoring Group in the implementation of the Abuja Agreement, aimed at guaranteeing security along the Guinea-Bissau/Senegal border, keeping apart the parties in conflict and guaranteeing free access to humanitarian organizations and agencies to reach the affected civilian populations, to be carried out in accordance, *inter alia*, with paragraph 6 below;

4. *Approves* the implementation by the interposition force of the Monitoring Group of its mandate referred to in paragraph 3 above in a neutral and impartial way and in conformity with United Nations peacekeeping standards to achieve its objective to facilitate the return to peace and security by monitoring the implementation of the Abuja Agreement;

5. *Calls upon* all concerned, including the Government and the self-proclaimed military junta, to respect strictly relevant provisions of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and to ensure safe and unimpeded access by international humanitarian

organizations to persons in need of assistance as a result of the conflict;

6. *Affirms* that the Monitoring Group interposition force may be required to take action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel in the discharge of its mandate;

7. *Requests* the Monitoring Group to provide periodic reports at least every month through the Secretary-General, the first report to be made one month after deployment of its troops;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council on a possible role of the United Nations in the process of peace and reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau, including the early establishment of arrangements for liaison between the United Nations and the Monitoring Group;

9. *Reiterates* its appeal to States and organizations concerned to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and refugees;

10. *Reiterates also* its call on States to provide voluntarily financial, technical and logistical support to assist the Monitoring Group to carry out its peacekeeping role in Guinea-Bissau;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish a trust fund for Guinea-Bissau which would assist in supporting the Monitoring Group interposition force in providing logistical support to them and encourages Member States to contribute to the Fund;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the situation in Guinea-Bissau and to submit a report to it by 17 March 1999 on the implementation of the Abuja Agreement, including the implementation by the Monitoring Group interposition force of its mandate;

13. *Decides* to review the situation, including the implementation of the present resolution, before the end of March 1999, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 12 above;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1217 (1998) of 22 December 1998

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 10 December 1998 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1998/1149 and Add.1),

Welcoming also the letter dated 14 December 1998 from the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/1166),

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 31 December 1998,

Reaffirming all its earlier resolutions on Cyprus,

Calling once more upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and requesting them, along with the parties concerned, to refrain from any action which might prejudice that sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as from any attempt of partition of the island or its unification with any other country,

Noting with concern that restrictions to the freedom of movement of the Force continue,

Noting further with satisfaction that the situation along the ceasefire lines remained generally calm, notwithstanding numerous minor violations,

Reiterating the need to make progress on a comprehensive political solution,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 30 June 1999;

2. *Reminds* both sides of their obligations to prevent any violence directed against personnel of the Force, to cooperate fully with the Force and to ensure its complete freedom of movement;

3. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, particularly in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions;

4. *Reiterates its grave concern* at the continuing excessive levels of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, which threaten to raise tensions both on the island and in the region and complicate efforts to negotiate an overall political settlement;

5. *Calls upon* all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step

towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, annex), stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in this direction;

6. *Reaffirms* that the status quo is unacceptable and that negotiations on a final political solution of the Cyprus problem have been at an impasse for too long;

7. *Reaffirms* its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

8. *Stresses its full support* for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and for the efforts of his Special Adviser and Deputy Special Representative for Cyprus to resume, when appropriate, a sustained process of direct negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement on the basis of the relevant Security Council resolutions, and stresses also the importance of concerted efforts to work with the Secretary-General to that end;

9. *Calls once again* upon the leaders of the two communities to commit themselves to this process of negotiations, and to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General, his Special Adviser and his Deputy Special Representative and to resume, when appropriate, the direct dialogue, and urges all States to lend their full support to these efforts;

10. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts by the Force to implement its humanitarian mandate in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island and Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General;

11. *Welcomes also* the resumption of work of the Committee on Missing Persons, and calls for implementation without delay of the agreement on missing persons of 31 July 1997;

12. *Reiterates its support* for the efforts of the United Nations and others concerned to promote the holding of bi-communal events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutual respect between the two communities;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts made to improve the efficiency of the Force, including by the establishment of a new Civil Affairs Branch;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 10 June 1999 on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1218 (1998) of 22 December 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its earlier resolutions on Cyprus,

Reiterating its grave concern at the lack of progress towards an overall political settlement on Cyprus,

1. *Expresses appreciation* for the letter dated 14 December 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council on his mission of good offices in Cyprus, in particular on the work of his Deputy Special Representative (S/1998/1166);

2. *Endorses* the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September 1998 within the framework of his mission of good offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus;

3. *Expresses appreciation* for the spirit of cooperation and constructive approach the two sides have demonstrated thus far in working with the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the objectives of promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement and of reducing tension set out by the Secretary-General in his initiative of 30 September 1998, and building on the serious engagement already demonstrated by the two sides, to continue to make progress towards these two objectives, on the basis of relevant Security Council resolutions;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in particular, to work intensively with the two sides on the following, taking into account resolution 1178 (1998) of 29 June 1998:

(a) An undertaking to refrain from the threat or use of force or violence as a means to resolve the Cyprus problem;

(b) A staged process aimed at limiting and then substantially reducing the level of all troops and armaments on Cyprus;

(c) Implementation of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus package of measures aimed at reducing tensions along the ceasefire lines, and a commitment to enter into discussions with the Force with a view to early agreement on further specific and related tension-reducing steps, including demining along the buffer zone;

(d) Further progress in the area of tension reduction;

(e) Efforts to achieve substantive progress on the core aspects of a comprehensive Cyprus settlement;

(f) Other measures that will build trust and cooperation between the two sides;

6. *Calls upon* the two sides to show compliance with all the objectives in paragraphs 4 and 5 above in full cooperation with the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of progress made on his initiative;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1219 (1998) of 31 December 1998

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1202 (1998) of 15 October 1998 and 1213 (1998) of 3 December 1998,

Recalling the statement of its President of 23 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/37),

Expressing concern in the strongest terms at the crash of United Nations flight 806 and at the disappearance of other aircraft reportedly over territory controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of United Nations flight 806 and deplores the incomprehensible lack of cooperation in clarifying the circumstances of this tragedy and in permitting the prompt dispatch of a United Nations search and rescue mission;

2. *Demands* that the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, Jonas Savimbi, immediately respond to the appeals from the United Nations and guarantee the security and access necessary for, and assist in, the search for and rescue of possible survivors of the above-mentioned incidents in territory controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and calls upon the Government of Angola to cooperate as appropriate in fulfilment of its expressed commitment to do so;

3. *Expresses its serious concern* at the increase in incidents involving the disappearance of aircraft reportedly over territory controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola;

4. *Condemns* the lack of effective actions to determine the fate of the crews and passengers of the aircraft referred to in paragraph 3 above, calls for an immediate and objective international investigation of these incidents and calls upon all concerned, especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to facilitate such an investigation;

5. *Expresses its intention* to assess compliance with the present resolution no later than 11 January 1999 and to take action, as appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Reaffirms* the need for compliance with the measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola contained in resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, which were imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1220 (1999) of 12 January 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998 and the statement of its President of 7 January 1999 (S/1999/PRST/1),

Expressing its deep concern over the recent deterioration of the situation in Sierra Leone, and encouraging all efforts aimed at resolving the conflict and restoring lasting peace and stability,

Having considered the third progress report of the Secretary-General of 16 December 1998 on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1998/1176) and his special report of 7 January 1999 on the Mission (S/1999/20), and noting the recommendations contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone until 13 March 1999;

2. *Takes note* of the intention of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraph 37 of his special report, to reduce the number of military observers in the Mission and to retain in Conakry a small number who would return to

Sierra Leone when conditions permit, together with the necessary civilian substantive and logistical support staff under the leadership of his Special Representative;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone and to submit a further report to the Council with recommendations on the future deployment of the Mission and the implementation of its mandate by 5 March 1999;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1221 (1999) of 12 January 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998 and 1219 (1998) of 31 December 1998,

Recalling the statement of its President of 23 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/37),

Expressing its outrage at the downing on 2 January 1999 of a second United Nations-chartered aircraft over territory controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, which brings to six the number of aircraft lost in this area in recent months,

Expressing its deep concern regarding the fate of the passengers and crews of the above-mentioned aircraft, and its deep regret at the loss of life in these incidents,

Stressing that attacks against personnel who act on behalf of the United Nations are unacceptable and unjustifiable by whomsoever committed,

Deploring the lack of cooperation by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in clarifying the circumstances of these tragic incidents, which occurred over territory under its control and in permitting the prompt dispatch of the United Nations search and rescue mission,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the downing of the two aircraft chartered by the United Nations, deplores the loss under suspicious circumstances of other commercial aircraft, and demands that all such attacks cease immediately;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolve to establish the truth about the circumstances of, and to determine the responsibility for, the downing of the two aircraft chartered by the United Nations and the loss under suspicious circumstances of other commercial aircraft over territory controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola through an immediate and objective international investigation of these tragic incidents, and reiterates its call upon all concerned, especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to cooperate fully with and to facilitate such an investigation;

3. *Concludes* that the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, Jonas Savimbi, has not complied with the demands contained in its resolution 1219 (1998);

4. *Reiterates* its demand that the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, Jonas Savimbi, cooperate immediately and in good faith in the search for and rescue of possible survivors of the above-mentioned incidents;

5. *Welcomes* the concrete actions undertaken by the Government of Angola to follow up the commitment made by the President of Angola to the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on 5 January 1999 regarding the cooperation to be extended to the United Nations search and rescue efforts, and encourages it to continue to extend such cooperation;

6. *Requests* the International Civil Aviation Organization to provide all possible support to the investigation of those incidents as soon as conditions on the ground permit, and urges Member States with investigative capability and expertise to assist the United Nations upon request in the investigation of those incidents;

7. *Stresses* the obligation of Member States to comply with the measures imposed against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola contained in resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998;

8. *Expresses its readiness* to pursue reports of violations of the measures referred to in paragraph 7 above, to take steps to reinforce the implementation of these measures and to consider the imposition of additional measures, including in the area of telecommunications, on the basis of a report to be prepared by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) by 15 February 1999 drawing on the expertise of relevant bodies and organizations, including the International Telecommunication Union;

9. *Encourages* the Chairman of the Committee referred to in paragraph 8 above to consult with the Organization of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community on ways to strengthen the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 7 above;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998 and 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 6 January 1999 on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1999/16),

Recalling also the letters dated 24 December 1998 from the President of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (S/1998/1225, annex) and dated 7 January 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/19 and Corr.1), concerning the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders,

Noting once again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular articles 1 and 3, the latter reaffirming their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Noting with concern, however, that long-standing violations of the demilitarization regime by both parties continue, including the standing presence of Yugoslav military personnel and the occasional presence of Croatian military elements in the demilitarized zone, and limitations placed on the free movement of United Nations military observers by both parties,

Welcoming, in this regard, the recent lifting of certain restrictions on access for the Mission by Croatia as well as the recent steps taken by the Croatian authorities to improve communication and coordination with the Mission to allow it to monitor more effectively the situation in its area of responsibility,

Welcoming also the Croatian willingness to open crossing points between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) in the demilitarized zone, which has led to considerable civilian traffic in both directions and which represents a significant confidence-building measure in the normalization of relations between the two parties, and expressing the hope that further such openings will help to increase such civilian traffic,

Noting with approval the continuing bilateral negotiations between the parties pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996 (S/1996/706, annex), but expressing serious concern that such negotiations have not yet resulted in any substantive progress towards a settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Reiterating its call upon the parties urgently to put in place a comprehensive demining programme,

Noting that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintain conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 July 1999;

2. *Welcomes* the improvement in cooperation between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Nations military observers and the decrease in the number of serious incidents, and reiterates its calls upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the improved cooperation and reduction in tensions in Prevlaka as described in his report, to consider possible reductions, without prejudice to the main operational activities of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, focusing on the possibility of reducing the number of military observers to as few as 22, in line with the reconsideration of the concept of operations of the Mission and the existing security regime and the desirability of closing the Mission when appropriate;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 15 April 1999 on the progress of bilateral negotiations between the parties, as well as on possible ways to facilitate a negotiated settlement, should the parties require such assistance, and to this end requests the parties

to report at least bimonthly to the Secretary-General on the status of the negotiations;

5. *Urges once again* that the parties abide by their mutual commitments and implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and stresses in particular the urgent need for them to fulfil rapidly and in good faith their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of the Agreement;

6. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 and extended by resolution 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998 to cooperate fully with each other;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1223 (1999) of 28 January 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 1999 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1999/61) and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 8 January 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/22),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1999;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Condemns* all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

5. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

6. *Encourages* further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Resolution 1224 (1999) of 28 January 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 11 February 1999;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of the Mission;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1225 (1999) of 28 January 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1187 (1998) of 30 July 1998, and the statement of its President of 25 November 1998 (S/PRST/1998/34),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1999 (S/1999/60),

Noting the letter dated 22 January 1999 from the President of Georgia to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/71, annex),

Deeply concerned at the continuing tense and unstable situation in the conflict zone and at the risk of resumed fighting,

Deeply concerned also at the continued deadlock in achieving a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, *Welcoming*, in this context, the contribution that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States have made to stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the working relationship between the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force has been good at all levels, and stressing the importance of continued close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

Recalling the conclusions of the Lisbon summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (S/1997/57, annex) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Reaffirming the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, expressing its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement, and noting developments in the work of the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1999;

2. *Expresses its concern* at the failure of the parties to conclude, after bilateral contacts and the Athens meeting from 16 to 18 October 1998 on confidence-building measures, agreements on security and the non-use of force, the return of refugees and displaced persons and economic reconstruction, and urges the parties to resume bilateral negotiations to this end;

3. *Demands* that both sides widen their commitment to the United Nations-led peace process, continue to seek and engage in dialogue, expand their contacts at all levels and display without delay the necessary will to achieve substantial results on the key issues of the negotiations, and underlines the necessity for the parties to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, which fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders;

4. *Emphasizes*, in this context, that the readiness and ability of the international community to assist the parties depend on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation and on their acting in good faith to implement promptly concrete measures towards bringing about a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict;

5. *Strongly supports* the sustained efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to prevent hostilities and to give a new impetus to the negotiations within the United Nations-led peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and welcomes, in this context, the intention of the Secretary-General to propose a strengthening of the civilian component of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia;

6. *Demands* that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I) and all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only, and calls upon them to display greater resolve and willingness to make the Joint Investigation Group functional;

7. *Expresses its continuing concern* at the situation of refugees and displaced persons, resulting most recently from the hostilities of May 1998, reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the imprescriptible right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 on the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), and calls upon the parties to address this issue urgently by agreeing and implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return;

8. *Welcomes*, in this context, the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate, as a first step, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons to the Gali region, and calls upon the parties to resume and intensify their bilateral dialogue to this end;

9. *Condemns* the activities by armed groups, including the continued laying of mines, which endanger the civilian population, impede the work of the humanitarian organizations and seriously delay the normalization of the situation in the Gali region, and deplores the lack of serious efforts made by the parties to bring an end to those activities;

10. *Reiterates its demand* that both sides take immediate and determined measures to put a stop to such acts and ensure that the security environment of all international personnel improves significantly, and welcomes the first steps taken in this regard;

11. *Reiterates also its deep concern* regarding the security of the Mission, welcomes the implementation of measures in this regard and requests the Secretary-General to keep the security of the Mission under constant review;

12. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 31 July 1999, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report after three months from the date of the adoption of the present resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia;

14. *Expresses its intention* to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1226 (1999) of 29 January 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998,

Expressing grave concern over the risk of armed conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the escalating arms build-up along the common border between the two countries,

Noting that armed conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea would have a devastating effect on the peoples of the two countries and the region as a whole,

Recognizing that the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of both the Ethiopian and Eritrean Governments during the past eight years have given hope to the rest of the continent, all of which would be put at risk by armed conflict,

Commending the efforts of concerned countries and regional bodies aimed at facilitating a peaceful solution to the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea,

1. *Expresses its strong support* for the mediation efforts of the Organization of African Unity and for the Framework Agreement as approved by the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution on 17 December 1998 (S/1998/1223, annex), and affirms that the Framework Agreement provides the best hope for peace between the two parties;

2. *Endorses* the decision by the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy for Africa to the region in support of Organization of African Unity efforts;

3. *Stresses* that it is of primary importance that the Organization of African Unity Framework Agreement be accepted, and calls for cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and full implementation of the Framework Agreement without delay;

4. *Welcomes* the acceptance by Ethiopia of the Organization of African Unity Framework Agreement;

5. *Welcomes* Eritrea's engagement with the Organization of African Unity process, notes the fact that the Organization of African Unity has responded to Eritrea's request for clarifications of the Framework Agreement and, in this regard, strongly urges Eritrea to accept the Framework Agreement as the basis for a peaceful resolution of the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea without delay;

6. *Calls upon* both parties to work for a reduction in tensions by adopting policies leading to the restoration of confidence between the Governments and peoples of Ethiopia and Eritrea, including urgent measures to improve the humanitarian situation and respect for human rights;

7. *Strongly urges* Ethiopia and Eritrea to maintain their commitment to a peaceful resolution of the border dispute and calls upon them in the strongest terms to exercise maximum restraint and to refrain from taking any military action;

8. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's continued engagement in support of the Organization of African Unity peace process;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1227 (1999) of 10 February 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998 and 1226 (1999) of 29 January 1999,

Expressing its grave concern regarding the border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the resumption of hostilities between the parties,

Recalling the commitment of Ethiopia and Eritrea to a moratorium on the threat of and use of air strikes,

Stressing that the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea constitutes a threat to peace and security,

1. *Condemns* the recourse to the use of force by Ethiopia and Eritrea;

2. *Demands* an immediate halt to the hostilities, in particular the use of air strikes;

3. *Demands* that Ethiopia and Eritrea resume diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict;

4. *Stresses* that the Framework Agreement as approved by the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution on 17 December 1998 (S/1998/1223, annex) remains a viable and sound basis for a peaceful resolution of the conflict;

5. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy for Africa, and concerned Member States to find a peaceful resolution to the present hostilities;

6. *Calls upon* Ethiopia and Eritrea to ensure the safety of the civilian population and respect for human rights and international humanitarian law;

7. *Strongly urges* all States to end immediately all sales of arms and munitions to Ethiopia and Eritrea;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1228 (1999) of 11 February 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, and reaffirming in particular resolutions 1204 (1998) of 30 October 1998 and 1215 (1998) of 17 December 1998,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 28 January 1999 (S/1999/88) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 March 1999 to allow for consultations in the hope and expectation of agreement on the protocols on identification, appeals and repatriation planning activities, as well as on the essential issue of the implementation calendar, without undermining the integrity of the Secretary-General's proposed package or calling into question its main elements, for the prompt resumption of voter identification and initiation of the appeals process;

2. *Requests* both parties to take concrete action to enable the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to carry out the necessary preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families, according to the settlement plan;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 22 March 1999 on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Supports* the intention of the Secretary-General to ask his Personal Envoy to reassess the viability of the mandate of the Mission should the prospects for putting the package of measures into effect remain elusive at the time of submission of the Secretary-General's next report;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1229 (1999) of 26 February 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, as well as resolutions 1219 (1998) of 31 December 1998 and 1221 (1999) of 12 January 1999,

Recalling the statements of its President of 23 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/37) and 21 January 1999 (S/PRST/1999/3),

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating that the primary cause of the present situation in Angola is the failure of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Expressing its concern at the humanitarian effects of the present situation on the civilian population of Angola,

Reiterating that lasting peace and national reconciliation can be achieved only through peaceful means and in this regard reaffirming the importance of the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Underscoring the contribution of the United Nations to the past four years of relative peace in Angola, and expressing its deep regret that the present political and security situation in the country has prevented the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola from fully carrying out its mandated role,

Taking note of the letter dated 11 February 1999 from the President of the Republic of Angola to the Secretary-General (S/1999/166, annex), *Reaffirming its view* that a continued presence of the United Nations in Angola can contribute greatly to national reconciliation, and noting the ongoing consultations with the Government of Angola to obtain its agreement regarding the practical arrangements for this presence,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 February 1999 (S/1999/202),

1. *Takes note* that the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola expires on 26 February 1999;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the report of the Secretary-General of 24 February 1999 regarding the technical liquidation of the Mission;

3. *Affirms* that, notwithstanding the expiration of the mandate of the Mission, the status-of-forces agreement applicable to the Mission remains in force, pursuant to relevant provisions thereof, until the departure of the final elements of the Mission from Angola;

4. *Decides* that the human rights component of the Mission will continue its current activities during the liquidation period;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate a channel to carry out liaison with the Government of Angola pending the conclusion of the consultations with the Government of Angola regarding the follow-up configuration of the United Nations presence in Angola;

6. *Calls upon* all concerned to cooperate with the United Nations humanitarian assistance activities throughout the national territory of Angola on the basis of the principles of neutrality and non-discrimination and to guarantee the security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel;

7. *Expresses its deep concern* at the lack of progress in investigating the downing of the two aircraft chartered by the United Nations and the loss under suspicious circumstances of other commercial aircraft over areas controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, and reiterates its call upon all concerned, especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to cooperate fully with and to facilitate an immediate and objective international investigation of these incidents;

8. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in the report of 12 February 1999 of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) (S/1999/147), reiterates its readiness to take steps to reinforce the measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) and calls upon all Member States to implement fully these measures;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1230 (1999) of 26 February 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997, 1136 (1997) of 6 November 1997, 1152 (1998) of 5 February 1998, 1155 (1998) of 16 March 1998, 1159 (1998) of 27 March 1998, 1182 (1998) of 14 July 1998 and 1201 (1998) of 15 October 1998,

Welcoming the holding of free and fair legislative elections on 22 November and 13 December 1998,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 18 December 1998 (S/1998/1203) and its annex of 14 January 1999 (S/1998/1203/Add.1) and the report of the Secretary-General of 29 January 1999 (S/1999/98) and taking note of the recommendations contained therein,

Taking note of the request of 8 December 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1999/116, annex), and the letter dated 23 January 1999 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1999/98, annex),

Reiterating the importance of the work done by the joint committee of the Government of the Central African Republic and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic to address the restructuring of the Central African armed forces, and stressing the necessity quickly to adopt the draft law and decrees on national defence and the structure of the defence forces,

Reaffirming the link between socio-economic progress and the consolidation of peace in the Central African Republic, and in that context taking note of the letter dated 23 December 1998 from the President of the World Bank to the Secretary-General (S/1999/121, annex),

Recalling the importance of regional stability and the need to consolidate the progress achieved so far, and in particular to assist the people of the Central African Republic to consolidate the process of national reconciliation taking into account the need to maintain a secure and stable environment conducive to economic recovery and to the holding of free and fair presidential elections,

Stressing the importance of cooperation and understanding by the Government of the Central African Republic, the newly elected legislators and the political groupings, so as to ensure the effective functioning of the National Assembly,

Emphasizing the need for the Government of the Central African Republic to set the presidential election dates as soon as possible, in accordance with article 23 of the Constitution of the Central African Republic,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic until 15 November 1999;

2. *Expresses its intention* to commence the reduction of Mission personnel 15 days after the conclusion of the presidential elections in the Central African Republic with a view to full termination of the Mission no later than 15 November 1999;

3. *Further decides* to review every 45 days, on the basis of reports of the Secretary-General, the mandate of the Mission in the light of the progress achieved towards implementation of the commitments made by the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General in his letter dated 23 January 1999;

4. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to discuss with the President of the Central African Republic plans for the possibility of a progressive reduction of the Mission military component in anticipation of the 15 November 1999 termination date of the Mission, commensurate with the advances in the restructuring of the Central African armed forces including taking into account the need to ensure the stability and security of Bangui;

5. *Urges* the international community to lend its support to the restructuring of the security forces of the Central African Republic, including the Gendarmerie, through bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes, and reaffirms the role of the Mission in providing advice in the restructuring of the security forces of the Central African Republic and, in this connection, in coordinating and channelling international support to this end;

6. *Strongly reaffirms* that the complete implementation of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/561, appendices III–VI) and of the National Reconciliation Pact (S/1998/219) is essential to peace and national reconciliation in the Central African Republic, and urges the Government of the Central African Republic to continue to take concrete steps to implement political, economic, social and security reforms as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 February 1998 (S/1998/148) and to fulfil the commitments expressed in the letter dated 8 January 1998 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General (S/1998/61, annex) and in the letter dated 23 January 1999 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General;

7. *Calls upon* all parties in the Central African Republic, with the assistance of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to take the necessary measures to resolve the current political impasse, with a view to enhancing the national reconciliation process;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of the Central African Republic to establish the new electoral commission as soon as possible in order to organize the presidential elections, and to establish and adhere to a timetable for the holding of these elections;

9. *Authorizes* the Mission to play a supportive role in the conduct of the presidential elections, in conformity with the tasks previously performed during the legislative elections of 22 November and 13 December 1998, recognizing the major responsibility which the United Nations Development Programme will have in the coordination of electoral assistance;

10. *Further authorizes* the Mission to supervise the destruction of confiscated weapons and ammunition under Mission control, as recommended in paragraph 29 of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 December 1998;

11. *Encourages* an increased role for an increased number of Central African armed forces troops to support the presidential elections process, to include the deployment of Central African armed forces troops to electoral sites to assist Mission personnel in the provision of security and logistical support, and notes in this exceptional case that those Central African armed forces troops assisting the Mission in this context would during that time operate under United Nations rules of engagement;

12. *Welcomes* the commitments made by the President of the Central African Republic in his letter dated 23 January 1999 to the Secretary-General and urges the Government of the Central African Republic to fulfil these commitments, in particular:

(a) To expedite the legislative process regarding national defence and the structure of defence forces with a view to adopting draft laws and decrees as prepared by the joint committee of the Government of the Central African Republic and the Mission, by 15 April 1999;

(b) To take steps to limit the mission of the Special Defence Force of the Republican Institutions to the protection of the republican institutions and of high-level authorities, excluding all police and maintenance of law and order tasks;

(c) To continue to implement, with the support of the Mission, the demobilization and reintegration programme funded by the United Nations Development Programme;

(d) To establish no later than 1 April 1999 an implementation programme in accordance with the timetable established by the joint committee of the Government of the Central African Republic and the Mission which should specify the key elements of the restructuring programme of the Central African armed forces to be implemented, among them the need to create well-balanced geographical and multi-ethnic recruitment, the improvement of working conditions, including payment of salary and salary arrears, the provision of adequate infrastructure, equipment and support materials, and the redeployment of some of the restructured units outside Bangui;

13. *Urges* the Government of the Central African Republic to meet the requirements of the financial consolidation and economic reform programmes agreed with the international financial institutions;

14. *Requests* the Government of the Central African Republic to refrain from any involvement in external conflicts, in conformity with the commitment expressed in the letter dated 23 January 1999 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General;

15. *Urges* Member States to support financially and materially the restructuring programme of the Central African armed forces so as to facilitate its prompt implementation, and expresses its appreciation to those that have already done so;

16. *Emphasizes* that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute important tasks facing the Government and people of the Central African Republic and that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in the Central African Republic, stresses the commitment of the international community to a long-term programme of support for the Central African Republic and further urges the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the appropriate regional financial institutions to contribute to the designing of such a programme;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, in keeping with the statement of its President of 29 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/38), what role the United Nations might play in the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building in the Central African Republic, and further requests him, in consultation with the Government of the Central African Republic, to submit recommendations in this regard by 31 May 1999 on a possible United Nations presence in the Central African Republic after the 15 November 1999 termination of the Mission;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 15 April 1999 and every 45 days thereafter a report on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission, on developments in the Central African Republic, in particular on the election process, on progress towards the implementation of the commitments expressed in the letters dated 8 January 1998 and 23 January 1999 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General and on the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact, including on commitments related to ensuring the country's economic recovery, the restructuring of the security forces and the functioning of the Special Defence Force of the Republican Institutions;

19. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Representative and the personnel of the Mission to promote peace and national reconciliation in the Central African Republic;

20. *Recalls* the urgent need for Member States to contribute voluntarily to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities of the Mission;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1231 (1999) of 11 March 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998 and 1220 (1999) of 12 January 1999 and the statement of its President of 7 January 1999 (S/1999/PRST/1),

Expressing its continued concern over the fragile situation in Sierra Leone,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Having considered the fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone of 4 March 1999 (S/1999/237) and noting the recommendations contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone until 13 June 1999;

2. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to re-establish the Mission in Freetown as soon as possible, and to that end to increase the current number of military observers and human rights personnel as referred to in paragraphs 46 and 54 of his report, and to re-deploy the

necessary staff to support the relocation to Freetown, subject to strict attention to the security situation there;

3. *Condemns* the atrocities perpetrated by the rebels on the civilian population of Sierra Leone, including in particular those committed against women and children, deplores all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law which have occurred in Sierra Leone during the recent escalation of violence as referred to in paragraphs 21 to 28 of the report of the Secretary-General, including the recruitment of children as soldiers, and urges the appropriate authorities to investigate all allegations of such violations with a view to bringing the perpetrators to justice;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict in Sierra Leone fully to respect human rights and international humanitarian law and the neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian workers, and to ensure full and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance to affected populations;

5. *Expresses its grave concern* at continued reports that support is being afforded to the rebels in Sierra Leone, including through the supply of arms and mercenaries, in particular from the territory of Liberia;

6. *Acknowledges* the letter dated 23 February 1999 from the President of Liberia to the Secretary-General (S/1999/213, annex) and the statement of the Government of Liberia of 19 February 1999 (S/1999/193, annex) on the action it is taking to curtail the involvement of Liberian nationals in the fighting in Sierra Leone, including measures to encourage the return of Liberian fighters and directives to the Liberian national security agencies to ensure that no cross-border movement of arms takes place and that there be no transshipment of arms and ammunition through Liberian territory, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider, in coordination with the countries of the Mano River Union and other States members of the Economic Community of West African States, the practicability and effectiveness of the deployment of United Nations monitors along with forces of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States at the Liberia/Sierra Leone border;

7. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the provisions of the embargo on the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* imposed by its resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998;

8. *Expresses its intention* to keep the issue of external support to the rebels in Sierra Leone under close review, and to consider further steps to address this in the light of developments on the ground;

9. *Expresses its support* for all efforts, in particular by States members of the Economic Community of West African States, aimed at peacefully resolving the conflict and restoring lasting peace and stability to Sierra Leone, encourages the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for Sierra Leone, to facilitate dialogue to these ends, welcomes the statement of the President of Sierra Leone of 7 February 1999 (S/1999/138, annex) expressing his Government's readiness to continue its efforts for dialogue with the rebels, and calls upon all parties involved, especially the rebels, to participate seriously in these efforts;

10. *Commends* the efforts of the Monitoring Group towards the restoration of peace, security and stability in Sierra Leone, and calls upon all Member States to provide the Group with financial and logistical support and to consider the provision of prompt bilateral assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone in the creation of a new Sierra Leonean army to defend the country;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone and in this regard to submit an additional report to the Council with recommendations on the future deployment of the Mission and the implementation of its mandate by 5 June 1999;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1232 (1999) of 30 March 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 1999 (S/1999/307) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

Welcoming also the agreement in principle to the Secretary-General's package by the Government of Morocco and recalling its acceptance by the POLISARIO Front,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 30 April 1999 to allow for an understanding to be reached among all concerned on detailed modalities for the implementation of the identification and appeals protocols, including a revised implementation schedule, in a manner that would preserve the integrity of the Secretary-General's package of measures;

2. *Requests* both parties to move ahead with the necessary discussions to reach an agreement on the refugee repatriation protocol, so that all aspects of the work needed to prepare the way for the repatriation of refugees may

begin, including confidence-building measures, and in that regard welcomes the decision of the POLISARIO Front to allow the resumption of pre-registration activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Tindouf;

3. *Welcomes* the signature, by the Government of Morocco and the Force Commander of the Mission, of the agreement on mines and unexploded ordnance mentioned in paragraph 13 of the report of the Secretary-General, and urges the POLISARIO Front to engage in a similar effort;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 23 April 1999 on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1233 (1999) of 6 April 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1216 (1998) of 21 December 1998 and the statements of its President of 6 November 1998 (S/PRST/1998/31), 30 November 1998 (S/PRST/1998/35) and 29 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/38),

Gravely concerned at the security and humanitarian situation in Guinea-Bissau,

Expressing its firm commitment to preserving the unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Guinea-Bissau,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 17 March 1999 (S/1999/294) and the observations contained therein,

Noting with appreciation the formal undertaking by the President of Guinea-Bissau and the leader of the self-proclaimed military junta on 17 February 1999 never again to resort to arms (S/1999/173),

Welcoming the establishment and swearing-in on 20 February 1999 of the new Government of National Unity in Guinea-Bissau, which constitutes a significant step forward in the peace process,

Noting with concern that serious obstacles continue to hamper the effective functioning of the new Government, including, in particular, the failure of civil servants and other professional cadres seeking refuge in other countries to return,

Welcoming the deployment of troops constituting the interposition force of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States by States in the region to implement their peacekeeping mandate and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Guinea-Bissau pursuant to the Abuja Agreement of 1 November 1998 (S/1998/1028, annex),

Reiterating the need to conduct general and presidential elections pursuant to the Abuja Agreement and in accordance with national constitutional requirements as soon as possible, and noting the expression by the parties of their firm interest in having elections held as soon as possible,

1. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for achieving lasting peace in Guinea-Bissau rests with the parties and strongly calls upon them to implement fully all the provisions of the Abuja Agreement and subsequent undertakings;

2. *Commends* the parties for the steps taken so far in the implementation of the Abuja Agreement, in particular the establishment of the new Government of National Unity, and strongly urges them to adopt and implement all measures necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the new Government and all other institutions, including, in particular, confidence-building measures and measures to encourage the early return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

3. *Commends also* the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, States members of the Economic Community of West African States and leaders in and outside the region, in particular the President of the Republic of Togo in his capacity as Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, for the key role they are playing to bring about national reconciliation and to consolidate peace and security throughout Guinea-Bissau;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States which have already provided assistance for the deployment of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States in Guinea-Bissau;

5. *Reiterates* its urgent appeal to all States and regional organizations to make financial contributions to the Monitoring Group, including through the United Nations trust fund established to support peacekeeping in Guinea-Bissau, to provide technical and logistical support to assist the Group to carry out its peacekeeping mandate and to help facilitate the full implementation of all the provisions of the Abuja Agreement, and to that end invites the Secretary-General to consider convening a meeting in New York with the participation of the Economic Community of West African States in order to assess the needs of the Group and to examine ways in which contributions could be mobilized and channelled;

6. *Calls upon* the parties concerned promptly to agree on a date for the holding of elections as soon as possible which are all-inclusive, free and fair, and invites the United Nations and others to consider, as appropriate, providing any needed electoral assistance;

7. *Supports* the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a post-conflict Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau under the leadership of a representative of the Secretary-General (S/1999/232) which will provide the political framework and leadership for harmonizing and integrating the activities of the United Nations system in Guinea-Bissau during the transitional period leading up to general and presidential elections and will facilitate, in close cooperation with the parties concerned, the Economic Community of West African States, the Monitoring Group and other national and international partners, the implementation of the Abuja Agreement;

8. *Encourages* all agencies, programmes, offices and funds of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as other international partners to lend their support to the post-conflict Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau and to the Representative of the Secretary-General in order to establish, together with the Government of Guinea-Bissau, a comprehensive, concerted and coordinated approach to peace-building in Guinea-Bissau;

9. *Reiterates* the need for the simultaneous disarmament and encampment of ex-belligerent troops, welcomes the progress made by the Monitoring Group in that regard, and strongly urges the parties to continue to cooperate through the Special Commission established for that purpose, to conclude expeditiously these tasks and to create conditions for the reunification of the national armed and security forces;

10. *Emphasizes* the need for urgent demining of affected areas to pave the way for the return of refugees and displaced persons and for the resumption of agricultural activities, encourages the Monitoring Group to continue its demining activities and calls upon States to provide the necessary assistance for demining;

11. *Calls upon* all concerned to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, to ensure safe and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations to those in need and to ensure the protection and freedom of movement of United Nations and international humanitarian personnel;

12. *Reiterates its appeal* to States and organizations concerned to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons and refugees;

13. *Welcomes* the planned round-table conference of donors on Guinea-Bissau to be held at Geneva on 4 and 5 May 1999, under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize assistance for, *inter alia*, humanitarian needs, consolidation of peace and the socio-economic rehabilitation of Guinea-Bissau;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed and to submit a report to it by 30 June 1999 and every 90 days thereafter on developments in Guinea-Bissau, the activities of the post-conflict Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau and the implementation of the Abuja Agreement, including the implementation by the Monitoring Group of its mandate;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements by its President of 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26) and 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36),

Expressing its concern at the further deterioration of the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the continuation of hostilities,

Expressing its firm commitment to preserving the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all other States in the region,

Recalling that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity during its first ordinary session, held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, adopted in its resolution AHG 16(1) the principle of the inviolability of national boundaries of African States, as stated in paragraph 2 of the communiqué of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution issued on 17 August 1998 (S/1998/774, annex),

Concerned at reports of measures taken by forces opposing the Government in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country,

Expressing its concern at all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including acts of and incitement to ethnic hatred and violence by all parties to the conflict,

Deeply concerned at the illicit flow of arms and military *matériel* in the Great Lakes region,

Recalling the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Envoy for the Democratic Republic of the Congo Peace Process,

Stressing that the present conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo constitutes a threat to peace, security and stability in the region,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States to respect the territorial integrity, political independence and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other States in the region, including the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and further reaffirms the need for all States to refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Deplores* the continuing fighting and the presence of forces of foreign States in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in a manner inconsistent with the principles of the Charter, and calls upon those States to bring to an end the presence of these uninvited forces and to take immediate steps to that end;

3. *Demands* an immediate halt to the hostilities;

4. *Calls* for the immediate signing of a ceasefire agreement allowing the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces, the re-establishment of the authority of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo throughout its territory, and the disarmament of non-governmental armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stresses, in the context of a lasting peaceful settlement, the need for the engagement of all Congolese in an all-inclusive process of political dialogue with a view to achieving national reconciliation and to the holding at an early date of democratic, free and fair elections, and for the provision of arrangements for security along the relevant international borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

5. *Welcomes* the intention of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to hold an all-inclusive national debate as a precursor to elections, and encourages further progress in this respect;

6. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to protect human rights and to respect international humanitarian law, in particular, as applicable to them, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977, and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948;

7. *Condemns* all massacres carried out on the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and calls for an international investigation into all such events, including those in the province of South Kivu and other atrocities as referred to in the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with resolution 1998/61 of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1999/31), with a view to bringing to justice those responsible;

8. *Condemns* the continuing activity of and support to all armed groups, including the former Rwandan armed forces, Interahamwe, and others in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

9. *Calls* for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance to those in need in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges all parties to the conflict to guarantee the safety and security of United Nations and humanitarian personnel;

10. *Welcomes* the commitment by the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to stop fighting in order to allow an immunization campaign and urges all parties to the conflict to take concrete action in order to provide greater protection to children exposed to armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

11. *Expresses its support* for the regional mediation process by the Organization of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and calls upon the international community to continue to support these efforts;

12. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to continue to work constructively through the regional mediation process towards the signing of a ceasefire agreement and settlement of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and calls upon all States in the region to create the conditions necessary for the speedy and peaceful resolution of the crisis and to desist from any act that may further exacerbate the situation;

13. *Expresses its support* for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the

Congo Peace Process, calls upon all parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with him in his mission in support of regional mediation efforts and national reconciliation, as set out in his mandate (S/1999/379), and urges Member States and organizations to respond readily to requests from the Special Envoy for assistance;

14. *Reaffirms* the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security and stability in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, with the participation of all the Governments of the region and all others concerned;

15. *Reaffirms its readiness* to consider the active involvement of the United Nations, in coordination with the Organization of African Unity, including through concrete sustainable and effective measures, to assist in the implementation of an effective ceasefire agreement and in an agreed process for political settlement of the conflict;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work closely with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in promoting a peaceful resolution of the conflict, to make recommendations on the possible role of the United Nations to this end, and to keep the Council informed of developments;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1235 (1999) of 30 April 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 27 April 1999 (S/1999/483) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 14 May 1999;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached with the parties, and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of the Mission;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1236 (1999) of 7 May 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in East Timor,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and the resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of East Timor, in particular resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982,

Bearing in mind the sustained efforts of the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal since July 1983, through the good offices of the Secretary-General, to find a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor,

Welcoming the progress made at the last round of talks between the Governments of Portugal and Indonesia, under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, leading to the conclusion of a series of agreements in New York on 5 May 1999,

Commending, in particular, the efforts of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in this regard,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 5 May 1999 (S/1999/513),

Taking note of the concerns expressed in the report of the Secretary-General regarding the security situation in East Timor,

1. *Welcomes* the concluding on 5 May 1999 of the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor (the General Agreement) (S/1999/513, annex I);

2. *Welcomes also* the concluding of the Agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal on the same date regarding security arrangements (S/1999/513, annex III) and the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot (S/1999/513, annex II);

3. *Welcomes further* the intention of the Secretary-General to establish as soon as practicable a United Nations presence in East Timor, with a view to assisting in the implementation of these Agreements, in particular through:

(a) Conducting a popular consultation of the East Timorese people on the acceptance or rejection of a constitutional framework for an autonomy for East Timor, scheduled for 8 August 1999, in accordance with the General Agreement;

(b) Making available a number of civilian police officers to act as advisers to the Indonesian Police in the discharge of their duties in East Timor and, at the time of the consultation, to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from the polling sites;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the requests made to the Secretary-General in the General Agreement to report the result of the popular consultation to the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as to the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal and the East Timorese people, and, during the interim period between the conclusion of the popular consultation and the start of the implementation of either option, an autonomy within Indonesia or transition to independence, to maintain an adequate United Nations presence in East Timor;

5. *Stresses also* the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to maintain peace and security in East Timor in order to ensure that the consultation is carried out in a fair and peaceful way and in an atmosphere free of intimidation, violence or interference from any side and to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and other international staff and observers in East Timor;

6. *Stresses further* the importance of the assistance of the Government of Indonesia in ensuring that the United Nations is able to carry out all the tasks entrusted to it for the implementation of the Agreements;

7. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of a trust fund to enable Member States to make voluntary contributions to assist in the financing of the United Nations presence in East Timor, and urges all Member States that are in a position to do so to contribute without delay;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council closely informed of the situation in East Timor, to report to it as soon as possible, and in any event by 24 May 1999, on the implementation of the present resolution and of the Agreements referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, *inter alia*, specifying the detailed modalities of the consultation process, to make detailed recommendations to the Council for decision on the mandate, size, structure and budget of the United Nations Mission, including the civilian police officers envisaged in paragraph 3 above, and to report to the Council thereafter every fourteen days;

9. *Expresses its intention* to take a prompt decision on the establishment of a United Nations mission on the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 8 above;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council prior to the start of voter registration on whether, on the basis of the objective evaluation of the United Nations Mission, the necessary security situation exists for the peaceful implementation of the consultation process;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, as well as resolution 1229 (1999) of 26 February 1999,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating that the primary cause of the present crisis in Angola is the refusal of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi, to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Expressing its alarm at the humanitarian effects of the present crisis on the civilian population of Angola,

Emphasizing its strong concern at reports of the provision of military assistance, including mercenaries, to the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola,

Having considered the recommendations contained in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 1999 (S/1999/49) concerning improving the implementation of the measures imposed against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, and having endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of 12 February 1999 (S/1999/147) of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993),

Welcoming the recommendations contained in the letter dated 4 May 1999 and its enclosure (S/1999/509) from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to the President of the Security Council,

A

1. *Stresses* that lasting peace and national reconciliation in Angola can be achieved only through a political settlement of the conflict, and in this regard reaffirms the importance of the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol;

2. *Welcomes and endorses* the planned visits by the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to Angola and other concerned countries to discuss ways to improve the implementation of the measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola specified in paragraph 5 below;

B

Determining that, as a result of the refusal of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions, the current situation in Angola continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Emphasizing its concern at reports of violations of the measures concerning arms and related *matériel*, petroleum, diamonds and financial assets, imposed against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), and in this context acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

3. *Deplores* the deteriorating situation in Angola, which is primarily due to the refusal of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi, to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions;

4. *Condemns* the continued, indiscriminate attacks by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola against the civilian population of Angola, particularly in the cities of Huambo, Kuito and Malange;

5. *Stresses* the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998);

6. *Endorses* the letter dated 4 May 1999 and its enclosure from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to the President of the Security Council and decides to establish the expert panels referred to therein for a period of six months with the following mandate:

(a) To collect information and investigate reports, including through visits to the countries concerned, relating to the violation of the measures imposed against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola with respect to arms and related *matériel*, petroleum and petroleum products, diamonds and the movement of União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola funds as specified in the relevant resolutions and information on military assistance, including mercenaries;

(b) To identify parties aiding and abetting the violations of the above-mentioned measures;

(c) To recommend measures to end such violations and to improve the implementation of the above-mentioned measures;

7. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to submit to the Council no later than 31 July 1999 an interim report of the expert panels regarding their progress and preliminary findings and recommendations and to submit to the Council within six months of the formation of the expert panels their final report with recommendations;

8. *Calls upon* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and concerned parties, as appropriate, including non-governmental organizations and enterprises, to cooperate in a full and timely manner with the expert panels to facilitate the implementation of their mandate, including by making available to the expert panels information relating to their mandate;

9. *Calls upon* the Governments of the States concerned in which the expert panels will carry out their mandate to cooperate fully with the expert panels in the fulfilment of their mandate, including responding positively to requests from the expert panels for security, assistance and access in pursuing investigations, including:

(a) Adoption by them of any measures needed for the expert panels and their personnel to carry out their functions throughout the respective territories with full freedom, independence and security;

(b) Provision by them to the expert panels or to the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) of information in their possession which the expert panels request or is otherwise needed to fulfil their mandate;

(c) Freedom of access for the expert panels and their personnel to any establishment or place they deem necessary for their work, including border points and airfields;

(d) Appropriate measures to guarantee the safety and security of the personnel of the expert panels and guarantees by them of full respect for the integrity, security and freedom of witnesses, experts and any other persons working with the expert panels in the fulfilment of their mandate;

(e) Freedom of movement for the personnel of the expert panels, including freedom to interview any person in private, at any time, as appropriate;

(f) The grant of relevant privileges and immunities in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;

10. *Expresses its concern* at the delays in the investigations into the downing on 26 December 1998 and 2 January 1999 of two aircraft chartered by the United Nations and the loss under suspicious circumstances of other commercial aircraft over areas controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in Angola as well as the crash on 26 June 1998 in Côte d'Ivoire of the aircraft carrying the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola and other United Nations personnel, and reiterates its call upon all concerned to cooperate fully with and to facilitate an immediate and objective international investigation of these incidents;

C

11. *Endorses* the recommendation contained in the letter dated 4 May 1999 and its enclosure from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to the President of the Security Council that the expert panels be supported as an expense of the Organization and through a United Nations trust fund established for this purpose, requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps towards this end, and urges States to make voluntary contributions to this trust fund;

12. *Reiterates its call* upon all concerned to cooperate with the United Nations humanitarian assistance activities on the basis of the principles of neutrality and non-discrimination, to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need throughout the territory of Angola and to guarantee unconditionally the security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel;

13. *Expresses its strong support* for further consultations between the Secretary-General and the Government of Angola regarding the follow-up configuration of the United Nations presence in Angola;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1238 (1999) of 14 May 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 27 April 1999 (S/1999/483 and Add.1) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

Welcoming also the acceptance by the Government of Morocco and the POLISARIO Front of the detailed modalities for the implementation of the Secretary-General's package of measures relating to the identification of voters, the appeals process and the revised implementation timetable as a good foundation for the completion of this phase of the settlement plan and taking note of their respective letters (S/1999/554 and S/1999/555),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 14 September 1999 in order to resume the identification process, start the appeals process and conclude all outstanding agreements needed to implement the settlement plan, and reaffirms the rights of the applicants, with an expectation that the appeals process will not be turned into a second round of identification;

2. *Supports* the proposed increase in staff of the Identification Commission from 25 to 30 members, and the proposed increase also in the necessary support activities, in order to strengthen the Commission and enable it to continue working with full authority and independence, in accordance with its mandate as authorized by the Security Council, and to accomplish its tasks expeditiously;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every 45 days on significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan, in particular on the following issues which will form, *inter alia*, the basis of its consideration of a further extension of the mandate of the Mission: full and unequivocal cooperation of the parties during the resumption of voter identification and during the start of the appeals process; agreement by the Government of Morocco on the modalities of implementing paragraph 42 of the status-of-forces agreement; agreement of the parties on the protocol relating to refugees; and confirmation that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is fully operational in the region;

4. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide the Security Council with recommendations for confidence-building measures and timeliness for their implementation;

5. *Requests further* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a revised timetable and financial implications for the holding of the referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan and the agreements with the parties for its implementation;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1239 (1999) of 14 May 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998 and 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998, and the statements of its President of 24 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/25), 19 January 1999 (S/PRST/1999/2) and 29 January 1999 (S/PRST/1999/5),

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the international covenants and conventions on human rights, the Conventions and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, as well as other instruments of international humanitarian law,

Expressing grave concern at the humanitarian catastrophe in and around Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a result of the continuing crisis,

Deeply concerned by the enormous influx of Kosovo refugees into Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries, as well as by the increasing numbers of displaced persons within Kosovo, the Republic of Montenegro and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Stressing the importance of effective coordination of humanitarian relief activities undertaken by States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and international organizations in alleviating the plight and suffering of refugees and internally displaced persons,

Noting with interest the intention of the Secretary-General to send a humanitarian needs assessment mission to Kosovo and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Reaffirming the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all States in the region,

1. *Commends* the efforts that have been taken by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian relief organizations in providing the urgently needed relief assistance to the Kosovo refugees in Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and urges them and others in a position to do so to contribute resources for humanitarian assistance to the refugees and internally displaced persons;

2. *Invites* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian relief organizations to extend relief assistance to the internally displaced persons in Kosovo, the Republic of Montenegro and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as to other civilians being affected by the ongoing crisis;

3. *Calls* for access for United Nations and all other humanitarian personnel operating in Kosovo and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

4. *Reaffirms* the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety and in dignity;

5. *Emphasizes* that the humanitarian situation will continue to deteriorate in the absence of a political solution to the crisis consistent with the principles adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on 6 May 1999 (S/1999/516), and urges all concerned to work towards this aim;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1240 (1999) of 15 May 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 6 May 1999 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/514),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Welcoming progress in the peace process in Tajikistan and the effective maintenance of the ceasefire between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition, while underlining that more needs to be done to translate agreements and decisions into concrete actions and to deal with the many pending issues,

Welcoming also the renewed efforts of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leadership of the Commission on National Reconciliation to advance and to expedite the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510, annex I), which have helped to achieve movement on both military and political issues,

Welcoming further the maintenance of close contact by the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan with the parties, as well as its cooperative liaison with the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian border forces and the

Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the Contact Group of guarantor States and international organizations to the peace process, in particular through periodic joint plenary meetings with the Commission on National Reconciliation to review progress in the implementation of the General Agreement,

Welcoming the fact that the general situation in Tajikistan has remained relatively calm with better security than in earlier periods, while noting that the situation in some parts of the country remained tense,

Recognizing that comprehensive international support remains crucial for achieving a positive outcome of the peace process in Tajikistan,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 6 May 1999;

2. *Calls upon* the parties to speed up the full and sequential implementation, in a balanced manner, of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, especially the Protocol on military issues (S/1997/209, annex II), and to create conditions for the holding in 1999 of a constitutional referendum, as well as for the timely holding of presidential and parliamentary elections, and encourages the Commission on National Reconciliation to intensify its efforts aimed at the institution of a broad dialogue among the various political forces in the country in the interests of restoration and strengthening of civil accord in Tajikistan;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of all the personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, encourages them to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement, notes that the reopening of field offices should strengthen the Mission in this regard, underlines the need for the Mission to have the necessary personnel and financial support and requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider means of ensuring a full and active role for the Mission in the implementation of the General Agreement;

4. *Encourages* the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to continue its close cooperation with the United Nations on matters relating to constitutional reform, democratization and elections as requested under the General Agreement;

5. *Supports* the active political work of the Contact Group in promoting the implementation of the General Agreement and considers that a meeting of this Group at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs could lend further impetus to the peace process;

6. *Welcomes* the continued contribution made by the collective peacekeeping forces in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned;

7. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping forces and other international personnel and reminds the parties that the ability of the international community to mobilize and to continue assistance for Tajikistan is linked to the security of those personnel;

8. *Calls upon* Member States and others concerned to make voluntary contributions to launch projects for demobilization and to provide support for the elections, and to respond promptly and generously to the consolidated inter-agency appeal for Tajikistan for 1999;

9. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan for a period of six months, until 15 November 1999;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments and also requests him to report within three months of the adoption of the present resolution on its implementation;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1241 (1999) of 19 May 1999

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 17 May 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council, attaching the letter to him from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda dated 14 May 1999 (S/1999/566),

Endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General that Judge Aspegren, once replaced as a member of the Tribunal, finish the *Rutaganda* and *Musema* cases which he has begun before expiry of his term of office; and takes note of the intention of the Tribunal to finish these cases if possible before 31 January 2000.

Resolution 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20

February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998 and 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 25 May 1999;

2. *Further decides* that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) shall remain in force and shall apply to the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the present resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with this resolution are distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized;

4. *Notes* that the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) is reviewing various options, in particular the proposal made by the Secretary-General, as requested by paragraph 4 of resolution 1210 (1998), to resolve the difficulties encountered in the financial process referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 November 1998 (S/1998/1100);

5. *Further decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 6 and 10 below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution as appropriate, provided that the said reports indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations which he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council if Iraq is unable to export petroleum and petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum provided for in paragraph 2 above and, following consultations with relevant United Nations agencies and the Iraqi authorities, make recommendations for the expenditure of the sum expected to be available, consistent with the priorities established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) and with the distribution plan referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 1175 (1998);

8. *Decides* that paragraphs 1 to 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) shall remain in force and shall apply to the new 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Iraq, to submit to the Council, by 30 June 1999, a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998);

10. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

11. *Urges* all States, and in particular the Government of Iraq, to provide their full cooperation in the effective implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Appeals* to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently required humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;

13. *Stresses* the need to continue to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of the present resolution in Iraq;

14. *Decides* to keep these arrangements under review, including in particular those in paragraph 2 above, to ensure the uninterrupted flow of humanitarian supplies into Iraq, and expresses its willingness to review the relevant recommendations of the report of the panel established to review humanitarian issues (S/1999/356, annex II) as appropriate with regard to the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1243 (1999) of 27 May 1999

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 May 1999 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1999/575),

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1999;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973).

Resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999

The Security Council,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998, 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998 and 1239 (1999) of 14 May 1999,

Regretting that there has not been full compliance with the requirements of those resolutions,

Determined to resolve the grave humanitarian situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to provide for the safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Condemning all acts of violence against the Kosovo population as well as all terrorist acts by any party,

Recalling the statement made by the Secretary-General on 9 April 1999, expressing concern at the humanitarian tragedy taking place in Kosovo,

Reaffirming the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety,

Recalling the jurisdiction and the mandate of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming the general principles on a political solution to the Kosovo crisis adopted on 6 May 1999 (S/1999/516, annex 1 to this resolution) and welcoming also the acceptance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the principles set forth in points 1 to 9 of the paper presented in Belgrade on 2 June 1999 (S/1999/649, annex 2 to this resolution), and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's agreement to that paper,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other States of the region, as set out in the Helsinki Final Act and annex 2,

Reaffirming the call in previous resolutions for substantial autonomy and meaningful self-administration for Kosovo,

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the safety and security of international personnel and the implementation by all concerned of their responsibilities under the present resolution, and acting for these purposes under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that a political solution to the Kosovo crisis shall be based on the general principles in annex 1 and as further elaborated in the principles and other required elements in annex 2;

2. *Welcomes* the acceptance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the principles and other required elements referred to in paragraph 1 above, and demands the full cooperation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in their rapid implementation;

3. *Demands* in particular that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia put an immediate and verifiable end to violence and repression in Kosovo, and begin and complete verifiable phased withdrawal from Kosovo of all military, police and paramilitary forces according to a rapid timetable, with which the deployment of the international security presence in Kosovo will be synchronized;

4. *Confirms* that after the withdrawal an agreed number of Yugoslav and Serb military and police personnel will be permitted to return to Kosovo to perform the functions in accordance with annex 2;

5. *Decides* on the deployment in Kosovo, under United Nations auspices, of international civil and security presences, with appropriate equipment and personnel as required, and welcomes the agreement of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to such presences;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Security Council, a Special Representative to control the implementation of the international civil presence, and further requests the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative to coordinate closely with the international security presence to ensure that both presences operate towards the same goals and in a mutually supportive manner;

7. *Authorizes* Member States and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence in Kosovo as set out in point 4 of annex 2 with all necessary means to fulfil its responsibilities under paragraph 9 below;

8. *Affirms* the need for the rapid early deployment of effective international civil and security presences to Kosovo, and demands that the parties cooperate fully in their deployment;

9. *Decides* that the responsibilities of the international security presence to be deployed and acting in Kosovo will include:

(a) Deterring renewed hostilities, maintaining and where necessary enforcing a ceasefire, and ensuring the withdrawal and preventing the return into Kosovo of Federal and Republic military, police and paramilitary forces, except as provided in point 6 of annex 2;

(b) Demilitarizing the Kosovo Liberation Army and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups as required in paragraph 15 below;

(c) Establishing a secure environment in which refugees and displaced persons can return home in safety, the international civil presence can operate, a transitional administration can be established, and humanitarian aid can be delivered;

(d) Ensuring public safety and order until the international civil presence can take responsibility for this task;

(e) Supervising demining until the international civil presence can, as appropriate, take over responsibility for this task;

(f) Supporting, as appropriate, and coordinating closely with the work of the international civil presence;

(g) Conducting border monitoring duties as required;

(h) Ensuring the protection and freedom of movement of itself, the international civil presence, and other international organizations;

10. Authorizes the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant international organizations, to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo in order to provide an interim administration for Kosovo under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and which will provide transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo;

11. *Decides* that the main responsibilities of the international civil presence will include:

(a) Promoting the establishment, pending a final settlement, of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, taking full account of annex 2 and of the Rambouillet accords (S/1999/648);

(b) Performing basic civilian administrative functions where and as long as required;

(c) Organizing and overseeing the development of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government pending a political settlement, including the holding of elections;

(d) Transferring, as these institutions are established, its administrative responsibilities while overseeing and supporting the consolidation of Kosovo's local provisional institutions and other peace-building activities;

(e) Facilitating a political process designed to determine Kosovo's future status, taking into account the Rambouillet accords (S/1999/648);

(f) In a final stage, overseeing the transfer of authority from Kosovo's provisional institutions to institutions established under a political settlement;

(g) Supporting the reconstruction of key infrastructure and other economic reconstruction;

(h) Supporting, in coordination with international humanitarian organizations, humanitarian and disaster relief aid;

(i) Maintaining civil law and order, including establishing local police forces and meanwhile through the deployment of international police personnel to serve in Kosovo;

(j) Protecting and promoting human rights;

(k) Assuring the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in Kosovo;

12. *Emphasizes* the need for coordinated humanitarian relief operations, and for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to allow unimpeded access to Kosovo by humanitarian aid organizations and to cooperate with such organizations so as to ensure the fast and effective delivery of international aid;

13. *Encourages* all Member States and international organizations to contribute to economic and social reconstruction as well as to the safe return of refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizes in this context the importance of convening an international donors' conference, particularly for the purposes set out in paragraph 11 (g) above, at the earliest possible date;

14. *Demands* full cooperation by all concerned, including the international security presence, with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia;

15. *Demands* that the Kosovo Liberation Army and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups end immediately all offensive actions and comply with the requirements for demilitarization as laid down by the head of the international security presence in consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

16. *Decides* that the prohibitions imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1160 (1998) shall not apply to arms and related *matériel* for the use of the international civil and security presences;

17. *Welcomes* the work in hand in the European Union and other international organizations to develop a comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the region affected by the Kosovo crisis, including the implementation of a stability pact for south-eastern Europe with broad international participation in order to further the promotion of democracy, economic prosperity, stability and regional cooperation;

18. *Demands* that all States in the region cooperate fully in the implementation of all aspects of this resolution;

19. *Decides* that the international civil and security presences are established for an initial period of 12 months, to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decides otherwise;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at regular intervals on the implementation of this resolution, including reports from the leaderships of the international civil and security presences, the first reports to be submitted within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex I

Statement by the Chairman on the conclusion of the meeting of the G-8 Foreign Ministers held at the Petersberg Centre on 6 May 1999

The G-8 Foreign Ministers adopted the following general principles on the political solution to the Kosovo crisis:

- Immediate and verifiable end of violence and repression in Kosovo;
- Withdrawal from Kosovo of military, police and paramilitary forces;
- Deployment in Kosovo of effective international civil and security presences, endorsed and adopted by the United Nations, capable of guaranteeing the achievement of the common objectives;
- Establishment of an interim administration for Kosovo to be decided by the Security Council of the United Nations to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants in Kosovo;
- The safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons and unimpeded access to Kosovo by humanitarian aid organizations;
- A political process towards the establishment of an interim political framework agreement providing for a substantial self-government for Kosovo, taking full account of the Rambouillet accords and the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other countries of the region, and the demilitarization of the Kosovo Liberation Army;
- Comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the crisis region.

Annex 2

Agreement should be reached on the following principles to move towards a resolution of the Kosovo crisis:

1. An immediate and verifiable end of violence and repression in Kosovo.

2. Verifiable withdrawal from Kosovo of all military, police and paramilitary forces according to a rapid timetable.

3. Deployment in Kosovo under United Nations auspices of effective international civil and security presences, acting as may be decided under Chapter VII of the Charter, capable of guaranteeing the achievement of common objectives.

4. The international security presence with substantial North Atlantic Treaty Organization participation must be deployed under unified command and control and authorized to establish a safe environment for all people in Kosovo and to facilitate the safe return to their homes of all displaced persons and refugees.

5. Establishment of an interim administration for Kosovo as a part of the international civil presence under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to be decided by the Security Council of the United Nations. The interim administration to provide transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants in Kosovo.

6. After withdrawal, an agreed number of Yugoslav and Serbian personnel will be permitted to return to perform the following functions:

- Liaison with the international civil mission and the international security presence;
- Marking/clearing minefields;
- Maintaining a presence at Serb patrimonial sites;
- Maintaining a presence at key border crossings.

7. Safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons under the supervision of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and unimpeded access to Kosovo by humanitarian aid organizations.

8. A political process towards the establishment of an interim political framework agreement providing for substantial self-government for Kosovo, taking full account of the Rambouillet accords and the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other countries of the region, and the demilitarization of the Kosovo Liberation Army. Negotiations between the parties for a settlement should not delay or disrupt the establishment of democratic self-governing institutions.

9. A comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the crisis region. This will include the implementation of a stability pact for south-eastern Europe with broad international participation in order to further the promotion of democracy, economic prosperity, stability and regional cooperation.

10. Suspension of military activity will require acceptance of the principles set forth above in addition to agreement to other, previously identified, required elements, which are specified in the footnote below.[a] A military-technical agreement will then be rapidly concluded that would, among other things, specify additional modalities, including the roles and functions of Yugoslav/Serb personnel in Kosovo:

Withdrawal

- Procedures for withdrawals, including the phased, detailed schedule and delineation of a buffer area in Serbia beyond which forces will be withdrawn;

Returning personnel

- Equipment associated with returning personnel;
- Terms of reference for their functional responsibilities;
- Timetable for their return;
- Delineation of their geographical areas of operation;
- Rules governing their relationship to the international security presence and the international civil mission.

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[a] Other required elements:

- A rapid and precise timetable for withdrawals, meaning, e.g., seven days to complete withdrawal and air defence weapons withdrawn outside a 25-kilometre mutual safety zone within 48 hours;
- Return of personnel for the four functions specified above will be under the supervision of the international security presence and will be limited to a small agreed number (hundreds, not thousands);
- Suspension of military activity will occur after the beginning of verifiable withdrawals;
- The discussion and achievement of a military-technical agreement shall not extend the previously determined time for completion of withdrawals.

Resolution 1245 (1999) of 11 June 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, 1220 (1999) of 12 January 1999 and 1231 (1999) of 11 March 1999 and the statements of its President of 7 January 1999 (S/PRST/1999/1) and 15 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/13),

Acknowledging the cooperation provided by the Economic Community of West African States and its Monitoring Group,

Expressing its continued concern over the fragile situation in Sierra Leone,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Having considered the sixth report of the Secretary-General, of 4 June 1999, on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1999/645) and noting the recommendations contained therein,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone until 13 December 1999;

2. Stresses that an overall political settlement and national reconciliation are essential to achieving a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone, and welcomes the holding of talks in Lomé between the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives;

3. *Calls upon* all concerned to remain committed to the process of negotiation and to demonstrate flexibility in their approach to the process, underlines its strong support for all those involved in the mediation efforts of the United Nations within the Lomé process, in particular the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate dialogue, and for the key role being played by the President of Togo as current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, and emphasizes the strong commitment of the international community to support a sustainable peace settlement;

4. *Takes note* of the intention of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraphs 52 to 57 of his report, to revert to the Council with recommendations on an expanded presence of the Mission in Sierra Leone with a revised mandate and concept of operations in the event of a successful outcome to the negotiations between the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives in Lomé, and underlines that further eventual deployment of the Mission should be considered, taking into account security conditions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in East Timor, in particular resolution 1236 (1999) of 7 May 1999,

Recalling the Agreement between Indonesia and Portugal on the question of East Timor of 5 May 1999 (the General Agreement) and the Agreements between the United Nations and the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal of the same date regarding the modalities for the popular consultation of the East Timorese through a direct ballot and regarding security arrangements (the Security Agreement) (S/1999/513, annexes I–III),

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 1999 on the question of East Timor (S/1999/595),

Noting with concern the assessment of the Secretary-General contained in that report that the security situation in East Timor remains "extremely tense and volatile",

Taking note of the pressing need for reconciliation between the various competing factions within East Timor,

Welcoming the fruitful cooperation of the Government of Indonesia and the local authorities in East Timor with the United Nations,

Taking note of the letter dated 7 June 1999 from the representative of Portugal to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/652),

Welcoming the conclusion of consultations between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations on the deployment of military liaison officers within the mission established by the present resolution,

Bearing in mind the sustained efforts of the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal since July 1983, through the good offices of the Secretary-General, to find a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor,

Welcoming the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the East Timor Popular Consultation, and reiterating its support for the efforts of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for East Timor,

1. *Decides* to establish until 31 August 1999 the United Nations Mission in East Timor to organize and

conduct a popular consultation, scheduled for 8 August 1999, on the basis of a direct, secret and universal ballot, in order to ascertain whether the East Timorese people accept the proposed constitutional framework providing for a special autonomy for East Timor within the unitary Republic of Indonesia or reject the proposed special autonomy for East Timor, leading to East Timor's separation from Indonesia, in accordance with the General Agreement, and to enable the Secretary-General to discharge his responsibility under paragraph 3 of the Security Agreement;

2. *Authorizes* until 31 August 1999 the deployment within the Mission of up to 280 civilian police officers to act as advisers to the Indonesian police in the discharge of their duties and, at the time of the consultation, to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from the polling sites;

3. *Authorizes* until 31 August 1999 the deployment within the Mission of 50 military liaison officers to maintain contact with the Indonesian Armed Forces in order to allow the Secretary-General to discharge his responsibilities under the General Agreement and the Security Agreement;

4. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's proposal that the Mission should also incorporate the following components:

(a) A political component responsible for monitoring the fairness of the political environment, for ensuring the freedom of all political and other non-governmental organizations to carry out their activities freely and for monitoring and advising the Special Representative on all matters with political implications;

(b) An electoral component responsible for all activities related to registration and voting;

(c) An information component responsible for explaining to the East Timorese people, in an objective and impartial manner without prejudice to any position or outcome, the terms of the General Agreement and the proposed autonomy framework, for providing information on the process and procedure of the vote and for explaining the implications of a vote in favour or against the proposal;

5. *Notes* the intention of the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal to send an equal number of representatives to observe all the operational phases of the consultation process both inside and outside East Timor;

6. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to conclude with the Government of Indonesia, as soon as possible, a status-of-mission agreement and urges the early conclusion of negotiations with a view to the full and timely deployment of the Mission;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate with the Mission in the implementation of its mandate, and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its staff in carrying out that mandate in all areas of East Timor;

8. *Approves* the modalities for the implementation of the popular consultation process scheduled for 8 August 1999 as set out in paragraphs 15 to 18 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 1999;

9. *Stresses once again* the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia to maintain peace and security in East Timor, in particular in the present security situation referred to in the report of the Secretary-General, in order to ensure that the popular consultation is carried out in a fair and peaceful way and in an atmosphere free of intimidation, violence or interference from any side and to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and other international staff and observers in East Timor;

10. *Welcomes in this regard* the decision taken by the Government of Indonesia to establish a ministerial team to monitor and ensure the security of the popular consultation in accordance with article 3 of the General Agreement and paragraph 1 of the Security Agreement;

11. *Condemns* all acts of violence from whatever quarter and calls for an end to such acts and the laying down of arms by all armed groups in East Timor, for the necessary steps to achieve disarmament and for further steps in order to ensure a secure environment devoid of violence or other forms of intimidation, which is a prerequisite for the holding of a free and fair ballot in East Timor;

12. *Requests* all parties to ensure that conditions exist for the comprehensive implementation of the popular consultation, with the full participation of the East Timorese people;

13. *Urges* that every effort be made to make the Commission on Peace and Stability operative, and in particular stresses the need for the Indonesian authorities to provide security and personal protection for members of the Commission in cooperation with the Mission;

14. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council closely informed of the situation, and to continue to report to it every fourteen days on the implementation of its resolutions and of the Tripartite Agreements and on the security situation in East Timor;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

VI

Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Statement by the President	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section*[*]
S/PRST/1998/18	29 June	Children and armed conflict	4
S/PRST/1998/19	2 July	The situation in Croatia	7 A
S/PRST/1998/20	13 July	Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/581) Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/582) Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/583)	9 A
S/PRST/1998/21	13 July	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	6 A
S/PRST/1998/22	14 July	The situation in Afghanistan	11
S/PRST/1998/23	30 July	The situation in the Middle East	6 B
S/PRST/1998/24	6 August	The situation in Afghanistan	11
S/PRST/1998/25	24 August	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223) Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)	7 D
S/PRST/1998/26	31 August	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	9 B
S/PRST/1998/27	15 September	The situation in Afghanistan	11
S/PRST/1998/28	16 September	The situation in Africa	17
S/PRST/1998/29	24 September	The situation in Africa	17
S/PRST/1998/30	29 September	Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations	18
S/PRST/1998/31	6 November	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	19
S/PRST/1998/32	6 November	The situation in Croatia	7 A
S/PRST/1998/33	25 November	The situation in the Middle East	6 B
S/PRST/1998/34	25 November	The situation in Georgia	14
S/PRST/1998/35	30 November	The situation in Africa	17
S/PRST/1998/36	11 December	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	9 B
S/PRST/1998/37	23 December	The situation in Angola	2
S/PRST/1998/38	29 December	Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building	22
S/PRST/1999/1	7 January	The situation in Sierra Leone	8

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[*] Chapter or section of the present report containing an account of the Council's consideration of the relevant subject.

Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Statement by the President	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section**
S/PRST/1999/2	19 January	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223) Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)	7 D
S/PRST/1999/3	21 January	The situation in Angola	2
S/PRST/1999/4	28 January	The situation in the Middle East	6 B
S/PRST/1999/5	29 January	Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223) Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)	7 D
S/PRST/1999/6	12 February	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	24
S/PRST/1999/7	18 February	The situation in the Central African Republic	10
S/PRST/1999/8	23 February	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	20
S/PRST/1999/9	27 February	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	3
S/PRST/1999/10	8 April	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America	16
S/PRST/1999/11	7 May	The situation in Georgia	14
S/PRST/1999/12	14 May	Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/523)	7 D
S/PRST/1999/13	15 May	The situation in Sierra Leone	8
S/PRST/1999/14	19 May	The situation in Angola	2
S/PRST/1999/15	27 May	The situation in the Middle East	6 B
S/PRST/1999/16	27 May	The situation in Somalia	26

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/18)

At the 3897th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 June 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Children and armed conflict", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the harmful impact of armed conflict on children.
>
> "The Council strongly condemns the targeting of children in armed conflicts, including their humiliation, brutalization, sexual abuse, abduction and forced displacement, as well as their recruitment and use in hostilities in violation of international law, and calls upon all parties concerned to put an end to such activities.
>
> "The Council calls upon all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international law, in particular their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Additional Protocols of 1977 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989. The Council stresses the obligation of all States to prosecute those responsible for grave breaches of international humanitarian law.
>
> "The Council recognizes the importance of the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, supports his activities and welcomes his cooperation with all relevant programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system which he deems appropriate.
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> "The Council expresses its intention to pay serious attention to the situation of children affected by armed conflicts and, to this end, to maintain contact, as appropriate, with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and with the relevant programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system.
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> "The Council, while dealing with situations of armed conflict, expresses its readiness to consider, when appropriate, means to assist with the effective provision and protection of humanitarian aid and assistance to civilian population in distress, in particular women and children; to consider appropriate responses whenever buildings or sites that usually have a significant presence of children such as, *inter alia*, schools, playgrounds, hospitals, are specifically targeted; to support efforts aimed at obtaining commitments to put to an end the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts in violation of international law; to give special consideration to the disarmament and demobilization of child soldiers, and to the reintegration into society of children maimed or otherwise traumatized as a result of an armed conflict; and to support or promote child-focused mine clearance and mine-awareness programmes, as well as child-centred physical and social rehabilitation programmes.
>
> "The Council recognizes the importance of special training of personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities on the needs, interests and rights of children, as well as on their treatment and protection.
>
> "The Council further recognizes that, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, consideration should be given to their impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the needs of children, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/19)

At the 3901st meeting of the Security Council, held on 2 July 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 June 1998 (S/1998/500) pursuant to its resolution 1145 (1997) of 19 December 1997.
>
> "The Council notes that the overall security situation in the Danube region is relatively stable. It also notes that the generally satisfactory performance of the Croatian police in the region is largely due to comprehensive monitoring by the United Nations Police Support Group and the special attention paid to the situation by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia. However, the Council is concerned that, despite the large presence of the Croatian police, ethnically related incidents, evictions and housing intimidation cases have not been stopped, and that such incidents have increased in the recent period.
>
> "The Council expresses its grave concern that a large number of Serb residents and displaced persons

have emigrated from the Republic of Croatia since late 1996, mainly because of continued security incidents, ethnically related intimidation, a dire economic situation, bureaucratic hurdles, discriminatory legislation and a stalled return programme. A continuation of this trend could have a seriously negative effect on the restoration of a multi-ethnic society in the Republic of Croatia. The Council, therefore, welcomes the adoption by the Government of Croatia, on 20 June 1998, of a nationwide Programme for the Return and Accommodation of Displaced Persons, Refugees and Exiled Persons (S/1998/589) and calls for its prompt and full implementation at all levels, including the abolition of discriminatory property laws and the establishment of effective mechanisms allowing owners to recover their property. It stresses the importance of the prompt and full implementation of the Programme on Reconciliation at all levels throughout Croatia and of preventing and responding to incidents of harassment and unlawful evictions.

"The Council reiterates the continuing obligations of the Government of Croatia under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1995/951, annex) as well as under international conventions and other agreements. It notes with satisfaction that the Government of Croatia has met the majority of its obligations concerning the provision of public services and employment within the public sector, set out in the Basic Agreement. The Council, however, reiterates that a number of obligations have yet to be fulfilled in such areas as the implementation of the convalidation law and the amnesty law, the functioning of local municipalities and the permanent funding of the Joint Council of Municipalities. In this regard, the Council stresses the significance of the Article 11 Commission, formed under the provisions of article 11 of the Basic Agreement, as a key instrument in encouraging the Government of Croatia to meet its obligations fully and in underscoring continued international commitment to the successful completion of peaceful reintegration.

"The Council calls upon the Government of Croatia to improve police response to ethnically related incidents, evictions and housing intimidation cases and to take other measures to strengthen public confidence in the police, including through public information and police preventive action. In this context, the Council stresses the importance of the implementation of the guidelines issued by the Ministry of the Interior on 9 January 1998 and the institution of a community policing programme by the Ministry.

"The Council fully supports the activities of the United Nations Police Support Group and the United Nations Liaison Office in Zagreb. It welcomes the decision of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of 25 June 1998 to deploy civilian police monitors to assume, from 15 October 1998, the responsibilities of the United Nations Police Support Group. It also welcomes the invitation by the Representative of the Secretary-General to the Head of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Mission in Croatia to begin planning for the intended transfer of the police monitoring function in the region to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. It supports the establishment of a timetable for the handover of the functions of the Support Group to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and agrees with the intention of the Secretary-General to reduce gradually the number of civilian police monitors, under the conditions specified in his report. The Council looks forward to a report by the Secretary-General by mid-September detailing the arrangements for the termination of the Support Group mandate by 15 October 1998."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/20)

At the 3903rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 July 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/581); letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/582); and letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/583)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council condemns the massacres, other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law committed in Zaire/Democratic Republic of the Congo, and especially its eastern provinces, including crimes against humanity and those other violations described in the Report of the Secretary-General's Investigative Team (S/1998/581,

annex). It notes the responses to the report provided by the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/582) and Rwanda (S/1998/583). It recognizes the work of the Investigative Team in documenting some of these violations, in spite of the fact that the Team was not allowed to carry out its mission fully and without hindrance.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the Great Lakes region.

"The Council recognizes the necessity to investigate further the massacres, other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law and to prosecute those responsible. It deplores the delay in the administration of justice. The Council calls on the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to investigate without delay, in their respective countries, the allegations contained in the report of the Investigative Team and to bring to justice any persons found to have been involved in these or other massacres, atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law. The Council takes note of the stated willingness of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to try any of its nationals who are guilty of or were implicated in the alleged massacres (S/1998/582). Such action is of great importance in helping to bring an end to impunity and to foster lasting peace and stability in the region. It urges Member States to cooperate with the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda in the investigation and prosecution of these persons.

"The Council encourages the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to seek international assistance, such as technical assistance, as needed, in this process. It also invites the Governments concerned to consider the inclusion of international observers, as appropriate. It requests the Governments concerned to provide an initial progress report to the Secretary-General by 15 October 1998 on the steps being taken to investigate and prosecute those responsible.

"The Council expresses its readiness to consider, as necessary in the light of actions by the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, additional steps to ensure that the perpetrators of the massacres, other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law are brought to justice.

"The Council urges Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies and other international agencies to provide the necessary technical and other assistance, as requested, to the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda in the development of independent and impartial judicial systems.

"The Council expresses support for United Nations and other international activities to reduce ethnic tensions and promote national reconciliation in the region, and encourages the Governments concerned to continue to cooperate in these activities to bring about a real improvement in the situation.

"The Council attaches great importance to the role of the Organization of African Unity and welcomes its decision to establish the International Panel of Eminent Personalities to Investigate the Genocide in Rwanda and the Surrounding Events (S/1998/461). It appeals to Member States to contribute to the Special Trust Fund established to support the work of the Panel.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/21)

At the 3904th meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 July 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the letters dated 18 and 22 June 1998 (S/1998/535 and S/1998/557), as well as the letters dated 8, 9 and 15 June 1998 (S/1998/481, S/1998/487 and S/1998/511), from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, and the letter dated 23 June 1998 (S/1998/558) from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States relating to the issue of Jerusalem.
>
> "The Council recognizes the importance and sensitivity of the issue of Jerusalem to all parties and expresses its support for the decision of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel, in accordance with the Declaration of Principles of 13 September 1993, that the permanent status negotiations shall cover the issue of Jerusalem. The

Council therefore calls upon the parties to avoid actions which might prejudice the outcome of these negotiations.

"In the context of its previous relevant resolutions, the Council considers the decision by the Government of Israel on 21 June 1998 to take steps to broaden the jurisdiction and planning boundaries of Jerusalem a serious and damaging development. The Council therefore calls upon the Government of Israel not to proceed with that decision and also not to take any other steps which would prejudice the outcome of the permanent status negotiations. Further, the Council also calls upon Israel to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949.

"The Council supports the efforts of the United States aimed at breaking the stalemate in the peace process, calls upon the parties to respond positively to these efforts, notes that the Palestinian side has already given agreement in principle to the United States proposals, and expresses the hope that the permanent status negotiations can resume and progress can be made towards the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

"The Council will keep Israeli actions under review."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/22)

At the 3906th meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 July 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 June 1998 concerning the situation in Afghanistan (S/1998/532).

"The Council reaffirms its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and respect for its cultural and historical heritage. It reiterates its concern at the increasingly ethnic nature of the conflict, and at the continuing threat this poses to the unity of the Afghan State.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, which is a serious threat to regional and international security, and causes extensive human suffering, further destruction, refugee flows and other forcible displacement of large numbers of people.

"The Council deplores the fact that military support, including the supplies of arms and other related *matériel*, from outside Afghanistan to the warring factions continues unabated, despite repeated pleas to halt it made by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. It reiterates its call to all States, in particular those in the region, to cease such interference immediately.

"The Council considers it necessary that more active efforts be undertaken under the aegis of the United Nations and with the participation of interested countries aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Afghan conflict, taking into account the interests of all ethnic and religious groups and political forces involved therein.

"The Council deplores the breakdown of the intra-Afghan talks in Islamabad and calls upon the parties to respect the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Afghans, to stop the fighting, to return without delay and preconditions to the negotiating table and to engage in a political dialogue aimed at achieving national reconciliation, a lasting political settlement of the conflict, which has no military solution, and the formation of a broad-based fully representative government. As an initial step towards that goal, the Council calls upon the parties to agree immediately on a ceasefire, an exchange of prisoners, and the lifting of all restrictions on the shipments of humanitarian supplies throughout the country.

"The Council reiterates its position that the United Nations, as a universally recognized intermediary, must continue to play its central and impartial role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict, and extends its full support for the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan.

"The Council takes note of the assessment of the Secretary-General that Loya Jirgah, as an informal, time-honoured Afghan method of settling disputes, advocated by some leaders of non-warring Afghan factions, continues to deserve attention, and encourages the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan to continue to maintain useful contacts with them.

"The Council commends the work of the 'six plus two' group and calls upon all countries involved in the group to continue to participate in good faith with the aim of elaborating, on the basis of the agreed talking points, a coherent approach to the peacemaking efforts in Afghanistan, including the problem of curbing the flow of arms and other related *matériel* into Afghanistan in an effective and even-handed manner. It welcomes and encourages the additional support of other Member States for this process.

"The Council urges all Afghan factions to cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and international humanitarian organizations and calls upon them, in particular the Taliban, to take all necessary steps to assure the safety and freedom of movement of such personnel.

"The Council acknowledges the signing of the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the Taliban on humanitarian issues and stresses the importance of its full implementation, including full respect for immunities of United Nations staff, and for the assistance of the United Nations in health and education. Noting that some of the obstacles to the provision of assistance to Hazarajat have been overcome, it nevertheless remains concerned at the continuing use by the Taliban of United Nations humanitarian aid as a weapon against the Hazara and demands that this practice cease immediately. The Council also remains concerned at the lack of supplies coming from the northern route due to insecurity and looting. It calls upon all Afghan factions to lift unconditionally any blockade of humanitarian relief supplies.

"The Council is concerned at recent reports of harassment of humanitarian organizations and at the unilateral decision by the Taliban to relocate humanitarian organizations' offices in Kabul. It calls upon all factions to facilitate the work of humanitarian agencies to the greatest extent possible.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights as well as violations of international humanitarian law in Afghanistan.

"The Council supports the steps of the Secretary-General to launch investigations into alleged mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians in Afghanistan, the outcome of which will be submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council as soon as it becomes available.

"The Council reiterates that the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan provides a fertile ground for terrorism and illegal drug production and trafficking which destabilize the region and beyond, and calls upon the leaders of the Afghan parties to halt such activities.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter and requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed of the situation in Afghanistan."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/23)

At the 3913th meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 July 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1998 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1998/652) submitted in conformity with resolution 1151 (1998) of 30 January 1998.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.
>
> "As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), it again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.
>
> "The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the

loss of civilian life, and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. The Council notes with deep concern the high level of casualties which the Force has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in the Force. It commends the Force's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/24)

At the 3914th meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 August 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the new sharp escalation of the military confrontation in Afghanistan, which is a growing threat to regional and international peace and security, and demands an urgent and unconditional ceasefire leading to a final end to the hostilities.

"The Council reiterates that the Afghan crisis can be settled only by peaceful means, through direct negotiations between the Afghan factions under United Nations auspices, aimed at achieving mutually acceptable solutions accommodating the rights and interests of all ethnic, religious and political groups of Afghan society.

"The Council calls upon all Afghan parties to return to the negotiating table without delay and preconditions and to cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government, which would protect the rights of all Afghans and observe the international obligations of Afghanistan. The Council calls upon all States neighbouring Afghanistan and other States with influence in Afghanistan to intensify their efforts under the aegis of the United Nations to bring the parties to a negotiated settlement.

"The Council demands that the Afghan parties and those countries concerned observe fully the provisions of the relevant resolutions on Afghanistan adopted by the General Assembly and Security Council.

"The Council calls upon all States to refrain from any outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign military personnel. It reiterates that any such interference from abroad should cease immediately and calls upon all States to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict and to take resolute measures to prohibit their military personnel from planning and participating in combat operations in Afghanistan.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the serious humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. It calls upon all Afghan parties and, in particular, the Taliban to take the necessary steps to secure the uninterrupted supply of humanitarian aid to all in need of it and in this connection not to create impediments to the activities of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and international humanitarian organizations. The Council condemns the killing of the two Afghan staff members of the World Food Programme and of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Jalalabad.

"The Council once again urges all Afghan factions to cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and international humanitarian organizations and calls upon them, in particular the Taliban, to take the necessary steps to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of such personnel. The Council deplores the measures taken by the Taliban which have made it impossible for nearly all international humanitarian organizations to continue their work in Kabul. It supports the efforts of the Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs in its current talks with the Taliban to ensure adequate conditions for the delivery of aid by humanitarian organizations.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights as well as violations of international humanitarian law in Afghanistan.

"The Council calls upon all parties to respect international conventions regarding the treatment of prisoners of war and the rights of non-combatants.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/25)

At the 3918th meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 August 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223); and letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 August 1998 (S/1998/712) submitted pursuant to its resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998.
>
> "The Council remains gravely concerned about the recent intense fighting in Kosovo, which has had a devastating impact on the civilian population and has greatly increased the numbers of refugees and displaced persons.
>
> "The Council shares the concern of the Secretary-General that the continuation or further escalation of the conflict in Kosovo has dangerous implications for the stability of the region. In particular, the Council is gravely concerned that given the increasing numbers of displaced persons, coupled with the approaching winter, the situation in Kosovo has the potential to become an even greater humanitarian disaster. The Council affirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes. In particular, the Council emphasizes the importance of unhindered and continuous access of humanitarian organizations to the affected population. The Council is concerned over reports of increasing violations of international humanitarian law.
>
> "The Council calls for an immediate ceasefire. The Council emphasizes that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanians must achieve a political solution to the issue of Kosovo and that all violence and acts of terrorism from whatever quarter are unacceptable, and reiterates the importance of the implementation of its resolution 1160 (1998). The Council reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and urges the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue leading to an end to the violence and a negotiated political solution to the issue of Kosovo. It supports in this context the efforts of the Contact Group, including its initiatives to engage the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership in discussions on the future status of Kosovo.
>
> "In this regard, the Council welcomes the announcement by Ibrahim Rugova, the leader of the Kosovo Albanian community, of the formation of a negotiating team to represent the interests of the Kosovo Albanian community. The formation of the Kosovo Albanian negotiating team should lead to the early commencement of a substantial dialogue with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with the aim of ending the violence and achieving a peaceful settlement, including the safe and permanent return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes.
>
> "It remains essential that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanians accept responsibility for ending the violence in Kosovo, for allowing the people of Kosovo to resume their normal lives and for moving the political process forward.
>
> "The Council will continue to follow the situation in Kosovo closely and will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/26)

At the 3922nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 31 August 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council expresses its deep concern about the current conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which poses a serious threat to regional peace and security. The Council expresses alarm at the plight of the civilian population throughout the country.
>
> "The Council reaffirms the obligation to respect the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other States in the region and the need for all States to refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs. In this context, the Council calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including an immediate ceasefire, the withdrawal of all foreign forces, and the initiation of a peaceful

process of political dialogue with a view to national reconciliation. The Council expresses support for all the regional diplomatic initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The problems of the Democratic Republic of the Congo must be solved on the basis of a process of all-inclusive national reconciliation which fully respects the equality and harmony of all ethnic groups and which leads to the holding of democratic, free and fair elections as soon as possible.

"The Council urges all parties to respect and protect human rights and respect humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977, as applicable to them. It condemns reported summary executions, torture, harassment and detention of civilians based on their ethnic origin, the recruitment and use of child soldiers, the killing or wounding of combatants who have laid down their weapons, hate propaganda, sexual violence and other abuses by any side. In particular, the Council calls for the protection of the civilian population. It recalls the unacceptability of the destruction or rendering useless of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, and in particular of using cuts in the electricity and water supply as a weapon against the population. The Council reaffirms that all persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the above-mentioned instruments are individually responsible in respect of such breaches.

"The Council calls for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian agencies to all those in need in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It calls for unrestricted access by the International Committee of the Red Cross to all detainees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It urges all parties to guarantee the safety and security of United Nations and humanitarian personnel.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue to consult, as a matter of urgency, with regional leaders in coordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity about ways to bring about a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict, and to keep it informed about developments and his own efforts. It reaffirms the importance of holding an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

"The Council will follow the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo closely. It will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/27)

At the 3926th meeting of the Security Council, held on 15 September 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council strongly condemns the murder of Iranian diplomats in Afghanistan by Taliban combatants. This was a crime committed in flagrant violation of international law and despite repeated assurances by the Taliban leaders guaranteeing the safety and security of the personnel of foreign missions in Mazar-e-Sharif. The killing of Iranian diplomats by Taliban combatants has seriously increased tension in the region.
>
> "The Council expresses its deepest condolences to the families of the Iranian diplomats and to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It believes that this criminal act should be fully investigated with the participation of the United Nations with a view to prosecuting those responsible. The Council demands that the Taliban release other Iranians detained in Afghanistan and ensure their safe and dignified passage out of Afghanistan without further delay.
>
> "The Council recalls its condemnation of the murders of members of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and the personnel of humanitarian agencies in areas controlled by the Taliban and demands that these crimes be investigated and the Taliban ensure the safety and security of all international personnel.
>
> "The Council expresses its deep concern at the escalating military operations in the Bamyan province and at reports of mass killings of civilians in northern Afghanistan. It demands that the Taliban fully respect international humanitarian law and human rights.
>
> "The Council calls upon all concerned to exercise maximum restraint. It also calls upon the parties, in particular the Taliban, to take action in response to the strong concerns expressed by the international community, to stop fighting and resume negotiations aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement

> of the conflict on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.
>
> "The Council will keep the situation under close review and is prepared to consider urgently further action."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/28)

At the 3927th meeting of the Security Council, held on 16 September 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, which was submitted to the Security Council (S/1998/318) and the General Assembly (A/52/871). It agrees with the Secretary-General that the credibility of the United Nations in Africa to a great extent depends upon the willingness of the international community to act and to explore new means of advancing the objectives of peace and security in the African continent.
>
> "The Council, which has the primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for international peace and security, expresses its commitment to exercising this responsibility in relation to Africa, and affirms that strengthening Africa's capacity to participate in all aspects of peacekeeping operations, including their military, police, humanitarian and other civilian components, is a key priority.
>
> "The Council encourages increased bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of peacekeeping, especially capacity-building, between Member States, the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as well as subregional organizations in Africa. It welcomes the efforts already undertaken by the United Nations and Member States to promote greater transparency and coordination in multilateral efforts to enhance Africa's capacity for peacekeeping. In particular, it welcomes efforts to implement the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General of 1 November 1995 on improving preparedness for conflict prevention and peacekeeping in Africa (S/1995/911) and to follow up the outcome of the meetings organized by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in December 1997 and May 1998. It encourages all States and organizations concerned to work with African States in particular on the basis of African initiatives and proposals.
>
> "The Council encourages contributions, financial and in kind, aimed at enhancing Africa's peacekeeping capacity. In particular, it urges Member States to contribute to the trust funds established by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to improve preparedness for conflict prevention and peacekeeping in Africa.
>
> "The Council affirms the role of the United Nations in setting general standards for peacekeeping, and urges compliance with existing United Nations guidelines, including through the use of the Ten Rules Code of Personal Conduct for Blue Helmets, which were elaborated following a request by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/51/130 and Corr.1). It encourages all those involved in enhancing Africa's peacekeeping capacity to ensure that training for and the conduct of peacekeeping give due emphasis to international humanitarian law and human rights, including the rights of the child, as well as to gender issues. It requests all those conducting peacekeeping operations in Africa to pay particular attention to the situation of children in armed conflict, as appropriate, both in mandates for and reports about such operations.
>
> "The Council supports the efforts of the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations as well as Member States in the field of training for peacekeeping.
>
> "The Council welcomes the readiness of the United Nations to act as a clearing house for information on available training initiatives. It particularly welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations database on training. With the aim of strengthening Africa's peacekeeping capacity, the Council requests the Secretary-General to pursue these plans, and to include in the database information about African needs in this field, possible regional and extraregional contributions to assist in achieving this goal, and available expertise on training. It encourages Member States and regional and subregional organizations to contribute information to the database. It encourages the Secretary-General to consider possible further uses and broadening of United Nations databases, for instance in humanitarian crises.

"The Council also welcomes the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish an informal working group composed of African and non-African States directly involved or interested in the provision of training assistance.

"The Council emphasizes the value of training aimed at improving coordination and cooperation among military, police, humanitarian and other civilian components of peacekeeping operations. It encourages the Secretary-General and Member States to engage international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations, as appropriate, in peacekeeping training activities.

"The Council underlines the importance of the availability of appropriately trained personnel and relevant equipment for all components of peacekeeping operations. In this context, it encourages increased participation by Member States, in particular from Africa, in the United Nations standby arrangements. The Council further encourages the use of United Nations Training Assistance Teams as a useful tool in support of national peacekeeping training. It recognizes the value of joint training exercises, as well as the establishment of partnerships between States whose contingents require equipment and States and organizations that are able to assist them. It also encourages the exchange of lessons learned from previous operations.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to study ways to improve the availability of logistics for peacekeeping efforts in Africa.

"The Council stresses the need for it to be fully informed of peacekeeping activities carried out or planned by regional or subregional organizations and underlines that the improved flow of information and the holding of regular briefing meetings between members of the Council, African regional and subregional organizations involved in peacekeeping operations and troop contributors and other participating Member States have an important role to play in helping enhance African peacekeeping capacity. In that context, the Council encourages the Secretary-General to establish appropriate United Nations liaison with regional and subregional organizations and invites those organizations and Member States to provide the Security Council and the Secretary-General with information on their activities in the field of peacekeeping."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/29)

At the 3931st meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 September 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council met on 24 September 1998, at the level of Foreign Ministers, in accordance with its resolution 1170 (1998) of 28 May 1998, to assess progress in achieving peace and security in Africa since the last ministerial meeting on 25 September 1997. It recalls the statement of its President (S/PRST/1997/46) of 25 September 1997 and reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report of 13 April 1998 (S/1998/318).

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to Africa in the areas of conflict prevention and the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations. It also reaffirms the principles of the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States.

"The Council underlines that peaceful societies rest upon respect for fundamental human rights and the dignity and worth of the human person. It recognizes the close linkage between the promotion of economic and social development and the prevention of conflict. It stresses that the quest for peace in Africa requires a comprehensive, concerted and determined approach, encompassing the eradication of poverty, the promotion of democracy, sustainable development and respect for human rights, as well as conflict prevention and resolution, including peacekeeping, and humanitarian assistance. It underlines that genuine political will is necessary, in Africa and beyond, to achieve durable results towards these ends, and stresses the urgent need for Member States, the United Nations system, including the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the international financial institutions and other relevant organizations to continue to consider appropriate action in response to the comprehensive recommendations set out by the Secretary-General in his report.

"The Council recognizes the positive developments in Africa in the past year and welcomes progress achieved by African States in promoting democratization, economic reform, the protection of human rights and sustainable development. It commends efforts by African States and regional and subregional organizations, in particular the Organization of African Unity, to resolve conflicts by peaceful means. It welcomes progress made in Sierra Leone and the Central African Republic, and in the peace process in Burundi. It urges all States and relevant bodies to provide financial and technical support to strengthen African regional and subregional arrangements for conflict prevention, the maintenance of peace and security and dispute settlement. It calls for an enhanced partnership between the United Nations and African regional and subregional organizations in support of these efforts.

"The Council expresses its continuing concern over the number and intensity of, and the interrelationship among, conflicts in Africa, and especially at the emergence of new conflicts during the past year. The border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the resurgence of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the impasse in the peace process in Angola, the continued violence in Sierra Leone, and the complex emergencies in Somalia and the Sudan, among others, cause grave concern. These situations, which in some cases threaten the stability of large parts of the continent, call for concerted action by African States, the international community and the United Nations system to prevent further tragedy.

"The Council urgently calls on African States and all parties concerned to demonstrate the political will to settle their disputes by peaceful rather than military means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to respect international humanitarian law and the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States in the region. It also encourages States in the region to continue to improve the implementation of good governance and undertake the various reforms needed to promote economic growth. It calls upon the international community to assist those efforts initiated by African States and regional and subregional organizations aimed at such goals.

"For its part, the Council expresses its renewed commitment to contributing to conflict resolution in Africa. In this context, it recalls its decisions during the past year to authorize two new United Nations peacekeeping operations, in the Central African Republic and Sierra Leone, to assist efforts towards peace and national reconciliation. It also expresses its determination to improve further its ability to prevent conflicts, and to make its responses to conflicts more efficient and effective, and underlines its support for measures taken within the United Nations system to strengthen post-conflict peace-building efforts.

"The Council, on the basis of the recommendations of its ad hoc Working Group established pursuant to its resolution 1170 (1998), has already begun to take concrete steps as part of a wider, comprehensive response to the recommendations put forward by the Secretary-General. It has taken action to help strengthen support for regional and subregional initiatives as well as to enhance coordination between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the areas of conflict prevention and the maintenance of peace. It has also taken action to strengthen the effectiveness of arms embargoes imposed by the Council and addressed the need to support the strengthening of African peacekeeping capacity.

"The Council encourages the ad hoc Working Group to continue its work, in accordance with its mandate, and to elaborate further concrete recommendations to the Council, in particular on the need to stem illicit arms flows to and in Africa and with regard to measures to assist host Governments in Africa in maintaining the security and neutrality of refugee camps and to enhance the ability of the Council to monitor activities authorized by it but carried out by Member States or coalitions of Member States.

"The Council, recognizing that the challenge of achieving peace and security in Africa is a continuous process, will continue to assess progress in promoting peace and security in Africa at the level of Foreign Ministers, on a biennial basis, in accordance with its resolution 1170 (1998)."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/30)

At the 3933rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 September 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 19 June 1997 (S/PRST/1997/34) concerning protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations.

"The Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations (S/1998/883) and notes the recommendations contained therein.

"The Council notes that several of the recommendations contained in the report coincide with recommendations made in the report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318).

"The Council reaffirms the importance of pursuing a coordinated and comprehensive approach, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and principles and provisions of international law, in improving protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations.

"The Council condemns the attacks or use of force in conflict situations against refugees and other civilians, in violation of the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law.

"The Council likewise condemns all attacks or use of force against United Nations and other personnel associated with United Nations operations as well as personnel of humanitarian organizations, in violation of international law, including international humanitarian law. In this context, the Council recalls the statement by its President of 12 March 1997 (S/PRST/1997/13) as well as other relevant statements and decisions. It also recalls the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994.

"The Council affirms its intention to review thoroughly and promptly the recommendations of the Secretary-General with a view to taking steps consistent with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and, in this context, notes the views expressed in the debate on the matter at its 3932nd meeting on 29 September 1998."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/31)

At the 3940th meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 November 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the agreement reached on 1 November 1998, in Abuja, between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the self-proclaimed military junta during the twenty-first summit of the Authority of the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (S/1998/1028, annex). In this context, the Council commends the mediation efforts of the Economic Community of West African States and of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, and their respective Chairmen, and recognizes the role of other leaders, in particular the preponderant role of the President of the Gambia, in the negotiations that led to that agreement.

"The Council affirms its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty, constitutional order and territorial integrity of Guinea-Bissau.

"The Council considers the agreement to be a positive step towards national reconciliation and lasting peace in Guinea-Bissau. The Council calls upon the Government and the self-proclaimed military junta to respect fully their obligations under the Abuja Agreement and the Praia Agreement of 26 August 1998 (S/1998/825, annex I). The Council welcomes, in particular, the decision immediately to put in place a Government of National Unity and to hold general and presidential elections not later than the end of March 1999.

"The Council takes note of the agreement regarding the withdrawal from Guinea-Bissau of all foreign troops and of the simultaneous deployment of the interposition force from the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States, which will take over from the withdrawn forces. The Council calls upon all States to provide voluntarily technical, financial and logistical support to assist the Monitoring Group to carry out its mission.

"The Council appeals to States and organizations concerned to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and refugees. It calls upon the Government and the self-proclaimed military junta to continue to respect relevant provisions of international law, including humanitarian law, and to ensure safe and unimpeded access by international humanitarian organizations to persons in need of assistance as a result of the conflict. In this regard, it welcomes the decision to open the international airport and the seaport at Bissau.

> "The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/32)

At the 3941st meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 November 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council welcomes the final report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group (S/1998/1004), and in particular his description of the successful conclusion of the Police Support Group mandate and the smooth transition of responsibilities to the police monitoring programme of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Council recalls the commitment of the Government of Croatia to ensure that Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe police monitors will have the same access to police stations, documents and police operations, including investigations and checkpoints, as that accorded to the United Nations Police Support Group.
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> "While the overall security situation in the Danube region remains satisfactory and police performance has improved notably and the Government of Croatia has taken steps to ensure that this continues, a worrying trend of ethnically motivated incidents persists in the region. The Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing departures of Serb residents, resulting to a considerable extent from these incidents. In this context, the Council is mindful of the importance of economic revitalization and reconstruction in creating an environment for sustained returns. The Council calls upon the Government of Croatia to make every effort to enhance public confidence in the police force and to recommit itself fully to the process of reconciliation between ethnic groups.
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> "The Council also calls upon the Government of Croatia to address the perceived lack of security which is contributing to continuing departures of Serbs from the region, and to remedy a number of problems which are preventing the full implementation of the Programme for the Return and Accommodation of Displaced Persons, Refugees and Exiled Persons (S/1998/589). While noting that in his previous report (S/1998/887) the Secretary-General recognized progress in the implementation of this Programme, the Council calls upon the Government of Croatia promptly and fully to address all unresolved issues, which include restitution of property to Croatian citizens of Serb ethnicity, harmonization of legislation with the provisions of the return programme to enable non-discriminatory implementation, effective functioning of all housing commissions, equal access to reconstruction funding, restoration of rights to socially owned apartments, access to information, removal of impediments to the acquisition of documents needed for returnee status and benefits, and implementation of the law on convalidation.
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> "The Council expresses particular concern about the Joint Council of Municipalities, which represents all Serb ethnic communities in the region and which is described by the Secretary-General as being on the brink of collapse. The Council reiterates the continuing obligations of the Government of Croatia under the Basic Agreement as well as under international conventions and other agreements, and, in this context, stresses the importance of full implementation of the Programme for the Establishment of Trust, Accelerated Return and Normalization of Living Conditions in the War-affected Regions of the Republic of Croatia (S/1997/772).
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> "The Council expresses its full support for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which has now assumed the role of the United Nations Police Support Group, and looks forward to being kept informed, whenever necessary, of relevant developments in the Danube region of Croatia.
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> "The Council expresses its deep appreciation to all the men and women who participated in the United Nations peacekeeping operations in the Danube region of Croatia. Their dedication and perseverance made a significant contribution to regional peace."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/33)

At the 3947th meeting of the Security Council, held on 25 November 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been

authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

> 'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1998/1073) states, in paragraph 8: "Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'"

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/34)

At the 3948th meeting of the Security Council, held on 25 November 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 29 October 1998 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/1012 and Add.1).
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> "The Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing tense and unstable situation in the Gali and Zugdidi regions and at the threat of resumption of serious hostilities. The Council demands that both sides observe strictly all their obligations to refrain from the use of force and to resolve disputed issues by peaceful means only.
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> "The Council welcomes the reinvigoration of the negotiations within the United Nations-led peace process. It particularly welcomes the meeting of both sides on confidence-building measures held in Athens from 16 to 18 October 1998, the largest and most representative meeting of the parties since the military confrontation of 1993, and the increased bilateral contacts between the two sides. The Council strongly urges the two sides to build on this momentum to widen their commitment to the United Nations-led peace process, to continue to intensify their discussion, in particular within the Coordinating Council, and to expand their relations at all levels. The Council also strongly encourages the parties to work together in order to convene a meeting between the President of Georgia and Mr. Ardzinba and to reach agreements, in particular on the return of refugees and measures for the economic rehabilitation of Abkhazia, Georgia, as a concrete step towards easing tensions and leading to improvement in the security environment. The Council reiterates its call to both sides to display without delay the necessary will to achieve substantial results on the key issues of the negotiations, and calls upon them to implement promptly and in good faith their undertakings, so that living conditions for the population on both sides can be improved by practical confidence-building measures.
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> "The Council strongly condemns the deliberate acts of violence against the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including the continued laying of mines which also endangers the civilian population and impedes the work of the humanitarian organizations. The Council demands that both sides take determined and prompt measures to put a stop to such acts, which subvert the peace process, and to ensure that the security environment of all international personnel improves significantly.
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> "The Council welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at improving the security of the Mission, approves his proposal to increase the number of internationally recruited lightly-armed security personnel and additional local security personnel to provide internal security to the Mission's installations, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the security of the Mission under constant review, taking into account the observations contained in his report.
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> "The Council reminds both sides that the continued commitment of the international community to assist them depends on their progress in achieving peacefully a comprehensive political settlement."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/35)

At the 3950th meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 November 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (S/1998/318). While reaffirming its primary responsibility under the

Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, it underlines the increasingly important role of regional arrangements and agencies and of coalitions of Member States in the conduct of activity in this field. The Council reaffirms that all such activity taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies, including enforcement action, shall be carried out in accordance with Articles 52, 53 and 54 of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. It also underlines the importance of all such activity being guided by the principles of sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of all States, and by the operational principles for United Nations peacekeeping operations set out in the statement of its President of 28 May 1993 (S/25859).

"The Council welcomes the views expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 42 to 44 of his report, in particular as they relate to Africa. It recognizes that the authorization by the Council of action by regional or subregional organizations, or by Member States or coalitions of States, can be one type of effective response to conflict situations, and commends Member States and regional and subregional organizations which have undertaken efforts and initiatives towards the maintenance of peace and security. In order to enhance its ability to monitor any activities that it has authorized, the Council expresses its readiness to examine appropriate measures whenever such an authorization is being considered.

"In this regard, the Council notes that there is a wide variety of arrangements and relationships which have developed in different instances of cooperation between the United Nations, Member States and regional and subregional organizations in the maintenance of peace and security, and that monitoring requirements will vary and should be tailored according to the specifics of the operations in question, including in relation to ongoing peace efforts. But in general, operations should have a clear mandate, including a statement of objectives, rules of engagement, a well-developed plan of action, a time-frame for disengagement, and arrangements for regular reporting to the Council. The Council affirms that a high standard of conduct is essential for successful operations, and recalls the role of the United Nations in setting general standards of peacekeeping. The Council stresses that missions and operations must ensure that their personnel respect and observe international law, including humanitarian, human rights and refugee law.

"The Council is also of the view that, where necessary or desirable, monitoring of such activities could also be enhanced by the inclusion of certain civilian elements, for instance dealing with political and human rights issues, within missions and operations. In this context, the Security Council also recognizes that the attachment of a United Nations liaison officer or team could improve the flow of information between the Council and those engaged in the conduct of an operation authorized by it but carried out by a coalition of Member States or a regional or subregional organization. It expresses its readiness to consider, in consultation with the Member States and regional or subregional organization concerned, the deployment of liaison officers to such operations, on the basis of recommendations by the Secretary-General and as proposed in paragraph 8 of its resolution 1197 (1998) of 18 September 1998. In the case of operations conducted by regional or subregional organizations, the Council also expresses its readiness to consider, in consultation with the regional or subregional organization concerned, whether the deployment of liaison officers at the headquarters of the organization would be valuable.

"The Council also underlines that the monitoring of such operations could be enhanced by the improved flow and exchange of information, *inter alia*, through regular submission of reports, as in the case of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements in the Central African Republic, and through the holding of regular briefing meetings between its Members and regional and subregional organizations and Member States conducting such operations, and troop contributors and other participating Member States.

"The Council shares the view of the Secretary-General that one possible means of monitoring activities of forces authorized by it, while also contributing to the broader aspects of a peace process, is through co-deployment of United Nations observers and other personnel together with an operation carried out by a regional or subregional organization or by a coalition of Member States. The Council agrees with the Secretary-General that, while such collaboration is not applicable in all cases, co-deployment can make an important contribution to peacekeeping efforts, as in the cases of Liberia and Sierra Leone where United Nations observer missions have been deployed alongside the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States.

"The Council underlines the importance, whenever the United Nations deploys forces alongside forces of regional or subregional organizations or Member States, of establishing a clear framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the regional or subregional organization or coalition of Member States concerned. Such a framework should include specifying objectives, the careful delineation of the respective roles and responsibilities of the United Nations and the regional or subregional organization or coalition concerned and of the areas of interaction of forces, and clear provisions regarding the safety and security of personnel. The Council also stresses the importance of ensuring that United Nations missions maintain their identity and autonomy with regard to operational command and control and logistics.

"The Council urges Member States and regional and subregional organizations to ensure the Council is kept fully informed of their activities for the maintenance of peace and security. The Council undertakes to consult regularly with Member States and regional and subregional organizations involved in such activities to facilitate this."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/36)

At the 3953rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 December 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26) on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It remains deeply concerned about the continuing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which threatens peace, security and stability in the region, and about its grave humanitarian consequences.

"The Council reaffirms the obligation to respect the territorial integrity, political independence and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other States in the region, including the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. It also reaffirms the need for all States to refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council, in this context, calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including an immediate ceasefire, the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces, arrangements for security along the international borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the re-establishment of the authority of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over the whole territory of the country, and the initiation of an all-inclusive national reconciliation process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo which fully respects the equality and rights of all, irrespective of ethnic origin, and of a political process which leads to the early holding of democratic, free and fair elections.

"The Council expresses its support for the regional mediation process begun by the Organization of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community, and currently led by the President of Zambia, takes note of the steps, including the establishment of the ad hoc liaison committee, that have been taken towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict and encourages the President of Zambia to continue his efforts.

"The Council welcomes in particular the initiative taken by the Secretary-General at the twentieth Conference of Heads of State of Africa and France, held in Paris from 26 to 28 November 1998, to bring about an end to the conflict and reach an immediate, unconditional ceasefire. The Council welcomes the public commitments made in Paris in this regard by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Presidents of Uganda and Rwanda and the Presidents and heads of delegation of Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Chad. It strongly urges them to give effect to these commitments. To that end, the Council calls on all the parties concerned to participate at the highest level possible in the upcoming summit to be held in Lusaka on 14 and 15 December 1998, and urges them to work in a constructive and flexible spirit with a view to the signing of a ceasefire agreement as a matter of urgency. The Council also encourages participants at the meeting of the central organ of the Organization of African Unity, in Ouagadougou on 17 and 18

December 1998, to use this opportunity to take urgent steps towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

"The Council is prepared to consider, in the light of efforts towards peaceful resolution of the conflict, the active involvement of the United Nations, in coordination with the Organization of African Unity, including through concrete, sustainable and effective measures, to assist in the implementation of an effective ceasefire agreement and in an agreed process for a political settlement of the conflict.

"The Council condemns any violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including acts of and incitement to ethnic hatred and violence by all parties. It urges all parties to respect and protect human rights and respect humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977, as applicable to them, and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948.

"The Council notes with particular concern that the worsening of tension is resulting in a deterioration of the food situation for the civilian population and an increase in the flow of refugees and displaced persons. In this context, the Council reiterates its call for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian agencies to all those in need in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and once again urges all parties to guarantee the safety and security of United Nations and humanitarian personnel.

"The Council also reaffirms the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

"The Council strongly encourages the Secretary-General to continue to work actively with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and with all the parties concerned to help find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict. It requests him to keep it informed about efforts to achieve a peaceful solution and to make recommendations on a possible role of the United Nations to this end.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/37)

At the 3960th meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 December 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council deplores the serious deterioration of the situation in Angola and calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities. It reaffirms its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola.

"The Council reiterates that the primary responsibility for the failure to achieve peace in Angola clearly lies with the leadership of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola. The persistent violation by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi, of its obligations under the Acordos de Paz (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular those obligations related to the complete demilitarization of its forces and the extension of State administration throughout the national territory, has seriously undermined the peace process.

"The Council demands that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations and reiterates that only a political settlement, on the basis of the relevant agreements and resolutions, will bring a lasting peace to Angola.

"The Council, in this context, urges the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including by facilitating his contacts with all those key to reviving the stalled peace process and to implementing the Lusaka Protocol. It expresses concern at the public statements blaming the United Nations for the recent aggravation of the security situation in the country. The Council reiterates its full support to the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, whose mandate has been extended until 26 February 1999, and emphasizes that both the Government of Angola, which concurred with the extension of this mandate, and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola have an obligation to guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of Mission personnel.

"The Council expresses its deep concern at the worsening humanitarian situation in Angola and emphasizes the responsibility of the Government of Angola and the leadership of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to facilitate humanitarian assistance efforts, guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of humanitarian workers and permit an independent assessment of the needs of the civilian population, to be carried out swiftly in any part of the country as necessary. The Council also expresses concern at the plight of those most vulnerable groups, such as children, women, the elderly and internally displaced persons, who are particularly at risk and need special protection.

"The Council urges the Government of Angola and the leadership of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to ensure full respect for international humanitarian, refugee and human rights law.

"The Council underscores the need for the full and immediate implementation of the measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola contained in resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998. It expresses deep concern at recent reports of violations of these measures, particularly those related to arms and diamonds, and expresses its intention to follow up on these reports.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at reports that aircraft were shot down over areas controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and demands full cooperation by all concerned, especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, in the investigation of these incidents, including of the fate of the crews and passengers.

"The Council remains actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/38)

At the 3961st meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 December 1998 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls the open debate held at its 3954th meeting on 16 December 1998 and on 23 December 1998 on the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building. It recalls also the report of the Secretary-General of 13 April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, which was submitted to the Security Council (S/1998/318) and to the General Assembly (A/52/871), as well as the report of the Secretary-General of 27 August 1998 on the work of the organization submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session (A/53/1). In this context, it welcomes the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the role of the Security Council in the aftermath of conflict, in particular in ensuring a smooth transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building. The Council recalls further the statement of its President (S/25696) of 30 April 1993 on the Secretary-General's report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", including the subject of post-conflict peace-building.

"The Council reaffirms its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. It stresses the need to prevent the resurgence or escalation of conflict. The Council recognizes the importance of the post-conflict peace-building efforts of the United Nations to this end in all regions of the world and with due involvement of all United Nations bodies. In particular, it welcomes the role played by the Secretary-General in this field. It recognizes the timeliness of exploring further means to prevent and settle conflicts based on the Charter of the United Nations and generally recognized principles of peacekeeping, and which would incorporate post-conflict peace-building as an important component.

"The Council recalls the statement of its President (S/PRST/1998/29) of 24 September 1998, which affirmed that the quest for peace in Africa requires a comprehensive, concerted and determined approach, encompassing the eradication of poverty, the promotion of democracy, sustainable development and respect for human rights, as well as conflict prevention and resolution, including peacekeeping, and humanitarian assistance. The Council underlines that efforts to ensure lasting solutions to conflicts require sustained political will and a long-term approach in the decision-making of the United

Nations, including by the Council itself. It affirms its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in conducting peace-building activities, and the need for States to comply with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

"The Council underlines that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction often constitute the major tasks facing societies emerging from conflict and that significant international assistance becomes indispensable to promote sustainable development in such cases. In that context, it recalls that Article 65 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

"The Council, conscious of the emphasis placed by the Secretary-General on the issue of post-conflict peace-building, in particular in the context of the reform of the United Nations, encourages him to explore the possibility of establishing post-conflict peace-building structures as part of efforts by the United Nations system to achieve a lasting peaceful solution to conflicts, including in order to ensure a smooth transition from peacekeeping to peace-building and lasting peace.

"The Council recognizes the value of including, as appropriate, peace-building elements in the mandates of peacekeeping operations. It agrees with the Secretary-General that relevant post-conflict peace-building elements should be explicitly and clearly identified and could be integrated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations. It notes that peacekeeping operations may include military, police, humanitarian and other civilian components. It requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council to this effect whenever appropriate.

"The Council also requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the appropriate United Nations bodies concerning the transitional period to the post-conflict peace-building phase when recommending the final drawdown of a peacekeeping operation.

"The Council recognizes the need for close cooperation and dialogue between the bodies of the United Nations system, in particular those directly concerned in the field of post-conflict peace-building, in accordance with their respective responsibilities, and expresses its willingness to consider ways to improve such cooperation. It also emphasizes the need to improve the exchange of information between all relevant actors in the field of post-conflict peace-building, including United Nations agencies and bodies, international financial institutions, regional and subregional organizations, troop contributors and the donor community. In this context, it notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's plans for strategic frameworks to ensure increased coherence and effectiveness in the entire range of United Nations activities in States in and recovering from crisis.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/1)

At the 3963rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 January 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the attacks by armed rebels of the former junta and Revolutionary United Front in the capital of Sierra Leone, and at the resulting suffering and loss of life. It condemns the unacceptable attempt by the rebels to overthrow by violence the democratically elected Government of Sierra Leone. The Council also condemns the rebels' continued campaign to terrorize the population of Sierra Leone and especially the atrocities committed against women and children. The Council demands that the rebels lay down their arms immediately and cease all violence. The Council reiterates once more its firm support for the legitimate and democratically elected Government of President Kabbah.
>
> "The Council strongly condemns all those who have afforded support, including through the supply of arms and mercenaries, to the rebels in Sierra Leone. In this context, it expresses its grave concern at reports that such support to the rebels is being afforded in particular from the territory of Liberia. It reaffirms the obligation on all Member States to comply strictly with existing arms embargoes. In that context, the Council urges the Committee created pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) and the Committee created pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) to pursue active measures to investigate violations of the embargoes

and to report to the Council, with recommendations as appropriate.

"The Council stresses the importance of dialogue and national reconciliation for the restoration of lasting peace and stability to Sierra Leone. The Council welcomes the efforts to resolve the conflict being undertaken by the Government of President Kabbah, and further endorses the approach set out in the final communiqué of the meeting in Abidjan of the Committee of Six on Sierra Leone of the Economic Community of West African States of 28 December 1998 (S/1998/1232, annex). It welcomes the offers made by leaders in the region aimed at resolving the conflict and in that context urges them, including the Economic Community of West African States Committee of Six, to facilitate the peace process. It also calls on the Secretary-General to do all he can to assist in these efforts, including through his Special Representative.

"The Council also expresses its concern at the serious humanitarian consequences of the escalating fighting in Sierra Leone. It calls on all States and international organizations to provide appropriate humanitarian assistance and on all parties in Sierra Leone to afford humanitarian access. The Council notes that United Nations agencies are working with the increasing numbers of refugees in neighbouring countries and calls on all States to ensure that the humanitarian agencies are adequately resourced to meet the additional demand.

"The Council commends the forces of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States in Sierra Leone for the courage and determination they have demonstrated over the last year in their efforts to maintain security in Sierra Leone. It also commends the key contribution of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in efforts to restore stability in the country. The Council urges all States urgently to provide resources, including logistical and other support, to help maintain an effective peacekeeping presence in Sierra Leone.

"The Council expresses its intention to continue to monitor the situation closely, and to consider urgently any further action which may be necessary."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/2)

At the 3967th meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 January 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223); and letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council strongly condemns the massacre of Kosovo Albanians in the village of Racak in southern Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on 15 January 1999, as reported by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Kosovo Verification Mission. It notes with deep concern that the report of the Mission states that the victims were civilians, including women and at least one child. The Council also takes note of the statement by the head of the Mission that the responsibility for the massacre lay with Federal Republic of Yugoslavia security forces, and that uniformed members of both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia armed forces and Serbian special police had been involved. The Council emphasizes the need for an urgent and full investigation of the facts and urgently calls upon the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to work with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Verification Mission to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice.

"The Council deplores the decision by Belgrade to declare the head of the Kosovo Verification Mission, William Walker, *persona non grata* and reaffirms its full support for Mr. Walker and the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to facilitate a peaceful settlement. It calls upon Belgrade to rescind this decision and to cooperate fully with Mr. Walker and the Mission.

"The Council deplores the decision by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to refuse access to the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal and calls upon the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate fully with the Tribunal in carrying out an investigation in Kosovo, in line with the call for cooperation with the Tribunal in its resolutions 1160 (1998) of 31 March

1998, 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998 and 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998.

"The Council notes that, against the clear advice of the Mission, Serb forces returned to Racak on 17 January 1999 and that fighting broke out.

"The Council considers that the events in Racak constitute the latest in a series of threats to the efforts to settle this conflict through negotiation and peaceful means.

"The Council condemns the shooting of personnel of the Mission on 15 January 1999 and all actions endangering Mission and international personnel. It reaffirms its full commitment to the safety and security of the Mission personnel. It reiterates its demands that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanians cooperate fully with the Mission.

"The Council calls upon the parties to cease immediately all acts of violence and to engage in talks on a lasting settlement.

"The Council also strongly warns the 'Kosovo Liberation Army' against actions which are contributing to tensions.

"The Council considers all of these events to be violations of its resolutions and of relevant agreements and commitments calling for restraint. It calls upon all parties to respect fully their commitments under the relevant resolutions and affirms once again its full support for international efforts to facilitate a peaceful settlement on the basis of equality for all citizens and ethnic communities in Kosovo. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

"The Council takes note with concern of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that five and a half thousand civilians fled the Racak area following the massacre, showing how rapidly a humanitarian crisis could again develop if steps are not taken by the parties to reduce tensions.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/3)

At the 3969th meeting of the Security Council, held on 21 January 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its alarm at the serious deterioration in the political and military situation in Angola. It reaffirms its belief that lasting peace and national reconciliation cannot be achieved through military means, and urges the Government of Angola and especially the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to resume a constructive dialogue on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and relevant Security Council resolutions in order to seek a peaceful resolution of the conflict and spare the Angolan people further war and suffering. In this context, it reaffirms that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola is the refusal by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to comply with the basic provisions of the Lusaka Protocol and reiterates its demand that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola comply with its obligations to demilitarize and to permit the extension of State administration to territories it controls.

"The Council shares the assessment and judgements of the Secretary-General on the political and military situation in Angola contained in his report of 17 January 1999 (S/1999/49). It underscores the contribution of the United Nations to the past four years of relative peace in Angola. It expresses its deep regret that the present political and security situation in the country and the lack of cooperation, especially by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola have prevented the Mission from fully carrying out its mandated role.

"The Council underlines the great importance it attaches to a continued multidisciplinary presence of the United Nations under the direction of a Representative of the Secretary-General in Angola. It recognizes that such a continued presence depends on the safety of United Nations personnel and requires the agreement of the Government of Angola and the cooperation of all concerned. In this context, it appeals to the Government of Angola to provide such agreement and to the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to cooperate fully. It welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to consult urgently with the Government of Angola on such a United Nations presence and to report to the Council in this regard.

"The Council again calls upon Member States to support the peace process in Angola through full and immediate implementation of the measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola contained in resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, and reiterates its readiness to take steps to reinforce the implementation of those measures on the basis of the recommendations contained in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 1999.

"The Council expresses its profound concern at the humanitarian impact of the conflict on the Angolan people. It urges the international community to support the Government of Angola in fulfilling its primary responsibility for the humanitarian needs of the Angolan people and, in this regard, urges Member States to fund generously the 1999 Consolidated Humanitarian Appeal for Angola. It calls upon all concerned to concur and cooperate with United Nations humanitarian assistance activities on the basis of the principles of neutrality and non-discrimination, to guarantee the security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel, and to ensure necessary, adequate and safe access and logistics by land and air. It urges all concerned to cooperate with the human rights activities of the United Nations, which help to lay a basis for lasting peace and national reconciliation.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/4)

At the 3970th meeting of the Security Council, held on 28 January 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 1999 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1999/61) submitted in conformity with resolution 1188 (1998) of 30 July 1998.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), it again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. The Council notes with deep concern the high level of casualties which the Force has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in the Force. It commends the Force's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/5)

At the 3974th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 January 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223); and letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the escalating violence in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It underlines the risk of a further deterioration in the humanitarian situation if

> steps are not taken by the parties to reduce tensions. The Council reiterates its concern about attacks on civilians and underlines the need for a full and unhindered investigation of such actions. It calls once again upon the parties to respect fully their obligations under the relevant resolutions and to cease immediately all acts of violence and provocations.
>
> "The Council welcomes and supports the decisions of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (the Contact Group), following their meeting in London on 29 January 1999 (S/1999/96), which aim at reaching a political settlement between the parties and establish a framework and timetable for that purpose. The Council demands that the parties should accept their responsibilities and comply fully with those decisions and requirements, as with its relevant resolutions.
>
> "The Council reiterates its full support for international efforts, including those of the Contact Group and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Kosovo Verification Mission, to reduce tensions in Kosovo and facilitate a political settlement on the basis of substantial autonomy and equality for all citizens and ethnic communities in Kosovo and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Kosovo Albanians and other communities in Kosovo. It reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
>
> "The Council will follow the negotiations closely and would welcome members of the Contact Group keeping it informed about the progress reached therein.
>
> "The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/6)

At the 3978th meeting of the Security Council, held on 12 February 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the matter of protection of civilians in armed conflict.
>
> "The Council expresses its grave concern at the growing civilian toll of armed conflict and notes with distress that civilians now account for the vast majority of casualties in armed conflict and are increasingly directly targeted by combatants and armed elements. The Council condemns attacks or acts of violence in situations of armed conflict directed against civilians, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, including also refugees and internally displaced persons, in violation of the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian and human rights law.
>
> "The Council is especially concerned about attacks on humanitarian workers, in violation of the rules of international law.
>
> "The Council notes that large-scale human suffering is a consequence and sometimes a contributing factor to instability and further conflict, whether due to displacement, violent assault or other atrocities. Bearing in mind its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Council affirms the need for the international community to assist and protect civilian populations affected by armed conflict. The Council calls upon all parties concerned to ensure the safety of civilians and guarantee the unimpeded and safe access of United Nations and other humanitarian personnel to those in need. In this regard, the Council recalls the statement of its President of 19 June 1997 (S/PRST/1997/34) and also recalls its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 on the status and treatment of refugees.
>
> "The Council expresses particular concern at the harmful impact of armed conflict on children and, in this regard, recalls the statement of its President of 29 June 1998 (S/PRST/1998/18).
>
> "The Council calls upon all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international law, in particular their relevant obligations under the Conventions of The Hague, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, as well as with all decisions of the Security Council.
>
> "The Council strongly condemns the deliberate targeting by combatants of civilians in armed conflict and demands that all concerned put an end to such violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. The Council expresses its willingness to

respond, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to situations in which civilians, as such, have been targeted or humanitarian assistance to civilians has been deliberately obstructed.

"The Council also condemns all attempts to incite violence against civilians in situations of armed conflict and calls upon States to fulfil their obligations to take action at the national level. The Council affirms the need to bring to justice, in an appropriate manner, individuals who incite or cause violence against civilians in situations of armed conflict or who otherwise violate international humanitarian and human rights law. In this regard, the Council reaffirms the importance of the work being done by the ad hoc Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and calls upon all States to cooperate with the Tribunals, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Council acknowledges the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

"The Council notes the deleterious impact of the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms, on the security of civilians, including refugees and other vulnerable populations. In this regard, it recalls its resolution 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998 in which it, *inter alia*, stressed the importance of all Member States, and in particular States involved in manufacturing and marketing of weapons, restricting arms transfers which could provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or armed conflicts in Africa, and urged international collaboration in combating illegal arms flows in Africa.

"The Council expresses concern over the widening gap between the rules of international humanitarian law and their application. The Council welcomes the commemorative events planned to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Geneva Conventions and the centenary of the First International Peace Conference of The Hague. These occasions provide an opportunity for a further exploration of ways and means by which the international community may enhance the compliance of parties to an armed conflict with the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law.

"The Council welcomes the continuing contribution to the implementation of international humanitarian law of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

"The Council considers that a comprehensive and coordinated approach by Member States and international organizations and agencies is required in order to address the problem of the protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict. To this end, the Council requests the Secretary-General to submit a report containing concrete recommendations to the Council by September 1999 on ways the Council, acting within its sphere of responsibility, could improve the physical and legal protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict. The report should also identify contributions the Council could make towards effective implementation of existing humanitarian law. The report should examine whether there are any significant gaps in existing legal norms, through the review of recent reports in this regard. The Council encourages the Secretary-General to consult the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in formulating his recommendations.

"The Council affirms its intention to review the recommendations of the Secretary-General in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/7)

At the 3979th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 February 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council, noting the letter dated 9 February 1999 from the President of the Central African Republic to the President of the Council (S/1999/132, annex), takes note with satisfaction of the commitment expressed by the President of the Central African Republic to maintain peace in the Central African Republic through dialogue and consultation. In this context, it strongly reaffirms that the complete implementation of the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/561, appendices III–VI) and of the National Reconciliation Pact (S/1998/219, appendix) is essential to peace and national reconciliation in the Central African Republic.

"The Council calls upon the Government of the Central African Republic to continue to take concrete steps to implement political, economic, social and security reforms as referred to in the report of the

Secretary-General of 23 February 1998 (S/1998/148) and to fulfil the commitments expressed in the letters dated 8 January 1998 (S/1998/61, annex) and 23 January 1999 (S/1999/98, annex) from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General. It recalls that the success, the future mandate and the ongoing presence of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic are closely linked to the fulfilment of these commitments, in particular the immediate resumption of a constructive political dialogue.

"The Council expresses its concern about the consequences that the current political tensions have for the stability and the functioning of the institutions of the Central African Republic. It reaffirms that the Government, the political leaders and the people of the Central African Republic bear the primary responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a stable and secure environment and the reconstruction of their country. It emphasizes the importance of continuing efforts in the Central African Republic to settle outstanding contentious issues peacefully and democratically in accordance with the Bangui Agreements. It stresses the need for both the "mouvance présidentielle" and the opposition parties to cooperate closely and work actively with the aim of achieving the political consensus indispensable to stability in the Central African Republic.

"The Council considers that a smooth preparation of free and fair presidential elections, for which proper steps should be taken as soon as possible, requires a certain level of political consensus and the opening of a genuine dialogue between all the constituent parties of the National Assembly. It also considers that consensual preparation for the presidential elections can only reinforce the legitimacy of the next President of the Republic and also secure a sustainable civil peace. It fully supports the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his call to the Central African political leaders and authorities to resolve the political impasse so that the country can move forward, and welcomes the current efforts undertaken to this end.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/8)

At the 3981st meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 February 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 February 1999 on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1999/124), submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 of its resolution 1206 (1998) of 12 November 1998.

"The Council welcomes the regular contacts between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition and the work of the Commission on National Reconciliation aimed at achieving further progress in the peace process. It regrets that that progress has remained slow during the last three months and underlines the necessity for the parties to speed up the full and sequential implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan (S/1997/510, annex I), especially the Protocol on military issues (S/1997/209, annex II). The Council calls upon the parties to intensify their efforts to create conditions for the holding in 1999 of a constitutional referendum and presidential elections, as well as the timely holding of parliamentary elections.

"The Council notes with appreciation the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of all the personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and encourages them to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement. It underlines the importance of the Mission playing a full and active role in the implementation of the General Agreement and requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider means of achieving this taking into account the security situation.

"The Council welcomes the continued contribution made by the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned.

"The Council welcomes also the contribution of the Contact Group of guarantor States and international organizations to the peace process and, in this context, considers that the holding of a meeting of this Group at the level of Foreign Ministers in support of the peace process could indeed be useful, if properly prepared.

"The Council welcomes further the activities of various international organizations and humanitarian workers related to the implementation of the General Agreement and addressing the humanitarian, rehabilitation and development needs of Tajikistan. It calls upon Member States and others concerned to respond promptly and generously to the consolidated appeal for Tajikistan for 1999 launched at Geneva in December 1998.

"The Council reiterates its concern that the security situation in some parts of Tajikistan remains precarious. It reiterates the importance of a full investigation into the murder in July 1998 of four members of the Mission and takes note with appreciation of the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan in this regard. The Council calls upon the United Tajik Opposition to contribute more effectively to the investigation in order to bring those responsible to justice. It acknowledges the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan to enhance the protection of international personnel and calls upon the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping forces and other international personnel. The Council reminds both parties that the ability of the international community to mobilize and to continue assistance for Tajikistan is linked to the security of the personnel of the Mission and international organizations, and of humanitarian workers."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/9)

At the 3985th meeting of the Security Council, held on 27 February 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council reaffirms its resolutions 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998, 1226 (1999) of 29 January 1999 and 1227 (1999) of 10 February 1999, in which it called on Ethiopia and Eritrea to refrain from armed conflict and to accept and implement the Framework Agreement as approved by the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution on 17 December 1998 (S/1998/1223, annex).
>
> "The Council demands an immediate halt to all hostilities and calls on the parties to refrain from the further use of force.
>
> "The Council welcomes the acceptance by Eritrea at the Head of State level of the Organization of African Unity Framework Agreement and recalls the prior acceptance of the Agreement by Ethiopia. The Framework Agreement remains a viable and sound basis for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.
>
> "The Council reaffirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea.
>
> "The Council expresses its willingness to consider all appropriate support to implement a peace agreement between the two parties.
>
> "The Council expresses its continuing support for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, Ambassador Sahnoun, and concerned Member States to find a peaceful resolution to the border dispute.
>
> "The Council remains actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/10)

At the 3992nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 8 April 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on the behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls its resolutions 731 (1992) of 21 January 1992, 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992, 883 (1993) of 11 November 1993 and 1192 (1998) of 27 August 1998.
>
> "The Council welcomes the letter dated 5 April 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/378) reporting that the two persons accused of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 have arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the court described in paragraph 2 of resolution 1192 (1998) and that, with regard to the bombing of UTA 772, the French authorities had informed the Secretary-General that he might indicate, in reporting to the Council under paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998), that the conditions set forth in resolution 1192 (1998) had been

met, without prejudice to the other requests concerning the bombing of Pan Am flight 103.

"The Council expresses its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General, the Governments of the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other countries for their commitment towards reaching a satisfactory conclusion relating to Pan Am flight 103.

"The Council further notes the role played by the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in this regard.

"The Council notes that, with the letter dated 5 April 1999 from the Secretary-General, the conditions set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998) for the immediate suspension of the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) have been fulfilled. In this regard, the Council recalls that, in accordance with resolution 1192 (1998), the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) were immediately suspended upon receipt of the letter of the Secretary-General on 5 April 1999 at 1400 hours Eastern Standard Time. This development was immediately acknowledged through a statement of the President of the Security Council to the press on 5 April 1999 following consultations of the whole (press release SC/6662).

"The Council remains seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/11)

At the 3997th meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 May 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 April 1999 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/460).

"The Council reiterates its demand that both sides widen their commitment to the United Nations-led peace process, continue to seek and engage in dialogue, expand their bilateral contacts and display without delay the necessary will to achieve substantial results on the key issues of the negotiations, and underlines the necessity for the parties to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia which fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders.

"The Council reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the imprescriptible right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions and calls upon the parties to address this issue urgently by agreeing and implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return.

"The Council welcomes in this context the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 2 April 1999 on further measures to settle the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/392, annex). The Council notes the conclusions of the eighth session of the Coordinating Council of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides held on 29 April 1999.

"The Council expresses its deep concern at the failure of the parties to reach an agreement on the terms for the return of refugees and displaced persons to the Gali region and measures for economic rehabilitation. The Council stresses the need for them to conclude urgently such an agreement, which would make it possible for the international community to participate in this effort, as well as an agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention of armed confrontation.

"The Council welcomes the improvements in the security situation but notes that the general situation in the conflict zone still remains tense and unstable.

"The Council urges the parties to exercise great restraint in their responses to any incidents arising on the ground and to take concrete steps to improve their cooperation in this field. The Council demands that both sides take immediate and determined measures to put a stop to the activities by armed groups, including the continued laying of mines, and to establish a climate of confidence allowing refugees and displaced persons to return. The Council further demands that both sides ensure a full separation of forces from the ceasefire line, in accordance with the ceasefire protocol signed on 25 May 1998, and establish a joint investigation mechanism without further delay.

"The Council welcomes the continued contribution that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States have made to stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict and notes that the working relationship between the Mission and the peacekeeping force has remained good.

"The Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the security of the Mission and of all international personnel and recalls the obligations of both sides in this regard. The Council welcomes the steps taken to enhance the operations and security of the Mission.

"The Council strongly supports the sustained efforts made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to prevent hostilities, to protect human rights, and to advance a settlement."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/12)

At the 4001st meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 May 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/523)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls the press statement by the President on 8 May 1999 and expresses its deep distress and concern over the bombing of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 7 May 1999, which has caused serious casualties and property damage. The Council expresses its deepest sympathy and profound condolences to the Chinese Government and the families of the victims.
>
> "The Council expresses profound regrets over the bombing and deep sorrow for the loss of lives, injuries and property damage caused by the bombing, and notes that regrets and apologies were expressed for this tragedy by members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Council, bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirms that the principle of the inviolability of diplomatic personnel and premises must be respected in all cases in accordance with internationally accepted norms.
>
> "The Council stresses the need for a complete and thorough investigation of the bombing by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In this connection, it takes note of the fact that an investigation has been initiated by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and awaits the results of the investigation.
>
> "The Council will remain seized of this matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/13)

At the 4005th meeting of the Security Council, held on 15 May 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on the behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council stresses that an overall political settlement and national reconciliation are essential to achieving the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone. In this context, it welcomes the recent holding of internal talks by a rebel delegation in Lomé, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives to ensure that there are no further obstacles to a start to direct talks without delay.
>
> "The Council calls upon all concerned to remain committed to the process of negotiation and to demonstrate flexibility in their approach to the process. In this context, the Council underlines its strong support for the mediation efforts of the United Nations within the Lomé process, in particular the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate dialogue, and for the key role being played by the President of Togo.
>
> "The Council commends, once again, the continued efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone and the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States towards the restoration of peace, security and stability in Sierra Leone, and calls for sustained support for the Monitoring Group from the international community.
>
> "The Council condemns the recent killings, atrocities, destruction of property and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law perpetrated on civilians by the rebels in recent attacks, in particular at Masiaka and Port Loko. It calls upon the rebels to cease such actions immediately and urges the rebel leadership to release all hostages and abductees without delay.

"The Council urges both parties to commit themselves to a cessation of hostilities for the duration of the Lome talks, to ensure that this is fully respected on the ground and to work constructively and in good faith for a ceasefire agreement. It calls upon both sides to refrain from any hostile or aggressive act which could undermine the talks process.

"The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to increase, as security conditions permit, the presence on the ground of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone within currently authorized levels, in anticipation of a cessation of hostilities. The Council also welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to send an assessment team to Sierra Leone to examine how an expanded Mission with a revised mandate and concept of operations might contribute to the implementation of a ceasefire and peace agreement in the event of a successful outcome to the negotiations between the Government of Sierra Leone and the rebels, and expresses its readiness to consider recommendations from the Secretary-General to that end.

"The Council stresses, however, that it will be prepared to consider deploying monitors throughout Sierra Leone only when a credible ceasefire is in place and is being respected by all sides, and there is a commitment of all parties to a framework peace agreement.

"The Council underlines the importance, in the context of a lasting solution to the conflict in Sierra Leone, of a plan for the internationally supervised disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers. It also draws attention to the need for the secure and timely disposal of collected arms, in accordance with any peace agreement reached.

"The Council reaffirms the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the provisions of the embargo on the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* imposed by its resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998.

"The Council reiterates its grave concern at the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone and urges all parties, in particular the rebel leadership, to guarantee safe and unhindered humanitarian access to all those in need.

"The Council reiterates that a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict in Sierra Leone remains the responsibility of the Government and people of Sierra Leone, but again emphasizes the strong commitment of the international community to supporting a sustainable peace settlement.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/14)

At the 4007th meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 May 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council strongly condemns the criminal act by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola against commercial aircraft, namely the shooting down of an Antonov-26 aircraft on 12 May 1999 near Luzamba and the taking hostage of its Russian crew, while the fate of its Angolan passengers remains unknown.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the fate of those who were on board the downed aircraft, demands the immediate and unconditional release of the Russian crew members and all other foreign nationals that may be held hostage by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in Angola, and demands also information on the fate of the Angolan passengers. It stresses that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and its leader Jonas Savimbi carry full responsibility for their security.

"The Council calls upon the Government of Angola and all other concerned parties to cooperate in obtaining the release of the Russian crew members as well as in ascertaining the fate of passengers and crew members of other commercial aircraft lost under suspicious circumstances over territory controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/15)

At the 4009th meeting of the Security Council, held on 27 May 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1999/575) states, in paragraph 11: "Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.'"

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/16)

At the 4010th meeting of the Security Council, held on 27 May 1999 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its alarm at the serious deterioration in the political, military and humanitarian situation in Somalia and concern at the reports of increasing external interference in Somalia.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and unity of Somalia, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It reiterates that full responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and for restoring peace rests with the Somali people.

"The Council expresses its support for the activities of the Standing Committee on Somalia and calls upon all Somali factions to cease immediately all hostilities and to cooperate with the regional and other efforts to achieve peace and reconciliation.

"The Council is deeply concerned at recent reports of the illicit delivery of weapons and military equipment to Somalia in violation of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 which could exacerbate the crisis in Somalia and endanger the peace and security of the region as a whole.

"The Council reiterates its call upon States to observe the arms embargo and to refrain from any actions which might exacerbate the situation in Somalia. It further requests Member States having information about violations of the provisions of resolution 733 (1992) to provide this information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992.

"The Council expresses its deep concern at the humanitarian impact of the long-lasting crisis, and in particular condemns attacks or acts of violence against civilians, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons. It also condemns attacks on humanitarian workers, in violation of the rules of international law.

"The Council calls upon the Somali factions to cooperate on the basis of the principles of neutrality and non-discrimination with the United Nations agencies and other organizations carrying out humanitarian activities. The Council urges all parties to guarantee the security and the freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and to ensure unhindered access to those in need of assistance. In this regard, it also commends the existing coordination of all efforts of the international community to meet the humanitarian needs of the Somali people undertaken by the Somali Aid Coordination Body, comprising donors, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

"The Council urges all States to contribute generously to the appeal of the United Nations to ensure continued relief and rehabilitation efforts in all regions of Somalia, including those aimed at the strengthening of civil society.

"The Council welcomes the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia in Nairobi.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on the situation in Somalia.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

VII

Communications from the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/1998/694	27 July 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/766	11 August 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/925	7 October 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/927	7 October 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1033	3 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1058	11 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1077	14 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1123	25 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1158	11 December 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1172 and Corr.1	15 December 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1173	15 December 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1175	16 December 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1233	29 December 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/127	9 February 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/384	6 April 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/393 and Corr.1	7 April 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1999/559	13 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/601	24 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/671	11 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Angola

S/1998/566	24 June 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/730	7 August 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/731	7 August 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Cyprus

S/1998/1166	14 December 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Middle East

S/1998/679	17 July 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/680	22 July 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/873	14 September 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/874	21 September 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/975	16 October 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/976	20 October 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Croatia

S/1998/563	22 June 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/564	24 June 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

S/1998/528	17 June 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1998/643	14 July 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/659	16 July 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/732	7 August 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/897	18 September 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/947	13 October 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/985	21 October 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1072	13 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1167	14 December 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/48	15 January 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/139	12 February 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/212	26 February 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/287	17 March 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/288	17 March 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/290	17 March 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/419	14 April 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/524	6 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/538	10 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/642	3 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

S/1998/853	9 September 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/854	15 September 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/1191	16 December 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1192	18 December 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Items relating to the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

S/1998/966	14 October 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/967	19 October 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/1204	18 December 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/214	26 February 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/315	23 March 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/338	25 March 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/485	27 April 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/618	27 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

S/1999/360	30 March 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/402	9 April 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1999/526	6 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/527	7 May 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999)

S/1999/662	9 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/663	10 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/675	11 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/676	14 June 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/682	15 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

S/1999/665	9 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Sierra Leone

S/1998/673	16 July 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/674	21 July 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/714	3 August 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/715	5 August 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/772	17 August 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Items relating to the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

S/1998/581	29 June 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

S/1999/379	1 April 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/380	5 April 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in the Central African Republic

S/1999/116	22 December 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/121	4 February 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Afghanistan

S/1998/1139	23 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Items relating to Rwanda

S/1998/640	8 July 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/646	15 July 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/760	7 August 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/761	18 August 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/777	18 August 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1096	18 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/339	18 March 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1999/340	26 March 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/448	12 April 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/449	20 April 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/566	17 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation concerning Western Sahara

S/1999/554	13 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/555	13 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/590	18 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/591	21 May 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Georgia

S/1998/633	10 July 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/1052	6 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1053	10 November 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

S/1999/311	19 March 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/312	23 March 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/378	5 April 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

S/1999/232	26 February 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/233	3 March 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/1999/432	16 April 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/494	26 April 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/495	30 April 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

S/1998/818	28 August 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/254	5 March 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/255	9 March 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Timor

S/1999/602	21 May 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/603	25 May 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/679	11 June 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/680	15 June 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Liberia

S/1998/1080	11 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1081	16 November 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

S/1998/619	8 July 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/785	19 August 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (statement made by the Secretary-General at the third meeting of the United Nations and regional organizations)

The situation in Burundi

S/1998/590	23 June 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/1998/591	30 June 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/968	15 October 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/969	19 October 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/1084	11 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1085	17 November 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/425	12 April 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1999/426	15 April 1999	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Cambodia

S/1998/986	19 October 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/987	22 October 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1998/1086	13 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1087	17 November 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/1999/231	15 March 1999	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Communication relating to the implementation of the agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

S/1998/940	12 October 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

S/1998/1156	20 November 1998	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/1998/1157	11 December 1998	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

VIII

Reports of the Secretary-General issued during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait		
S/1998/823	1 September 1998	Resolution 1153 (1998)
S/1998/889	24 September 1998	Resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993)
S/1998/1100	19 November 1998	Resolution 1153 (1998)
S/1999/187	22 February 1999	Resolution 1210 (1998)
S/1999/330	30 March 1999	Resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993)
S/1999/573 and Corr.2	18 May 1999	Resolution 1210 (1998)
The situation in Angola		
S/1998/524	17 June 1998	Resolution 1164 (1998)
S/1998/723	7 August 1998	Resolution 1180 (1998)
S/1998/838	7 September 1998	Resolution 1190 (1998)
S/1998/931	8 October 1998	Resolution 1195 (1998)
S/1998/1110	23 November 1998	Resolution 1202 (1998)
S/1999/49	17 January 1999	Resolution 1213 (1998)
S/1999/202	24 February 1999	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/3)
The situation in Cyprus		
S/1998/518	16 June 1998	Resolution 1146 (1997)
S/1998/488/Add.1	29 June 1998	Resolution 186 (1964)
S/1998/1149 and Add.1	7 December 1998	Resolution 186 (1964)
S/1999/657	8 June 1999	Resolutions 186 (1964) and 1217 (1998)
The situation in the occupied Arab territories		
S/1998/1050	10 November 1998	General Assembly resolution 52/52

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation in the Middle East		
S/1998/652	16 July 1998	Resolution 1151 (1998)
S/1998/1050	10 November 1998	General Assembly resolution 52/52
S/1998/1073	14 November 1998	Resolution 350 (1974)
S/1999/61	19 January 1999	Resolution 1188 (1998)
S/1999/575	18 May 1999	Resolution 350 (1974)
The situation in Croatia		
S/1998/578	26 June 1998	Resolution 1147 (1998)
S/1998/887	23 September 1998	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/19)
S/1998/939	12 October 1998	Resolution 1183 (1998)
S/1998/1004	27 October 1998	Resolution 1145 (1997)
S/1999/16	6 January 1999	Resolution 1183 (1998)
S/1999/404	9 April 1999	Resolution 1222 (1999)
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina		
S/1998/862	16 September 1998	Resolution 1174 (1998)
S/1998/1174	16 December 1998	Resolution 1174 (1998)
S/1999/284	16 March 1999	Resolution 1174 (1998)
S/1999/670	11 June 1999	Resolution 1174 (1998)
The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		
S/1998/644	14 July 1998	Resolutions 795 (1992) and 1160 (1998)
S/1999/161	12 February 1999	Resolution 1186 (1998)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
Items relating to the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		
Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
S/1998/608	2 July 1998	Resolution 1160 (1998)
S/1998/712	5 August 1998	Resolution 1160 (1998)
S/1998/834 and Add.1	4 September 1998	Resolution 1160 (1998)
S/1998/912	3 October 1998	Resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998)
S/1998/1068	12 November 1998	Resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998)
S/1998/1147	4 December 1998	Resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998)
S/1998/1221	24 December 1998	Resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998)
S/1999/99	30 January 1999	Resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998)
S/1999/293	17 March 1999	Resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998)
Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999)		
S/1999/672	12 June 1999	Resolution 1244 (1999)
The situation in Sierra Leone		
S/1998/486/Add.1	1 July 1998	Resolutions 1162 (1998) and 1171 (1998)
S/1998/750	12 August 1998	Resolution 1181 (1998)
S/1998/960	16 October 1998	Resolution 1181 (1998)
S/1998/1176	16 December 1998	Resolutions 1171 (1998) and 1181 (1998)
S/1999/20	7 January 1999	Resolution 1181 (1998)
S/1999/237	4 March 1999	Resolution 1220 (1999)
S/1999/645	4 June 1999	Resolution 1231 (1999)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation in the Central African Republic		
S/1998/540	19 June 1998	Resolution 1159 (1998)
S/1998/783 and Add.1	21 August 1998	Resolution 1182 (1998)
S/1998/1203 and Add.1	18 December 1998	Resolution 1201 (1998)
S/1999/98	29 January 1999	Resolution 1201 (1998)
S/1999/416	14 April 1999	Resolution 1230 (1999)
S/1999/621	28 May 1999	Resolution 1230 (1999)
The situation in Afghanistan		
S/1998/532	19 June 1998	General Assembly resolution 52/211 B
S/1998/913	2 October 1998	General Assembly resolution 52/211 B
S/1998/1109	23 November 1998	General Assembly resolution 52/211 B
S/1999/362	31 March 1999	General Assembly resolution 53/203 A
The situation concerning Western Sahara		
S/1998/534	18 June 1998	Resolution 1163 (1998)
S/1998/634	10 July 1998	Resolution 1163 (1998)
S/1998/775	18 August 1998	Resolution 1185 (1998)
S/1998/849	11 September 1998	Resolution 1185 (1998)
S/1998/997	26 October 1998	Resolution 1198 (1998)
S/1998/1160	11 December 1998	Resolution 1204 (1998)
S/1999/88	28 January 1999	Resolution 1215 (1998)
S/1999/307	22 March 1999	Resolution 1228 (1998)
S/1999/483 and Add.1	27 April 1999	Resolution 1232 (1999)
The situation in Georgia		
S/1998/497/Add.1	18 June 1998	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/16)
S/1998/647 and Add.1	14 July 1998	Resolution 1150 (1998)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
S/1998/1012 and Add.1	29 October 1998	Resolution 1187 (1998)
S/1999/60	20 January 1999	Resolution 1187 (1998)
S/1999/460	21 April 1999	Resolution 1225 (1999)
The situation in Africa		
S/1999/171	12 February 1999	Reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/52/209 and A/53/127)
Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations		
S/1998/883	22 September 1998	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/34)
The situation in Guinea-Bissau		
S/1999/294	17 March 1999	Resolution 1216 (1998)
The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border		
S/1998/754	13 August 1998	Resolution 1167 (1998)
S/1998/1029	3 November 1998	Resolution 1167 (1998)
S/1999/124	8 February 1999	Resolution 1206 (1998)
S/1999/514	6 May 1999	Resolution 1206 (1998)
The question concerning Haiti		
S/1998/796	24 August 1998	Resolution 1141 (1997)
S/1998/1064	11 November 1998	Resolution 1141 (1997)
S/1999/181	19 February 1999	Resolution 1212 (1998)
S/1999/579	19 May 1999	Resolution 1212 (1998)
The situation in Timor		
S/1999/513	5 May 1999	
S/1999/595	22 May 1999	Resolution 1236 (1999)
Communication concerning standby arrangements for peacemaking		
S/1999/361	30 March 1999	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1994/22)

IX

Notes by the President of the Security Council issued during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section*[a]
S/1998/1016	30 October 1998	Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure	29
S/1999/8	5 January 1999	Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure	29
S/1999/92	29 January 1999	Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure	29
S/1999/100	30 January 1999	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	1
S/1999/165	17 February 1999	Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure	29
S/1999/168	18 February 1999	The situation in Angola	2
S/1999/391	7 April 1999	Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	7 D
S/1999/415	13 April 1999	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	1

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[a] Chapter or section of the present report containing an account of the Council's consideration of the relevant subject.

X

Meetings of the Security Council and troop-contributing countries chaired by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

16 June 1998
14 December 1998

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

24 November 1998
25 May 1999

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

12 November 1998
26 January 1999

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

9 November 1998
2 April 1999
5 April 1999
12 May 1999

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

14 July 1998
16 September 1998
27 October 1998
3 February 1999
11 February 1999
25 March 1999
11 May 1999
21 May 1999

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)

2 October 1998
26 January 1999

United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP)

16 July 1998
7 October 1998
14 October 1998
26 February 1999

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)

22 October 1998

United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)

8 July 1998
23 July 1998
12 January 1999

United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)

22 June 1998
10 August 1998
10 September 1998
13 October 1998
6 November 1998
24 November 1998
28 December 1998
31 December 1998
2 January 1999
11 January 1999
13 January 1999
16 January 1999
20 January 1999
8 February 1999
19 February 1999

United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)

19 November 1998

United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)

9 July 1998
8 October 1998
3 February 1999

United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL)

29 June 1998
22 October 1998
2 January 1999
11 January 1999
8 March 1999
9 June 1999

XI

Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

Meeting	*Date*
Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait	
172nd	18 June 1998
173rd	23 July 1998
174th	1 September 1998
175th	30 September 1998
176th	1 December 1998
177th	22 December 1998
178th	11 January 1999
179th	23 February 1999
180th	26 February 1999
181st	8 March 1999
182nd	12 March 1999
183rd	16 March 1999
184th	17 March 1999
185th	22 April 1999
186th	27 May 1999
Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission	
Twenty-eighth session	
78th	29 June 1998
79th	1 July 1998
Twenty-ninth session	
80th	28 September 1998
81st	30 September 1998
Thirtieth session	
82nd	14 December 1998
83rd	16 December 1998
Eighth special session	
84th	21 January 1999
Thirty-first session	
85th	15 March 1999
86th	18 March 1999

Meeting	*Date*
Security Council Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of resolution 687 (1991)	
Sixteenth session	28 September- 1 October 1998
Group of experts meeting	22 and 23 October 1998
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	
85th	17 June 1998
86th	13 July 1998
87th	10 August 1998
88th	17 September 1998
89th	26 October 1998
90th	26 January 1999
91st	1 February 1999
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States	
Sixth plenary session	31 May–4 June 1999
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone	
6th	25 November 1998
7th	25 January 1999
8th	12 March 1999
9th	23 April 1999
10th	3 May 1999
11th	20 May 1999
12th	15 June 1999
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)	
3rd	19 August 1998
4th	15 October 1998
5th	12 November 1998
6th	3 December 1998
7th	30 December 1998
8th	11 March 1999

XII

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Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait*

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234), the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait has submitted two annual reports to the Security Council (S/1996/700 and S/1997/672) covering its major activities in the first seven years since the imposition of sanctions against Iraq in August 1990. The present report contains a factual summary of the Committee's major activities from August 1997 to July 1998, with references to other important events and decisions.

2. During the period covered by the present report, implementation of the arrangements set up by the Council in resolution 986 (1995) continued under resolutions 1111 (1997) (phase II) and 1143 (1997) (phase III). They were further expanded by resolution 1153 (1998) (phase IV), under which the Council allowed Iraq to export an increased amount of oil not exceeding $5.256 billion in a 180-day period. The new arrangement (phase IV) entered into force on 30 May 1998.

3. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1111 (1997), the Committee submitted to the Council during the reporting period two reports on the implementation of the arrangements set out in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995) during phase II, the first report on 8 September 1997 (S/1997/692) and the second on 2 December 1997 (S/1997/942 and Corr.1). Pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1143 (1997), the Committee submitted another two reports to the Council on the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) during phase III, the first on 2 March 1998 (S/1998/187) and the second on 4 June 1998 (S/1998/469).

4. Pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1143 (1997), the Committee submitted to the Council on 30 January 1998 a report on the refining and clarifying of its working procedures under resolution 986 (1995) (S/1998/92). Pursuant to paragraph 15 of resolution 1153 (1998), by which the Council requested the Committee to implement the measures and take action on the steps referred to in its report of 30 January 1998 (S/1998/92), the Committee submitted a report to the Council on 17 April 1998 (S/1998/336).

5. Pursuant to paragraph 6 (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), the Committee submitted four reports to the Council during the reporting period on matters related to the arms embargo (S/1997/637, S/1997/949, S/1998/108 and S/1998/387).

6. During the reporting period, the reviews of sanctions were further suspended by the Council under resolutions 1134 (1997) and 1137 (1997) until 27 April 1998, when the Council, pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1137 (1997), resumed the reviews as provided for in resolution 687 (1991). Two reviews were conducted by the Security Council, in April and June 1998 respectively, bringing the total number of reviews completed pursuant to paragraph 21 of resolution 661 (1990) to 39, and the total number of reviews completed pursuant to paragraph 28 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991) to 19. No modification of the sanctions regime resulted from these reviews.

7. The Committee elects its bureau at the beginning of each calendar year. The bureau consists of a Chairman elected in his or her personal capacity and two Vice-Chairmen designated in a delegation capacity. For 1997, the bureau consisted of Mr. António Monteiro (Portugal) as Chairman, with the delegations of Guinea-Bissau and Poland as Vice-Chairmen. For the period of 1998 covered by the present report, Mr. António Monteiro (Portugal) continues to serve as Chairman, with the delegations of Brazil and Gabon as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

II. Work of the Committee

8. During the period covered by the present report, the Committee dealt with a wide range of complex issues arising from the implementation of the mandatory measures. From August 1997 to July 1998, the Committee met in formal sessions 14 times, bringing the total number of meetings held since its inception in 1990 to 173. In accordance with decisions taken at the Committee's 132nd and 134th meetings, the Chairman continued to give oral briefings about the work of the Committee after each meeting to interested delegations and the press.

9. The Committee also held a number of informal meetings at the expert level to discuss various issues concerning its activities, in particular issues related to the implementation of resolution 986 (1995).

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* Previously issued as document S/1998/1239.

A. Implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995)

10. The operation under resolution 986 (1995), known as the oil-for-food programme, remained one of the high-priority issues dealt with by the Committee during the period covered by the present report. As mentioned above, the operation continued throughout the reporting period, extended successively by resolutions 1111 (1997), 1143 (1997) and 1153 (1998). Iraq stopped exporting oil on two occasions — from 8 June to 15 August 1997 in phase II and from 5 December 1997 to 15 January 1998 in phase III. With regard to the export of humanitarian supplies to Iraq under the operation, the Committee remains committed to implementing its mandate. In coordination with the Secretary-General and the Office of the Iraq Programme established in October 1997, the Committee continued to make efforts for the purpose of expediting the approving process and enhancing the delivery of humanitarian supplies to Iraq. Iraq's capacity to export sufficient petroleum and petroleum products up to the amount of $5.256 billion, as referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998), was addressed by the Security Council in resolution 1175 (1998).

11. The Committee had by the end of the reporting period submitted eight reports to the Security Council on the oil-for-food programme, six on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995) (S/1997/213, S/1997/417, S/1997/692, S/1997/942, S/1998/187 and S/1998/469), and two on the refining and clarifying of the Committee's working procedures to expedite the approval process for sending humanitarian supplies to Iraq (S/1998/92 and S/1998/336).

Oil export from Iraq

12. During the period covered by the present report, the export of petroleum from Iraq proceeded smoothly with excellent cooperation among the overseers, the United Nations independent inspection agents (Saybolt), the Iraqi State Marketing Organization and the national oil purchasers.

13. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the procedures of the Committee (S/1996/636 and Corr.1 and 2), 272 national oil purchasers, nominated from 45 countries, were authorized to communicate directly with the overseers by the end of July 1998.

14. In the period covered by the present report, a total of 135 oil contracts were received and reviewed by the overseers: 133 of them were approved, one was cancelled and another was withdrawn. In all, 353 liftings with a volume of 399 million barrels were made, and the revenue realized amounted to US$ 5.056 billion.

15. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1153 (1998), the Secretary-General dispatched to Iraq a group of experts, accompanied by the overseers, to determine, in consultation with the Government of Iraq, the capacity of Iraq to export petroleum and petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum of $5.256 billion as referred to in paragraph 2 of that resolution. Pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 of the same resolution, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council on 15 April 1998 a report on the findings of the group of experts (S/1998/330 and Corr.1). On 19 June 1998, the Security Council adopted resolution 1175 (1998), by which the Security Council decided that up to a total of $300 million in the escrow account might be used to meet any reasonable expenses for the purchase by Iraq of the necessary parts and equipment to enable it to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products as provided under resolution 1153 (1998).

16. During the reporting period, the overseers continued to advise the Committee on oil prices, volumes, liftings, destinations, management of the revenue objective, and other pertinent questions related to the export and monitoring of petroleum from Iraq in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 986 (1995), 1111 (1997), 1129 (1997), 1143 (1997), 1153 (1998) and 1158 (1998).

17. Pursuant to paragraph 14 of the procedures of the Committee, the overseers continued to report to the Committee on a weekly basis on oil contracts they had considered, including the cumulative quantity and approximate value of petroleum authorized for export. By the end of the reporting period, 85 such reports had been submitted to the Committee.

Efforts to expedite the approval process and refine working procedures

18. During the reporting period, the Committee continued to attach priority to the work of processing contracts submitted under the oil-for-food programme, with emphasis on refining and streamlining the approval procedures for sending humanitarian supplies to Iraq. Progress was achieved in this respect by the Committee, in cooperation with the Office of the Iraq Programme, which was established by the Secretary-General in October 1997 to consolidate and manage the activities of the Secretariat pursuant to resolutions 661 (1990) and 986 (1995) and subsequent resolutions.

19. On 20 August 1997, the Committee approved the revision of the form of notification or request to ship goods to Iraq and the guidance note on its completion. On 1 September 1997, the Committee extended the validity period of its approval letters from the initial 120 days to 180 days, with a possible extension of another 90 days upon request. On 30 January 1998, the Committee further extended the extension period from 90 days to 180 days, when necessary.

20. Pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1143 (1997), the Committee submitted a report on 30 January 1998 on the refining and clarifying of its working procedures (S/1998/92). The measures adopted by the Committee in the report contributed to the expeditious processing of applications by the Office of the Iraq Programme.

21. By paragraph 15 of resolution 1153 (1998), the Council requested the Committee to implement the measures and take action on the steps referred to in its report on working procedures (S/1998/92), to consider the relevant observations and recommendations referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90), to report to the Council by 31 March 1998 and thereafter to continue to review its procedures whenever necessary.

22. The Committee submitted the report as required on 17 April 1998 (S/1998/336). The report noted that some of the measures had been implemented in full. The measures included the enhanced weekly reports on the status of applications, the holding of an orientation seminar on 19 March 1998, with the participation of more than 30 Member States and interested international organizations, the distribution of a comprehensive information kit of relevant documentation, the issuance of approval letters against anticipated revenues and the circulation of applications by the Secretariat to Committee members in advance of anticipated revenues of the Iraq Account.

23. In addition, the Committee decided to place in its approval letters a reminder to exporters on the timely execution of approved contracts. The Committee also issued a press release on 2 April 1998 addressed to all States engaged in the export of humanitarian goods to Iraq to encourage them to present applications to the Committee as soon as contracts were concluded. The attention of the exporters was drawn to the reminder in the approval letters with a view to ensuring the timely delivery of humanitarian supplies to Iraq by the required delivery date as indicated in the contracts.

24. In its report of 17 April 1998 (S/1998/336), the Committee also noted a number of areas where further efforts were needed on the part of the Committee, such as the prioritization of contracts and the timely explanation of the reasons for placing applications on hold. The Committee recalled that such explanations, notably those related to dual use or to other grounds pertaining to non-conformity with the distribution plan, should be reviewed by the Committee periodically in order to ascertain whether any action could be taken to prevent similar situations. No meeting occurred during the period covered by the present report.

25. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (d) (i) of the Committee's report of 30 January 1998 (S/1998/92), in its follow-up report of 17 April 1998 the Committee adopted guidelines and points of understanding on simplified procedures for the approval of applications for foodstuffs (S/1998/336, appendix), by which the Committee conferred on the Secretariat the authority to determine whether such applications were in order under those guidelines and points of understanding and to submit them for approval to the Chairman of the Committee, in accordance with the conditions set out in the guidelines and points of understanding. Those guidelines and points of understanding came into effect on 29 May 1998, when the Secretary-General presented the required report to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1153 (1998). It was decided that the Committee would continue its work in respect of medicines.

26. On 14 March 1998, the Committee received a report from the Treasurer of the United Nations concerning the streamlining of all aspects of the procedures regarding the opening of letters of credit by the Banque Nationale de Paris. On the processing side, the report noted that the refined procedures of the Committee would accelerate the issuance of letters of credit. The report welcomed the idea of a representative of the Central Bank of Iraq being posted in New York with a view to expediting the resolution of discrepancies. On the credit issue, the report noted that the issuance of letters of credit could be accelerated, in theory, if they could be issued before the necessary cash collateral was available in the United Nations Iraq Account. According to the report, however, no banking institution was willing to engage itself with such an extension of credit due to prevailing commercial and legal constraints.

27. On the issue of reimbursement of the 53 per cent account from the 13 per cent account for joint purchases referred to in paragraph 4 (d) (iv) of the Committee's 30 January 1998 report, the Committee requested the Secretariat to present a non-paper on the issue by 15 March 1998. At its 172nd meeting, on 18 June 1998, the Committee considered a communication on the matter from Iraq and also received a non-paper enclosing recommendations to expedite the reimbursement mechanism from the Office of the Iraq Programme. The Committee subsequently met at the expert

level to discuss the matter further. At the behest of the Committee, the Secretariat implemented changes to improve the mechanism. By the end of July 1998, reimbursement due from the 13 per cent account to the 53 per cent account for bulk purchases stood at US$ 161.4 million from phase I through phase III. The Committee will continue to review this matter, in close cooperation with the Secretariat, in order to find an appropriate solution to this issue.

Phase II

28. At the beginning of the period covered by the present report, the operation was in its second 180-day period under resolution 1111 (1997), commonly known as phase II, with phase I running parallel. As required by paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995), the Government of Iraq on 4 August 1997 submitted its distribution plan (DP II) for the purchase and distribution of humanitarian supplies for phase II, which was approved by the Secretary-General on the same day (S/1997/606). The categorized list of supplies and goods that accompanied DP II was made available to the Committee in September 1997, and was subsequently computerized and made available to the general public.

29. After the approval by the Secretary-General on 31 July 1997 of the designation of Al-Walid on the Iraqi/Syrian border as the fourth entry point for the supply of humanitarian goods to Iraq under resolution 986 (1995), 10 United Nations independent inspection agents from Lloyd's Register were deployed there on 26 August 1997 to authenticate the arrival of humanitarian supplies to Iraq in accordance with paragraph 36 of the procedures of the Committee for the implementation of resolution 986 (1995). After Al-Walid became operational on 29 September 1997, the first consignments arrived there on 3 November 1997 and were authenticated the following day.

Phase III

30. On 4 December 1997, the Security Council adopted resolution 1143 (1997), by which it decided to extend the relevant provisions of resolution 986 (1995) for another 180 days, beginning at 00.01 hours, Eastern Standard Time, on 5 December 1997 (phase III). As there had been a gap between the start of phase II and the actual delivery of humanitarian supplies approved under that phase, the Security Council also decided by resolution 1143 (1997) that, pending the Secretary-General's approval of a new distribution plan (DP III) to be submitted by Iraq by 5 January 1998, the provisions of DP II would continue to apply to foodstuffs, medicines and health supplies purchased in phase III.

31. As required under paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995), the Government of Iraq on 5 January 1998 submitted a new distribution plan (DP III) for the purchase and distribution of humanitarian supplies in phase III, which was approved by the Secretary-General on 6 January 1998 (S/1998/4).

32. Phase III started to run in parallel with phases I and II on 2 February 1998, when the first application under phase III was circulated to the members of the Committee for their consideration. While humanitarian supplies to Iraq approved under phases I and II continued to reach Iraq during phase III, the oil revenues available for the purchase of humanitarian supplies under phases I and II were exhausted by 9 March 1998. Therefore, the Government of Iraq requested that all medical applications still pending under phases I or II be transferred to phase III, while contracts involving non-health-sector supplies could be renegotiated and resubmitted under phase III or subsequent phases.

Operation under phase IV as further extended/expanded by resolution 1153 (1998)

33. On 20 February 1998, the Security Council adopted resolution 1153 (1998), by which it decided to extend the relevant provisions of resolution 986 (1995) for another 180 days beginning at 00.01 hours, Eastern Standard Time, on the day after the President of the Council had informed the members of the Council that he had received the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5 of that resolution. The Council also decided that the authorization given to States by paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) would permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum, in the 180-day period, not exceeding a total of $5.256 billion. The operation under resolution 1153 (1998) (phase IV) entered into force on 30 May 1998.

Statistics for the oil-for-food programme (1 August 1997–31 July 1998)

34. During the period covered by this report, the Secretariat under resolutions 986 (1995), 1111 (1997), 1143 (1997) and 1153 (1998) received 1,702 applications, 110 of which were subsequently cancelled, 1,460 were circulated to Committee members for action and 132 remained to be processed by the Secretariat. Of the 1,460 circulated for action, 1,375 were approved, totalling approximately $2.87 billion, 27 were placed on hold, seven were blocked and 51 were awaiting decisions of the Committee since the time limit within which the Committee had to decide had not elapsed. For the same period, the Committee also approved

applications worth approximately $200 million for purchases for the northern part of Iraq.

35. The arrival of humanitarian goods is verified and confirmed by the United Nations independent inspection agents, Lloyd's Register, at the four entry points in Iraq: the port Umm Qasr, Trebil on the Iraqi-Jordanian border, Al-Walid on the Iraqi-Syrian border and Zakho on the Iraqi-Turkish border. In the period covered by the present report, a total of 1,004 approved consignments of humanitarian supplies were confirmed as having arrived in Iraq in full and 291 consignments were confirmed as having arrived in partial shipments.

Matters related to the supply of oil equipment and spare parts to Iraq

36. As referred to in the Committee's earlier reports, pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 986 (1995), Turkey presented to the Committee two requests, dated 23 July and 5 November 1996 respectively, to supply parts and equipment for the repair and maintenance of the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik pipeline system in Iraq, the first one for the immediate repair of the pipeline and the second for the medium- and long-term safety of the pipeline. The two requests were approved by the Committee, on 15 July and 18 November 1997 respectively, with the proviso that monitoring arrangements be administered by the Office of the Iraq Programme.

37. On 6 March 1998, the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme briefed the Committee on the practical monitoring arrangements on the shipment to Iraq of spare parts and equipment from Turkey. On 18 May 1998, the Committee was further informed by the Executive Director that the monitoring arrangements were in place and operational. The Committee was thus able to approve several other applications to supply spare parts and equipment for the repair and maintenance of the pipeline, the total value of which was US$ 13.3 million.

38. On 19 June 1998, the Security Council adopted resolution 1175 (1998), by which it authorized States to permit, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 661 (1990), the export to Iraq of the necessary parts and equipment to enable Iraq to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products, in quantities sufficient to produce the sum of $5.256 billion as provided for under resolution 1153 (1998). By paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998), the Council requested the Committee, or a panel of experts appointed by the Committee, to approve contracts for the parts and equipment according to the lists of parts and equipment approved by the Committee for each individual project. By paragraph 3 of the same resolution, the Council decided that up to a total of $300 million in the escrow account produced pursuant to resolution 1153 (1998) might be used to meet any reasonable expenses in that respect.

39. On 28 July 1998, the Committee received a communication from the Office of the Iraq Programme outlining the procedures for the monitoring of the spare parts referred to by resolution 1175 (1998). The monitoring system, which would be kept under constant review in order to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness, would enable the United Nations to keep track of spare parts from their entry into and customs clearance in Iraq, their storage and their use for authorized purposes.

40. By the end of the reporting period (31 July 1998), the Committee received from 10 States 34 applications for sending oil spare parts and equipment to Iraq. Secretariat experts reviewed all the applications and recommended the circulation of nine to the members of the Committee for action, with the remainder still waiting further clarification or correction on certain technical elements, as required under Committee procedures. Of those circulated, three were approved by the Committee, one was placed on hold for further information and five are still pending.

Auditors' report

41. On 12 June 1998, the Committee received a report, transmitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of the memorandum of understanding, which was prepared by the Board of Auditors on the auditing of the United Nations escrow account covering the period of 10 December 1996 through 30 June 1997. At its 173rd meeting, on 23 July 1998, the Committee expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General for forwarding the report to it and looked forward to receiving subsequent reports in due course.

B. Humanitarian exemptions under resolution 661 (1990)

42. During the period covered by the present report, the Committee continued to receive and process, in addition to contracts under resolution 986 (1995), which were to be financed through the oil-for-food programme, other notifications and applications to send humanitarian goods to Iraq submitted under resolution 661 (1990) and resolution 687 (1991). In the period 1 August 1997 to 31 July 1998, the number of such notifications/applications received from States and international organizations was 9,958 in total. The Committee acknowledged receipt of all 96 foodstuff notifications and took note of 74 voluntary notifications for

medical supplies to Iraq, which had an estimated combined value of $180 million. Under its no-objection procedure, the Committee processed all remaining 9,788 applications concerning the supply of other categories of goods to Iraq. Approximately 3,849 of these requests with an estimated value of $6.5 billion were approved, 2,849 with a value of $4.8 billion were placed on hold for further information and/or clarification, and 3,090 applications with a value of $5.2 billion were blocked.

C. Humanitarian flights

43. During the reporting period, in particular in the first few months of 1998, there was a marked increase as compared with previous years in the number of such flight requests. The Committee received 27 flight requests submitted by 17 States to send by air to Iraq medicines, foodstuffs and other humanitarian donations. All requests were authorized by the Committee.

44. Inspections were conducted at the Committee's request by designated United Nations personnel on all humanitarian flights that arrived in Iraq upon the planes' arrival. Reports on the inspections carried out were forwarded to the Committee for the information or attention of the Committee members, as necessary. On two occasions, the Chairman of the Committee raised discrepancies in the flight manifests with the Member States concerned.

45. The Committee received and responded to a number of communications on proposed flights to take foreign officials to Iraq on diplomatic missions. The Committee granted approvals for three medical evacuation flights. It may be recalled, in this connection, that the Committee had earlier considered a request from the World Health Organization (WHO) for an overall arrangement for medical evacuation flights for Iraqi nationals. The Chairman was in touch with both the Director-General of WHO, who reaffirmed the need for such an overall arrangement, and with the Iraqi authorities, who while recognizing the urgent need to facilitate medical evacuations from Iraq, did not consider the proposed arrangement the most adequate solution to the problem. Consequently, the Committee informed WHO that the Committee would continue to address the question of medical evacuation flights on a case-by-case basis.

46. Regarding a request from Jordan to authorize weekly humanitarian flights between Amman and Baghdad, at its 173rd meeting, on 23 July 1998, the Committee reiterated its position on a similar request submitted by Jordan in 1996, namely, that it was unable to grant a blanket approval as requested.

D. The Hajj

47. At its 166th meeting, on 4 February 1998, the Committee considered a letter dated 19 January 1998 from Jordan requesting an approval by the Committee for Royal Jordanian flights to transport Iraqi pilgrims to Saudi Arabia, within the rules and regulations to be agreed upon. After further consultations at the expert level, the Committee was able to approve in principle the proposed flights subject to receipt of information on the number of flights, financing arrangements and other specific elements, and a response to that effect was made.

48. On 20 February 1998, the Security Council adopted resolution 1153 (1998), in paragraph 3 of which it directed the Committee to authorize, on the basis of specific requests, reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage, to be met from funds in the escrow account.

49. On 5 March 1998, Iraq presented a request to the Committee that a sum of $44 million be transferred from the escrow account to the Central Bank of Iraq for the purpose of meeting the expenses of Iraqi pilgrims during the 1998 pilgrimage season. At the Committee's 167th meeting, on 9 March 1998, the Chairman reported that he had met with the Permanent Representative of Iraq and informed the latter of the Committee's conditional approval of the Jordanian request. He also informed the members that he had contacted the Saudi Arabian Mission in order to ask for further information on the logistics of such an operation. The Committee decided that the Chairman should contact the parties concerned with a view to finding expeditiously a solution to the issue on the arrangements for financing the operation.

50. The Committee convened again on 11 March 1998 (168th meeting) to consider the issue further. The Chairman briefed the members on his contacts with Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the United Nations Secretariat. While official responses from Jordan and Saudi Arabia to the Committee's queries were still pending, the Iraqi Foreign Minister had insisted at his meeting with the Chairman that the funds be deposited directly to the Central Bank of Iraq or its branch office at Amman. Since there was no consensus on the feasibility of a direct transfer of the funds, the Committee decided to seek the opinion of the Legal Counsel, and requested the United Nations Secretariat to explore alternative options for resolving the issue. Meanwhile, the Committee encouraged its Chairman to continue his efforts with the parties concerned with a view to reaching an early consensus.

51. A third meeting on the subject was convened on 13 March 1998 (169th meeting). The Chairman informed the members that based on his contacts with the parties concerned, he had presented on 12 March 1998 an aide-mémoire to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The aide-mémoire contained his proposal that the Government of Iraq organize and oversee the distribution of serialized vouchers to the Iraqi pilgrims to be used for the Hajj operation; that Jordan provide travel services through a contract between Jordan and Iraq to be submitted to the Committee under resolution 986 (1995); and that the United Nations Office of the Iraq Programme establish an accountability procedure for the vouchers.

52. At the same meeting, the Committee endorsed the Chairman's proposal and expressed its hope that the Government of Iraq could agree to it, given the limited time left for the operation. The proposal was also well received by the Secretary-General, who readily gave his endorsement. The Committee decided that the Chairman should send a letter to the Government of Iraq reiterating his proposal.

53. The Committee met again on 16 March 1998 (170th meeting) to hear the Chairman's briefing on his contacts with the parties concerned, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq and the Deputy Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia, who had told him that the Saudi Government had already made special arrangement to extend the time-frame for the arrival of Iraqi pilgrims. The Committee decided, as an official response to the earlier Iraqi request, to send a letter through its Chairman to the Government of Iraq, stating that the Committee understood and respected the religious obligations of Iraqi Muslims and would do everything within its power to facilitate their observance of the Hajj; however, the Committee was unable to approve the transfer of funds into the Central Bank of Iraq or to an Iraqi entity in a third country; the Committee hoped that the Government of Iraq would be able to accept the proposals endorsed by the Committee at its 169th meeting, contained in the aide-mémoire annexed to the letter, as a basis for a solution which would allow expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage to be funded in accordance with resolution 1153 (1998).

54. On 18 March 1998, the Permanent Representative of Iraq addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, reiterating Iraq's position on the matter. The letter stated that since the travelling time for the Hajj was approaching an end which might be insufficient for any possible arrangement to be reached, the Iraqi side felt there was no longer any practical usefulness in continuing the discussion of the matter. Consequently, the Committee ceased discussion of this issue and no Hajj flight took place during the period.

E. Financial matters

55. At its 160th meeting, on 27 August 1997, the Committee considered a request from Thailand dated 13 June 1997 concerning the payment of a rice shipment from a Thai company from Iraqi frozen assets held by the Bank of International Settlement. The Committee decided to inform Thailand that in view of the clear prohibition by paragraph 11 of resolution 778 (1992) against direct release of Iraqi frozen funds after the adoption of that resolution, Iraqi frozen assets could not be unfrozen for the purpose of direct financing of the Thai shipment in question.

56. At its 164th meeting, on 9 December 1997, the Committee considered a letter from Switzerland dated 17 October 1997, seeking the opinion of the Committee on the alleged statement of the representatives of the Iraqi Central Bank that transfers of Iraqi funds held by the Bank for International Settlement should be unfrozen to settle Iraqi debts to foreign commercial companies. According to the same Swiss source, such transfers were said to have been carried out in several countries. The Committee decided to seek clarification from Switzerland as to what kind of transfers had taken place in that context. It was further decided that the Committee should take up the issues relating to financial aspects of the sanctions regime at a later stage at the expert level.

57. At its 171st meeting, on 12 May 1998, the Committee considered a request from Denmark dated 3 April 1998 concerning a payment to the Iraqi State Communications and Post Authority, and was of the view that payments to Iraq for services previously rendered were in principle feasible; however, any such payment would have to be deposited in a blocked account outside Iraq.

58. With regard to an Egyptian communication dated 5 December 1997 concerning the issue of financial claims against Iraq by Egyptian workers, at its 166th meeting on 4 February 1998, the Committee decided to refer the matter to the United Nations Compensation Commission since issues raised therein were closely associated with the work of the latter. At its 171st meeting, on 12 May 1998, the Committee further decided to forward the views of the Commission on the subject to the Government of Egypt. The Committee also expressed its readiness to further discuss the Egyptian request in consultation with all parties involved, including Iraq.

F. Other related issues

Requests from humanitarian agencies

59. At its 172nd meeting, on 18 June 1998, the Committee approved a request from the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP) dated 18 May 1998 concerning an environmental project designed to address the living conditions of less privileged communities in Iraq. Regarding another communication from UNDP dated 18 May 1998 requesting the Committee's authorization to launch an urgent assistance programme for seed production in Iraq, the Committee informed UNDP on 6 July 1998 that it had no objection in principle to the project, provided that all items concerned would remain under its control and be removed from Iraq following the project's completion, and that a report to that effect would be submitted to the Committee.

60. At the 166th meeting, on 4 February 1998, the Committee considered an appeal from the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the Committee's negative decision with regard to one of its six proposed projects in Iraq (saline groundwater and wastelands for plant production). The Committee was still unable to approve the project after reconsidering it.

Aerial pesticide campaign

61. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) informed the Committee in a letter dated 31 July 1998 that the aerial pest control operation approved by the Committee in March 1997 had been successfully completed in late June 1997, and that steps were being taken to remove the few spare parts not used in that operation from Iraq under FAO control. In the same letter, FAO requested the Committee to allow a Polish company contracted by the Ministry of Agriculture of Iraq to supply, under resolution 986 (1995), spare parts for the repair of agricultural helicopters used in the operation. At its 160th meeting, on 27 August 1997, the Committee decided to send a letter to FAO requesting an account of these spare parts approved in the past and more information on the condition of the helicopters used in the spraying programme.

62. In a letter dated 4 September 1997, FAO sought the Committee's agreement, in principle, to carry out these activities under FAO monitoring and in accordance with the Committee's instructions regarding the safety of non-Iraqi pilots to be recruited by FAO for this purpose, drawing the Committee's attention to the need to implement the same activity as in the past for weed control in wheat and barley in late 1997, and for the control of wheat and barley and date pests in early 1998 in order to provide timely protection to staple crops. At its 162nd meeting, on 8 October 1997, the Committee considered the matter. At the same meeting, information on an accounting for the spare parts was made available to members.

63. At the 164th meeting, on 9 December 1997, the Chairman reported to the members that based on additional information provided by FAO, the Polish request for the supply of spare parts for agricultural helicopters submitted under resolution 986 (1995) had been approved with certain conditions. FAO was subsequently apprised of the approval and its attention was drawn to the conditions attached. The Committee also approved, in principle, the aerial pest control activities in late 1997 and early 1998, in accordance with previous procedures.

Other issues related to import from Iraq

64. On 5 August 1996, Turkey submitted a request to the Committee to resume the import of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq for domestic purposes. The request was made in view of the serious economic difficulties that Turkey claimed it had suffered as a result of the sanctions against Iraq. The matter has since remained on the agenda, and is still pending before the Committee.

65. At its 164th meeting, the Committee considered a request dated 24 October 1997 from Morocco for the Committee's opinion on whether it would be permissible under resolution 986 (1995) to import up to 1.5 million tons per year of Iraqi sulphur, valued at US$ 50 to 70 million. The Committee consulted the oil overseers, who informed the Committee that in their view sulphur could be considered a petroleum product, but Iraq might not have the facility to export it from Mina-al-Bakr terminal. In the light of the above, the Committee informed Morocco that it was not feasible for the proposed export to be implemented.

66. The Committee considered a communication from Germany dated 18 February 1998 seeking the Committee's views on the question of whether the import of Iraqi dinars by a German citizen to fulfil a contractual obligation would violate the provisions of the embargo against Iraq. After obtaining additional information from the German authorities, the Committee took up the matter at its 171st meeting, on 12 May 1998. The Committee decided that the intended import of Iraqi dinars would fall within the prohibitions set out in paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 661 (1990).

Issues related to diplomatic immunity

67. The Committee considered a request dated 28 August 1997 from India for clarification on whether any imports for the exclusive use of diplomatic missions and their staff members, including the personal baggage of diplomatic staff at Baghdad, would be exempt from the sanctions against Iraq. At its 162nd meeting, on 8 October 1997, the

Committee requested the opinion of the Legal Counsel. At its 164th meeting, on 9 December 1997, the Committee decided that trade and financial measures imposed by the Security Council were not applicable to diplomatic missions in Iraq and their staff. A press release to that effect was issued by the Committee on 24 December 1997 (IK/235).

68. At its 171st and 172nd meetings, on 12 May and 18 June 1998 respectively, the Committee also considered a communication from the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Baghdad dated 13 April 1998, requesting a lifting of the restrictions on air travel to and from Baghdad, which he said had caused hardship to diplomats and their families at Baghdad. After reviewing suggestions to facilitate a solution to the matter, the Chairman sent a letter on 13 July 1998 to the Dean outlining the position of the Committee as follows: the Committee was guided by relevant Security Council resolutions concerning the sanctions regime on Iraq, in particular, resolution 661 (1990) and 670 (1990); in order to reach a decision on the matter raised, additional information would have to be provided by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Baghdad. The Committee requested that practical arrangements that would be in accordance with the above resolutions be submitted to it for its consideration.

Passenger shipping service

69. At its 162nd meeting, on 8 October 1997, the Committee considered a request from the United Arab Emirates dated 15 September 1997 concerning a passenger shipping service with Iraq. At its 164th meeting, on 9 December 1997, the Committee stated that such service would not violate the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, provided that (a) the vessels involved only transport passengers and their personal effects, and would not load cargo in Iraq, including fuel; (b) the service would be operated under arrangements which would exclude economic or financial benefits in favour of Iraqi agencies or companies, with the exception of customary fees for ports or navigational services; (c) the vessels concerned would cooperate with the Multinational Interception Force (MIF) operating in the area pursuant to Security Council resolution 665 (1990). A letter to that effect was sent to the United Arab Emirates on 17 December 1997.

Sharing of research material

70. At its 171st meeting, on 12 May 1998, the Committee considered a query from Denmark as to whether the sharing with an Iraqi citizen of research material originating in Denmark would be permissible under the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Committee first sought further information from Denmark regarding the nature of the material and its end-user, stressing that its use must comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Committee revisited the issue at its 173rd meeting upon receipt of the additional information and requested the views of the Legal Counsel on the matter.

Holding trade fairs in Iraq

71. Some States have apprised the Committee of the terms and modalities proposed by the organizers and participants and obtained prior approval of the Committee for participation in such activities on a case-by-case basis.

Trans-shipment through Iraq

72. At its 171st meeting on 12 May 1998, the Committee considered a request from Syria concerning a trans-shipment of construction material from Syria to Iran through the territory of Iraq. The Committee revisited the issue at its 172nd meeting, on 18 June 1998. In order to make a decision on the matter, the Committee would need further information from the parties concerned on certain aspects of the proposed shipment, particularly on the necessary monitoring arrangements and guarantees for preventing any diversion of the goods during a transit in Iraq.

G. Reported violations and monitoring arrangement

73. At the 162nd meeting, on 8 October 1997, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland brought to the attention of the Committee information about smuggling of Iraqi petroleum products through Iranian territorial waters in violation of the sanctions regime established by resolution 661 (1990). It was decided that the Chairman should approach the Permanent Representative of Iran on the matter and also invite MIF to brief the Committee on relevant issues in the future.

74. At its 163rd meeting, on 18 November 1997, the Committee heard a presentation by Rear-Admiral Michael Bordy, Coordinator of MIF. The Rear-Admiral reported that since the previous briefing by Admiral Fargo in February 1997, the process of sanctions violations by a number of ships smuggling gas oil from Iraq inside Iranian territorial waters, skirting MIF operations, had dramatically increased. He pointed out that on the high seas, where the MIF team had authority to operate under international law, the MIF operation had been successful in preventing the import of prohibited cargo to Iraq and in preventing the export of prohibited cargo when it travelled through international waters, with the minimum interference with legitimate maritime commerce. Since the commencement of

its operations, MIF had conducted more than 24,300 queries, resulting in more than 10,900 boardings and more than 634 diversions of ships. In conjunction with the implementation of resolution 986 (1995), MIF had established policies that would quickly facilitate the flow of legitimate merchant traffic in and out of Iraq, while deterring those which would seek to evade the sanctions regime.

75. At the 164th meeting, on 9 December 1997, the Chairman reported on his meeting with the Permanent Representative of Iran, who said that he would report back and seek a response from his authorities on the matter.

III. Conclusions and observations

76. The Committee continues to enjoy the support and cooperation extended to it by Member States and international organizations in discharging its mandate under the relevant Security Council resolutions. As always, the Committee attaches particular importance to close cooperation and interaction with Member States.

77. With regard to the implementation of the various tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council with regard to the oil-for-food arrangements, the Committee will continue working closely with the Secretary-General, the Office of the Iraq Programme and the Government of Iraq in order to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya[*]

I. Introduction

1. The Committee adopted the present report on 21 December 1998. The purpose of the report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities during the calendar year 1998, in accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council on 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234). During 1998, the Committee held 11 meetings and handled over 200 incoming communications relating to various aspects of the implementation of the mandatory sanctions, as well as a comparable number of replies.

II. Summary of the Committee's work

A. Guidelines of the Committee

2. The Committee's bureau, as elected at the Committee's 1st meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman of the Committee is elected in his/her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen for the year, all three constituting the bureau of the Committee. For 1998, the bureau consisted of Danilo Türk (Slovenia) as Chairman, with the delegations of Portugal and Gabon providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

B. Humanitarian flights

3. Pursuant to paragraph 9 (*e*) of resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 and at the suggestion of the United Nations resident coordinator at Tripoli, the Committee, at its 13th meeting, on 14 October 1992, approved special arrangements for emergency medical evacuation by air (MEDEVAC) from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Instructions and procedures concerning the measures so approved by the Committee were transmitted to all States and international organizations on 16 October 1992.

4. At its 59th meeting, on 17 July 1995 (see SC/6070), the Committee approved further procedures and arrangements concerning the authorization and monitoring procedures for MEDEVAC flights from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as well as the related issue of the maintenance and supply of spare parts for the predesignated four Libyan air ambulances, as an annex to the special arrangements for emergency medical evacuations by air from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, adopted previously at the Committee's 13th meeting, on 14 October 1992.

5. During 1998, the Committee approved 91 emergency MEDEVAC flights, while during 1997, 70 were approved.

6. On 19 March 1998, the Sanctions Committee issued a press release (SC/6488), in which, among other issues, the Committee reiterated its willingness to facilitate travel of Libyan pilgrims to the Haj as well as to continue to consider humanitarian exemptions from the sanctions regime. In this regard, special attention is being given to the readiness of the Committee to agree to replace Libyan air ambulances, upon consideration of the relevant International Civil Aviation (ICAO) assessment report.

7. At its 87th meeting, on 10 August 1998, the Committee considered two communications from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya seeking approval for the purchase of three new air ambulances, and also examined an airworthiness report on the status of the existing four Libyan MEDEVAC aircraft

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[*] Previously issued as document S/1998/1237.

prepared by ICAO. The Committee agreed with the view of ICAO, as stated in the report, regarding replacement of the aircraft, access to technical support and spare parts as required for the effective initial stage of operation, and approved the Libyan request in principle. Final approval of the request would be granted by the Committee upon receipt of all technical details regarding the aircraft to be purchased.

C. Violations

8. At its 82nd meeting, on 1 April 1998, the Committee considered the issue of an alleged violation on 29 March 1998 in which a Libyan-registered aircraft, transporting Libyan pilgrims to the Haj, performed an unauthorized flight to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. At the meeting, the Chairman recalled the above press release of 19 March 1998, reiterating the Committee's willingness to facilitate the travel of Libyan pilgrims to the Haj, as well as to continue to consider humanitarian exemptions from the sanctions regime.

9. At its 83rd meeting, on 16 April 1998, after careful consideration of the above issue, the Committee decided to address a letter to the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, noting the above violation of paragraph 4 (a) of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) and calling on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to refrain from any further violation of the relevant resolutions.

10. At its 84th meeting, on 30 April 1998, the Committee reviewed two letters, dated 27 and 30 April 1998, from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, providing details of the flight of two privately owned Italian aircraft which landed at Tripoli on 24 April 1998 without the authorization of the Italian national authorities and the Committee. The Committee, after examining the facts pertaining to this incident, including action envisaged by Italian authorities against those responsible, addressed a letter to the Permanent Mission of Italy, expressing its appreciation for the information already received, as well as for the offer to keep the Committee abreast of any further developments regarding this matter.

11. At its 86th meeting, on 13 July 1998, the Committee reviewed a report dated 2 July 1998 from the United Nations Development Programme at N'Djamena, Chad, that a Libyan Airways Boeing 727 had landed at N'Djamena at 0030 hours on 23 June 1998 and departed at 1000 hours on the same day. The Committee requested the Chairman to address letters to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Chad, conveying its deep concern at the unauthorized flight, which it considered to be an unacceptable breach of the sanctions regime, and to remind both countries of their obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) of 11 November 1993.

12. At its 87th meeting, on 10 August 1998, the Committee considered a communication from the United States concerning numerous recent events of alleged flight violations of the sanctions regime on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Committee requested its Chairman to address letters to the Permanent Representatives of a number of African States (Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and the Niger) in order to seek additional information regarding this issue and to report back to the Committee.

13. At its 88th meeting, on 17 September 1998, the Committee considered a communication from the United States of America and from United Nations sources concerning numerous recent events of alleged flight violations of the sanctions regime on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Committee requested its Chairman to address letters to the Permanent Representatives of a number of Member States (Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, the Sudan and Tunisia) in order to seek additional information regarding this issue, and to report back to the Committee.

14. At its 89th meeting, on 26 October 1998, the Committee considered several cases of alleged and admitted violations of the air embargo against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the fact that some Members had invoked the decision of a regional organization as overriding Security Council resolutions. The Committee sent letters to the Member States concerned (Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, Mali, the Niger and the Sudan), reminding them of Article 103 of the Charter and of their obligations under Security Council resolution 748 (1992), and noting that the flights in question were unacceptable breaches of the sanctions regime.

III. Other issues

15. At the 3920th meeting of the Security Council, on 27 August 1998, the Security Council adopted resolution 1192 (1998), in which, *inter alia*, the Council reaffirms that the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) remain in effect and binding on all Member States; also reaffirms the provisions of paragraph 16 of resolution 883 (1993); and decides that the aforementioned measures shall be suspended immediately if the Secretary-General reports to the Council that the two accused with the

bombing of Pan Am flight 103 have arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the court described in paragraph 2 of resolution 1192 (1998), or have appeared for trial before an appropriate court in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or the United States, and that the Libyan Government has satisfied the French judicial authorities with regard to the bombing of UTA 772 (SC/6566).

16. On 16 September 1998, the Security Council, at its 3927th meeting, adopted resolution 1196 (1998), in paragraph 3 of which it requests Security Council Committees to include in their annual reports a section on implementation, strengthening and violations of arms embargoes. The Committee has no relevant substantive information to report in this regard.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia*

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia covers the period from January to December 1998.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from 1 January to 31 December 1997 was submitted to the Security Council on 31 December 1997 (S/1997/1029).

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

3. At its 14th meeting, on 6 January 1998, the Committee elected its bureau for 1998, which consisted of Ambassador Jassim Mohammed Buallay (Bahrain) as Chairman, with the delegations of Costa Rica and Gambia providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

III. Observations

4. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo, and would like to recall its previous observations that it relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide information on violations of the arms embargo. During the reporting period, no violations were brought to the attention of the Committee. In this regard, the Committee took note of Security Council resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, in which, *inter alia*, the Council reiterates the obligation of all States to carry out the decisions of the Council on arms embargoes and also reiterates its request that all States report information on possible violations of arms embargoes established by the Council to the relevant Security Council Committees. The Committee also strongly endorses paragraph 2 of that resolution, in which the Council encourages each Member State, as appropriate, to consider as a means of implementing these obligations the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offence.

5. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1196 (1998), the Committee intends to consider appropriate steps with a view to improving the monitoring of the arms embargo imposed against Somalia, and to that end will establish channels of communication with relevant regional and subregional organizations and bodies.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola*

I. Introduction

1. The present annual report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola covers the period from January to December 1998.

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

2. At its 13th meeting, on 6 January 1998, the Committee elected its bureau for 1998, which consisted of Ambassador Njuguna M. Mahugu, OGW (Kenya) as Chairman, with the delegations of Costa Rica and Japan providing the two

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* Previously issued as document S/1998/1226.

* Previously issued as document S/1998/1227.

Vice-Chairmen. The Committee held two meetings as well as several informal meetings in 1998.

3. By a note verbale of 19 February 1998, the Committee transmitted to all States and international organizations/specialized agencies for their information and use, as necessary, an addendum to the list of senior officials of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) and adult members of their immediate families whose travel had been restricted in accordance with paragraphs 4 (a) and 4 (b) of resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997. A press release (SC/6479) on this subject was also issued.

4. At its 14th meeting, on 4 March 1998, the Committee considered various matters, and action that followed as result of decisions taken are reflected below:

(a) The Committee continued its consideration of a further addendum to the above-mentioned list of senior officials of UNITA and adult members of their immediate families, which is to be updated on a regular basis, and any additions or deletions are to be transmitted to all States and international organizations/specialized agencies;

(b) The Committee also considered information received regarding a list of UNITA aircraft allegedly operating/registered in four countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of the Congo, South Africa and Zambia). In accordance with a decision taken, the Chairman addressed letters to these four countries requesting verification of this information. Two countries (Zambia and South Africa) have since replied. The reply received from Zambia indicated that the information received by the Committee was incorrect, and that the aircraft referred to in the Chairman's letter were not registered and did not operate from Zambian territory. It further furnished the Committee with relevant information and action taken by the Zambian Government to ensure that all aircraft entering and leaving Zambia did not engage in any activity that would violate the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions. The reply received from South Africa transmitted information on the registered owners, country of registration and flight details of the aircraft in question, and further informed the Committee of the continuing investigations being undertaken by the South African Police Service and intensification of surveillance at South African airports;

(c) The Committee further considered a letter from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations concerning a Ukrainian aircraft, leased by a South African company, which was impounded by the Angolan authorities for allegedly violating the sanctions imposed against UNITA, and invoked the assistance of the Committee on this matter. The Chairman, as decided by the Committee, discussed this issue with the Permanent Representatives of Ukraine and Angola;

(d) The Chairman sought the Committee's guidance on his proposed visit to Angola and neighbouring countries for the purpose of discussing implementation of the sanctions imposed against UNITA. The Committee endorsed this timely visit, and emphasized the importance of sanctions as an instrument for advancing the peace process in Angola. Subsequently, the Chairman visited Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Togo and Zambia, and on his return briefed the Security Council on the outcome of his visit.

5. In connection with a list of aircraft registered in Angola required in accordance with paragraph 4 (d) (iii) of resolution 1127 (1997), the Committee has addressed several letters to the Government of Angola on this matter but to date has not received any response.

6. On 6 March 1998, a reminder note verbale was sent by the Chairman to those States that had not reported information on the measures adopted by them in implementation of paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997). Additional replies received from 26 States were issued as documents of the Committee, and are listed in reports submitted by the Committee to the Security Council (S/1998/145 and Add.1-3). Subsequently, two more replies were received from Botswana and Liechtenstein, bringing the total number of States that had replied to 57.

7. In its resolution 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to expand the measures imposed against UNITA. These measures require States, except Angola, to freeze UNITA funds within their territory and ensure that those funds are not made available directly to or for the benefit of UNITA as an organization or of senior officials of UNITA or adult members of their immediate families designated pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1127 (1997). It also requires States, in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, to take the necessary measures to prevent all official contacts with UNITA leadership; prohibit import of diamonds from Angola that are not controlled through the Government's Certificate of Origin; prohibit the sale or supply to persons or entities in areas of Angola to which State administration has not been extended, by their nationals or from their territory, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of equipment used in mining or mining services as well as motorized vehicles or watercraft or spare parts for such vehicles, or ground or waterborne transportation services. The foregoing

measures came into force on 1 July 1998, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1176 (1998) of 24 June 1998.

8. In accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 1173 (1998) the Committee is authorized to approve, on a case-by-case basis, exemptions to the foregoing measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1173 (1998) for verified medical and humanitarian purposes. In this connection, the Committee approved, on a no-objection basis, one request for an exemption to the measure specified in paragraph 12 (a) of resolution 1173 (1998) on humanitarian grounds.

9. By paragraph 20 of resolution 1173 (1998), the Security Council mandated the Committee to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To draw up guidelines expeditiously for the implementation of paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1173 (1998), and to consider ways and means for further strengthening the effectiveness of the measures adopted by the Council in its previous resolutions;

(b) To report to the Council by 31 July 1998 regarding the actions taken by States to implement the measures specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1173 (1998).

10. The Committee adopted the revised consolidated guidelines for the conduct of its work on 17 July 1998. These guidelines, which were specifically formulated to assist States in the implementation of paragraph 12 (c) and (d) of resolution 1173 (1998), were transmitted by a note verbale on 21 July 1998 to all States and international organizations/specialized agencies. A press release on this subject (SC/6553) was also issued. That note verbale also requested States to provide the Committee with information on the measures taken by them to implement the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1173 (1998). Replies received from 31 States were issued as documents of the Committee, and are listed in reports submitted by the Committee to the Security Council (S/1998/728 and Add.1). Subsequently, two additional replies were received from Botswana and Liechtenstein, bringing the number of States that had replied to 33.

III. Action by the Security Council

11. In addition to resolutions 1173 (1998) and 1176 (1998) mentioned above, the Security Council, in resolutions 1149 (1998) of 27 January 1998, 1157 (1998) of 20 March 1998 and 1164 (1998) of 29 April 1998, reaffirmed its readiness to review the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) or to consider the imposition of additional measures against UNITA in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1127 (1997).

12. In paragraph 3 of resolution 1157 (1998), the Council also endorsed the planned visit by the Chairman of the Committee to Angola and other interested countries to discuss the full and effective implementation of the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) with a view to urging compliance by UNITA with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions. In paragraph 4 of resolution 1157 (1998) and paragraph 14 of resolution 1164 (1998), the Council called upon States to implement fully and without delay the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997), reiterated the Council's request that Member States having information on flights and other actions prohibited in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) provide this information to the Committee, and requested the Secretary-General to report on these violations by UNITA and certain Member States.

13. In paragraph 13 of resolution 1164 (1998), the Council expressed its appreciation to the Chairman of the Committee, who visited Angola and other interested countries, and reinforced the need for full and effective implementation of the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) in order to achieve compliance by UNITA with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions.

14. In paragraph 11 of resolution 1190 (1998) of 13 August 1998, paragraph 5 of resolution 1195 (1998) of 15 September 1998 and paragraph 13 of resolution 1202 (1998) of 15 October 1998, the Council called on Member States to implement fully the relevant provision of resolutions 1173 (1998), 1127 (1997) and 864 (1993). In resolution 1202 (1998), the Council also, *inter alia*, expressed its readiness to consider appropriate reinforcing steps. In paragraph 14 of that resolution, the Council further requested the Chairman of the Committee to investigate reports that the leader of UNITA travelled outside Angola in violation of resolution 1127 (1997), and that UNITA forces received military training and assistance as well as arms from outside Angola in violation of resolution 864 (1993). In addition, in that resolution the Council requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on Angola recommendations regarding ways of improving the implementation of the measures imposed on UNITA.

15. In resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, the Council aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of existing arms embargoes. In particular, in paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Council requested the arms embargo

Committees to submit recommendations, as appropriate, for strengthening the effectiveness of these embargoes.

16. In resolution 1213 (1998) of 3 December 1998, *inter alia*, the Council urged Member States to support the peace process in Angola through full and immediate implementation of the measures against UNITA, and expressed its readiness to consider appropriate reinforcing steps in accordance with the recommendations to be included in the Secretary-General's report on Angola to be submitted to the Council by 15 January 1999. It further reiterated the request contained in resolution 1202 (1998) for recommendations regarding technical and other ways for Member States to improve the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA.

IV. Observations

17. Given the deteriorating situation in Angola, the Committee stresses the need for Member States, with a view to supporting the peace process in Angola, to comply with their obligations in the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA by resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998). In this regard, the Committee would in particular like to draw attention to paragraph 2 of resolution 1196 (1998), in which the Council encourages Member States, as appropriate, to consider as a means of implementing these obligations the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes by the Security Council a criminal offence. Furthermore, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1196 (1998), the Committee intends to consider appropriate steps with a view to improving the monitoring of the arms embargo and other measures imposed against UNITA, and to that end will establish channels of communication with relevant regional and subregional organizations and bodies.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda[*]

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 concerning Rwanda covers the period from January to December 1998.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from 1 January to 31 December 1997 was submitted to the Security Council on 31 December 1997 (S/1997/1028).

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

3. At its 7th meeting, on 6 January 1998, the Committee elected its bureau for 1998, which consisted of Ambassador Hisashi Owada (Japan) as Chairman, who following his departure was succeeded by H.E. Mr. Yukio Satoh (Japan), with the delegations of Bahrain and Sweden providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. Although the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related *matériel* to the Government of Rwanda were terminated on 1 September 1996 in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1011 (1995) of 16 August 1995, all States are required to continue to implement the foregoing restrictions with a view to preventing the sale and supply of arms and related *matériel* to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda.

III. Observations

5. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo, and would like to recall its previous observations that it relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information. During the reporting period, no violations of the arms embargo were brought to the attention of the Committee. In this regard, the Committee took note of Security Council resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, in which, *inter alia*, the Council reiterates the obligation of all States to carry out the decisions of the Council on arms embargoes and also reiterates its request that all States report information on possible violations of arms embargoes established by the Council to the relevant Security Council Committees. The Committee also strongly endorses paragraph 2 of that resolution, in which the Council encourages each Member State, as appropriate, to consider as a means of implementing these obligations the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offence.

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[*] Previously issued as document S/1998/1219.

6. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1196 (1998), the Committee intends to consider appropriate steps with a view to improving the monitoring of the arms embargo imposed against Rwanda, and to that end will establish channels of communication with relevant regional and subregional organizations and bodies.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia*

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995 concerning Liberia covers the period from January to December 1998. The Committee held two meetings in 1998.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from 1 January to 31 December 1997 was submitted to the Security Council on 31 December 1997 (S/1997/1026).

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

3. At its 5th meeting, on 6 January 1998, the Committee elected its bureau for 1998, which consisted of Ambassador Fernando Berrocal Soto (Costa Rica) as Chairman, who following his departure was succeeded by Ambassador Bernd Niehaus Quesada (Costa Rica), with the delegations of Japan and Sweden providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

III. Observations

4. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo, and would like to recall its past observations that it relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information. During the reporting period, no violations of the arms embargo were brought to the attention of the Committee. In this regard, the Committee took note of Security Council resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, in which, *inter alia*, the Council reiterates the obligation of all States to carry out the decisions of the Council on arms embargoes and also reiterates it request that all States report information on possible violations of arms embargoes established by the Council to the relevant Security Council Committees. The Committee also strongly endorses paragraph 2 of that resolution, in which the Council encourages each Member State, as appropriate, to consider as a means of implementing these obligations the adoption of legislation or other legal measures making the violation of arms embargoes established by the Council a criminal offence.

5. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1196 (1998), the Committee intends to consider appropriate steps with a view to improving the monitoring of the arms embargo imposed against Liberia, and to that end will establish channels of communication with relevant regional and subregional organizations and bodies.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone*

I. Introduction

1. By resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997, the Security Council, gravely concerned at the continued violence following the military coup of 25 May 1997, determining that the situation in Sierra Leone constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region, and deploring the fact that the military junta had not taken steps to allow the restoration of the democratically elected Government and a return to constitutional order, imposed a regime of mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against Sierra Leone. By paragraphs 5 and 6 of this resolution, the Council prevented the sale or supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products, arms and related *matériel* of all types, and imposed restrictions on the travel of members of the military junta of Sierra Leone and adult members of their families.

2. By paragraph 10 of resolution 1132 (1997), the Security Council established a Committee consisting of all members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

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* Previously issued as document S/1998/1220.

* Previously issued as document S/1998/1236.

> "(a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of that resolution;
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> "(b) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of that resolution, and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;
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> "(c) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of that resolution, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;
>
> "(d) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of that resolution;
>
> "(e) To consider and decide expeditiously requests for the approval of imports of petroleum and petroleum products in accordance with paragraph 7 of that resolution;
>
> "(f) To designate expeditiously members of the military junta and adult members of their families whose entry or transit is to be prevented in accordance with paragraph 5 of that resolution;
>
> "(g) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 13 of that resolution;
>
> "(h) To establish liaison with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Committee on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of that resolution."

By resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, the Council decided that the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997) shall continue to undertake the tasks referred to in paragraph 10 (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (h) of resolution 1132 (1997) in relation to paragraphs 2 and 5 of resolution 1171 (1998).

3. The Committee's bureau, as elected at its first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairperson and two Vice-Chairpersons. The Chairperson is elected in his or her personal capacity for the calendar year, while two delegations are elected to provide the Vice-Chairpersons for the year, all three constituting the bureau of the Committee. At its 1st meeting, on 15 October 1997, the Committee elected Ambassador Hans Dahlgren (Sweden) as Chairperson and the delegations of Costa Rica and Kenya as the two Vice-Chairpersons (SC/6428*). For the calendar year 1998, the same bureau was re-elected (SC/6463).

4. The Committee adopted the present report on 22 December 1998. The purpose of the report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities between its establishment in October 1997 and 31 December 1998, in accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council in his note of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234). During this period, the Committee held six meetings and an equal number of informal meetings.

II. Background information and summary of the Committee's work

A. Background information

5. By paragraph 13 of resolution 1132 (1997), all States were requested to report to the Secretary-General within 30 days of the date of adoption of this resolution on the measures they had taken to effectively implement the sanctions imposed against Sierra Leone. In this connection, a note verbale was sent by the Secretary-General on 16 October 1997 to all States, drawing their attention in particular to the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1132 (1997) and requesting information on the steps they had taken to give effect to the these provisions. On 10 February and 31 March 1998, the Secretary-General issued a report on measures taken by States in implementation of paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1132 (1997) (S/1998/112; and S/1998/112/Add.1). Subsequently, replies were received from the Philippines and from Bulgaria (S/1998/350 and S/1998/403, respectively).

6. Under paragraph 8 of resolution 1132 (1997), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized ECOWAS, in cooperation with the democratically elected Government of Sierra Leone, to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of that resolution relating to the arms embargo and the supply of petroleum and petroleum products which would involve inspection of incoming ships where necessary, and in conformity with applicable international standards. By paragraph 9 of that resolution, ECOWAS is required to report to the Committee every 30 days on all activities undertaken in that regard. As of 31 December 1998, ECOWAS has submitted four reports to the Committee on 5 November 1997 (S/1997/895), 15 December 1997, 21 January 1998 and 19 March 1998. The last three reports were circulated as documents of the Committee only. In accordance with paragraph 10 (h) of the

mandate entrusted to it, the Committee has maintained close liaison with the ECOWAS Committee.

7. At the 3857th meeting of the Security Council, on 26 February 1998, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made a statement on behalf of the Council that, among other issues, the Council had expressed its readiness to terminate the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1132 (1997) as soon as the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of that resolution had been fulfilled (S/PRST/1998/5).

8. At the 3861st meeting of the Security Council, on 16 March 1998, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1156 (1998), in which, among other issues, the Council welcomed the return to Sierra Leone of its democratically elected President on 10 March 1998 and terminated with immediate effect the prohibitions on the sale or supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products as contained in its resolution 1132 (1997) (SC/6486).

9. At the 3889th meeting of the Security Council, on 5 June 1998, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1171 (1998), in which, *inter alia*, it terminated the prohibitions contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1132 (1997), and imposed prohibitions on the sale and supply of arms and related *matériel* to non-governmental forces in Sierra Leone. The Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOMOG) and the United Nations in Sierra Leone are exempt from these prohibitions. By that resolution, the Council also prevents the entry into or transit through their territories of leading members of the former military junta and of the Revolutionary United Front. The Council also decided that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) shall continue to undertake the tasks referred to in paragraph 10 (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (h) of that resolution in relation to paragraphs 2 and 5 of resolution 1171 (1998).

10. As per paragraph 4 of resolution 1171 (1998), the Committee reported to the Council, on 7 August and 15 December 1998 (S/1998/740 and S/1998/1170), on notifications received from States on the export of arms and related *matériel* to Sierra Leone, as well as on notifications of imports of arms and related *matériel* made by the Government of Sierra Leone.

B. Summary of activities of the Committee

1. Guidelines of the Committee

11. The guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work were initially considered at informal meetings of the Committee and subsequently adopted at its 2nd meeting held on 31 October 1997 (SC/6435). These guidelines were transmitted by the Chairperson to all States and international organizations/specialized agencies by a note verbale on 3 November 1997.

12. The new consolidated guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work were adopted on 18 June 1998, and incorporated the relevant provisions contained in resolution 1171 (1998) adopted by the Council on 5 June 1998 (SC/6532). These guidelines were transmitted by the Chairperson to all States and international organizations/specialized agencies by a note verbale on 18 June 1998.

2. Designation of members of the military junta of Sierra Leone and adult members of their families

13. The Committee is mandated under paragraph 10 (f) of resolution 1132 (1997) to designate members of the military junta of Sierra Leone and adult members of their families whose entry or transit is to be prevented by all States. In this connection, the Committee met informally on several occasions with a view to compiling a list of members of the military junta of Sierra Leone and adult members of their families. On 8 January 1998, the Committee issued the first list of members of the military junta of Sierra Leone, which is to be updated on a regular basis, and was transmitted by the Chairperson to all States and international organizations/specialized agencies by a note verbale on the same day (SC/6464). This list was subsequently issued as a press release on 28 January 1998 (SC/6472).

14. By a note verbale of 5 February 1998, the Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire informed the Committee that the competent Ivorian authorities had taken expulsion measures with respect to Paolo Bangoura (Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sierra Leonean military junta) and two other persons who were accompanying him, in implementation of the travel restrictions imposed by the Council in resolution 1132 (1997). The Committee took note of this communication.

3. Requests for the supply of petroleum and petroleum products for humanitarian purposes

15. By paragraph 7 of resolution 1132 (1997), the Committee was authorized to approve requests, on a case-by-case basis, for the importation into Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products for verified humanitarian purposes, by the democratically elected Government of Sierra Leone, as well as requests from any other Government or by United Nations agencies or for the needs of ECOMOG.

In this regard, the Committee has received and approved requests from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations on behalf of the President of Sierra Leone, as well as the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (on behalf of the United Kingdom Department of International Development for its emergency aid programme in Sierra Leone), the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator and the United Nations Children's Fund in Sierra Leone.

4. Violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime

16. With reference to Security Council resolution 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, in particular paragraphs 3 and 4, the Committee since its inception has maintained contact with ECOWAS and ECOMOG on implementation of the arms embargo and alleged violations. In fact, during the period covered by this report, the Committee had on various occasions considered a number of alleged violations of the sanctions regime. In some cases, the Chairperson requested additional information regarding the alleged violations from the permanent representatives of the Member States concerned.

17. On 7 May 1998, the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations informed the Chairperson that its national authorities were investigating an alleged violation of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) by an international commercial entity. In order not to prejudice the outcome of the case, the Mission stated that it was unable to provide further information to the Committee at this time. On 11 May 1998, the Chairperson, on behalf of the members of the Committee, addressed a response to the Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, thanking him for the information provided so far to the Committee, and expressing the interest of the members in being kept abreast of developments in the case. On 12 June 1998, the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations informed the Chairperson that its national authorities had concluded the above-mentioned investigation and had decided that no criminal proceedings would be instituted. The Committee took note of the above communications.

18. In response to reports of the alleged presence of Liberian combatants in Sierra Leone in violation of the sanctions regime, the Chargé d'affaires of Liberia addressed a letter dated 4 August 1998 to the Chairperson of the Committee, stating that the alleged activity was not supported or sanctioned by the Liberian Government. Moreover, direct talks had been held by the Presidents of Liberia and Sierra Leone at Abuja, Nigeria, on 2 July 1998, as a means of strengthening the ties between the two countries. As a further confidence-building measure, the President had paid an official visit to Liberia on 20 July 1998. According to the letter, it was hoped that the enhanced cooperation between the two Governments would enable them to take measures which would prevent their respective territories from being used for subversive activities. The Committee took note of this communication.

5. Other activities of the Chairperson

19. During the reporting period, the Chairperson undertook two visits to the region. In December 1997, he visited Guinea for discussions at Conakry, including with the exiled President of Sierra Leone, government authorities, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. The purpose of the trip was to assess the situation regarding the implementation of resolution 1132 (1997), including to facilitate liaison between the Sanctions Committee and ECOWAS, and to review mechanisms for humanitarian exemptions. He also met at Dakar with the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS.

20. At its 6th meeting, on 25 November 1998, the Committee endorsed a proposed visit of the Chairperson to Sierra Leone and neighbouring countries to be undertaken pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1196 (1998). In paragraph 7 of that resolution, in particular, the Council welcomes the initiative of the Chairmen of the Committees to visit countries in the region, where and when appropriate, in order to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures specified in their respective mandates with a view to urging the parties to comply with relevant Council resolutions.

21. In December 1998, the Chairperson visited Sierra Leone and Liberia to assess the implementation of resolution 1171 (1998) and to enhance respect for the arms embargo and travel restrictions in force against the non-governmental forces of Sierra Leone. Extensive discussions were held with the leaders of the two countries and United Nations personnel and agencies, as well as with ECOMOG commanders and non-governmental organizations. Several press meetings were held in conjunction with the visit. On 18 December 1998, the Chairperson briefed the Security Council on his visit to the region.

III. Observations

22. Despite the efforts of the international community to isolate the non-governmental forces in Sierra Leone through the sanctions imposed, first under Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) and subsequently under Security Council resolution 1171 (1998), these forces continue to launch armed attacks, especially in rural areas. Although most of their supplies of arms and ammunition seems to derive from looting within Sierra Leone, arms and ammunition are obviously crossing the Sierra Leone border with neighbouring countries, including Liberia, in violation of resolution 1171 (1998).

23. It should be recognized that geographical conditions along the border between Sierra Leone and its neighbours are such that full governmental control or monitoring of the border are virtually impossible within the resources available in the region. At the same time, all States are obliged to ensure that their territories are not used for the purpose of violating mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

24. The Sanctions Committee will continue, in accordance with its mandate and adopted guidelines, to vigorously follow up on alleged violations of resolution 1171 (1998). In addition, it will continue to explore further measures which may improve implementation of the arms embargo and travel restrictions, in particular by focusing on assistance to neighbouring countries, with a view to enhancing the monitoring of border crossings and reinforcement of the prohibitions set out in the above Security Council resolution.

25. Such measures could include:

(a) Support for national or joint monitoring of the border between Sierra Leone and Liberia;

(b) Identification of focal points within ECOMOG/ECOWAS, and closer liaison between the Committee and this regional organization;

(c) Continued frequent reporting from the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone to the Sanctions Committee;

(d) Renewed distribution, including through the United Nations presence in the region, of an updated and if possible elaborated list of individuals who are banned from travelling under the terms of resolution 1171 (1998).

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)*

1. The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) is submitting the present report to the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 of the aforementioned resolution. The report covers the work of the Committee since its establishment (April-December 1998).

I. Purpose and mandate of the Committee

2. On 31 March 1998, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council adopted resolution 1160 (1998) by which, in paragraph 8, it decided that all States should prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, of arms and related *matériel* of all types and spare parts thereof, as well as the arming and training for terrorist activities there, and, in paragraph 10, called upon all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in conformity with the resolution. By imposing those prohibitions, the Council sought to contribute to fostering peace and stability in Kosovo. On 23 September 1998, the Council adopted resolution 1199 (1998), by which it recalled, in paragraph 7, the obligations of all States to implement fully the prohibitions contained in resolution 1160 (1998). In paragraph 11 of the same resolution, it requested States to pursue all means consistent with their domestic legislation and relevant international law to prevent funds collected on their territory being used to contravene resolution 1160 (1998).

3. The full mandate of the Committee is contained in paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), the pertinent parts of which read as follows:

> "*The Security Council*,
>
> ...
>
> "*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
>
> ...
>
> "9. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the

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* Previously issued as document S/1999/216.

following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

> "(a) to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution;
>
> "(b) to consider any information brought to its attention by any State concerning violations of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;
>
> "(c) to make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution;
>
> "(d) to promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by this resolution;
>
> "(e) to examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 ...".

4. At its first meeting, on 3 April 1998, the Committee elected Celso L. N. Amorim (Brazil) as Chairman and the delegations of Kenya and Portugal as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee for 1998. To date the Committee has held seven meetings. The present report was adopted by the Committee on 26 February 1999.

5. At its meeting on 6 May 1998, the Committee adopted guidelines for the conduct of its work, which were revised on 12 November 1998 to reflect pertinent provisions of Security Council resolutions 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998). Those guidelines have been transmitted to all Member States.

II. Status of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998)

6. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 (e) of resolution 1160 (1998), the Committee considered replies received from States concerning the measures they had instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 12 of the resolution. To date, 53 replies have been received (see annex). Most replies contained a brief statement to the effect that the State concerned had adopted all necessary measures to comply with the requirements of resolution 1160 (1998).

7. The Committee attaches paramount importance to the implementation by States, especially those bordering the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, of the prohibitions contained in resolution 1160 (1998). It noticed with concern that Bosnia and Herzegovina remained the only State neighbouring the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that had not yet reported on the steps taken to give effect to the established prohibitions.

8. The Secretariat of the Committee has kept the Security Council informed of the activities of the Committee through the reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998).

9. In accordance with the approved guidelines, the Committee addressed four appeals to all States, requesting them to provide information relating to violation or alleged violation of the prohibitions established by the Security Council in paragraph 8 of resolution 1160 (1998) and paragraph 11 of resolution 1199 (1998).

III. Cooperation with regional organizations and establishment of a monitoring regime

10. At several meetings, the Committee considered reports on violations of the prohibitions established by the Security Council in its resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) received from relevant international organizations, together with information of the same kind gathered by the Secretariat from public sources.

11. In his report to the Security Council dated 5 August 1998 (S/1998/712), the Secretary-General submitted his recommendations for the establishment of a comprehensive monitoring regime in accordance with paragraph 15 of resolution 1160 (1998), which were subsequently endorsed by the Council. Taking into account the views of the Danube Commission, the European Union (EU), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Western European Union (WEU), he informed the Council that although the organizations involved had stated their readiness to contribute actively to the monitoring of the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998), the overall resources pledged by them would not allow for the establishment of a comprehensive monitoring regime as envisaged in resolution 1160 (1998). Nonetheless, their proposed contributions, coupled with that of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP), provided a useful framework for reporting on violations of the imposed prohibitions and for assisting the Committee in discharging its mandate. (Consequently, those organizations were invited to forward to the Committee relevant information based on reports of their own monitors, or any

other information that may be available to them, concerning violations or allegations of violations.

12. The Secretary-General also felt that in the absence of an integrated coordinating mechanism, it would be essential for representatives of participating organizations to hold periodic meetings, as necessary, to exchange information on the monitoring of the prohibitions established by the Security Council and to address practical issues arising thereto. On 12 November 1998, members were briefed on the first consultation meeting held on 19 October 1998 in New York. All members supported holding such meetings periodically. The second meeting on the monitoring of the arms embargo and other prohibitions was held on 14 December 1998 at the Vienna International Centre.

IV. Violations and allegations of violations

13. During the period covered by the report, the Committee received several reports on violations of the established prohibitions from organizations participating in the monitoring of the prohibitions contained in resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998). While the Danube Commission, WEU and the NATO Stabilization Force reported their observations on the implementation of resolution 1160 (1998), EU (the European Community Monitoring Mission), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNPREDEP) and OSCE reported possible violations.

14. The Committee considers reports from participating organizations extremely useful since they enable it to approach States with a request to confirm or dispel alleged violations occurring on their territories or involving their citizens. Various reports enabled the Committee to contact the authorities of Albania with a request to provide information on reported movements of Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) members and weapons from its territory in Kosovo. While the Committee noted with appreciation the reply received from the Albanian authorities, it reverted to them by letter for further clarification on measures taken under paragraph 8 of resolution 1160 (1998) as well as the reported presence of military camps and training facilities for KLA members inside the territory of Albania.

15. The Committee expressed concern at continued serious violations of the arms embargo and other prohibitions which, according to the information available to the Committee, had resulted in continuing military resupply and reinforcement of Kosovar Albanian armed groups. The Committee also recognized that, owing to the lack of a comprehensive monitoring mechanism, its information was limited, and that it therefore could not conclude that violations by others had been committed. It urged States, particularly those neighbouring the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to make every effort to comply fully with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) in seeking to prevent the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, of arms and related *matériel* of all types and to prevent the arming, training and financing of terrorist activities there. It also reiterated the responsibility of all States to support international efforts aimed at stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and enhancing the prospect of peace in the region by observing strictly the prohibitions contained in resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) and acting promptly when violations occur.

16. In accordance with the guidelines for the conduct of its work, the Committee regularly considers information concerning possible violations retrieved by its Secretariat from public sources. Accordingly, the Committee was apprised of the interception of arms and ammunition worth $1 million at the end of December 1998 by the Croatian authorities. In a letter addressed to the Committee, the Croatian authorities reported that an arsenal of illegal arms originating in Bosnia and Herzegovina and destined for Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, had been seized. The Committee commended the Croatian authorities for promptly informing it of the incident and of the legal action taken against the perpetrators of the violation. The Committee decided to seek clarification from the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the incident and the measures taken to prevent further such incidents. The Committee expressed its interest in receiving further information from the authorities of Croatia on the aforementioned incident, subject to completion of the investigation, as well as a reply from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

17. On 28 October 1998, the Government of Switzerland informed the Committee that supplementary surveillance measures had been agreed upon at a meeting between representatives of the Kosovo Foundation and representatives of the Department of Internal Affairs, which is the agency responsible for surveillance of the Foundation; as a result of this agreement, blocks on the Kosovo Foundation bank accounts were withdrawn on 23 July. In response to a press report on violations of the arms embargo and other prohibitions involving Kosovar Albanians living in Germany, the Committee was informed, on 7 December, that the German authorities, while making efforts to curb dubious fund-raising activities, had been unable to establish that the funds were intended to arm or train terrorists in Kosovo or to purchase weapons for use there. On 3 December, the representative of Sweden informed the

Committee that Swedish authorities were continuing to investigate mass media reports on the financing of KLA activities from Swedish territory, however no measures had been taken. Regarding a press article on a possible violation of the prohibitions established in paragraph 8 of resolution 1160 (1998) submitted to the Committee on 29 December, a letter requesting clarification was addressed to the Bulgarian authorities.

V. Observations and recommendations

18. During the period under consideration, few substantive reports have been submitted by States on violations of the arms embargo and other prohibitions. With regard to States bordering the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, only Croatia submitted an interim report, in December 1998, on an incident that occurred on its territory in contravention of resolution 1160 (1998). Given that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the prohibitions lies with States, the Committee would welcome a more proactive approach by Governments, especially with regard to their reporting on possible violations and on actions taken to prevent violations of resolution 1160 (1998). The Committee considers that it would be useful to encourage such an approach.

19. With a view to assisting and encouraging Governments in their endeavour to implement the arms embargo and other prohibitions, the Committee intends to consider sending a mission to the region, headed by the Chairman of the Committee, when appropriate.

20. All reports received so far relate to the flow of arms and funds to Kosovar Albanians in violation of paragraph 8 of resolution 1160 (1998). With the exception of one press report concerning a possible violation by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, all other press reports deal with the flow of arms and funds to Kosovar Albanians.

21. The Committee considers that an expert study on the military potential of the parties targeted by resolution 1160 (1998), including their external financing in violation of paragraph 11 of resolution 1199 (1998), which would be conducted within existing resources, may assist it to better understand the scope, dynamics and gravity of possible violations. The Committee intends to pursue discussion of the feasibility and possible modalities of commissioning such a report at its future meetings.

22. The Committee underlines the importance of the mandate given to UNPREDEP under Security Council resolution 1186 (1998) to monitor and report on illicit arms flows and other activities that are prohibited under resolution 1160 (1998). UNPREDEP has reported to the Committee on possible violations. Strengthened cooperation between UNPREDEP and the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in particular its border control personnel, may allow the Committee to identify and pursue possible violations, in accordance with its mandate.

23. The Committee has noted that few States have transmitted specific information pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1160 (1998) on steps taken to give effect to the prohibitions contained in paragraph 8 of the resolution. Only a few States indicated what measures in fact had been taken to give effect to the prohibitions established by the Security Council. The development of more uniform reporting requirements by the Secretariat may be of some assistance to address this issue and would also allow the Committee to provide the Council with more accurate information on States' compliance with the established prohibitions.

24. In fulfilling its mandate, the Committee continues to rely heavily on the assistance of relevant international organizations. In this context, it appreciates the commitment made by OSCE to make necessary adjustments in its reports, enabling the Committee to retrieve swiftly pertinent information on possible violations. The Committee encourages OSCE and other organizations participating in the comprehensive monitoring regime under resolution 1160 (1998) — NATO, WEU, EU and the Danube Commission, as well as the OSCE and NATO verification missions mentioned in resolution 1203 (1998) — to intensify their reporting efforts in order to further support the Committee's fulfilment of its mandate. The Committee considers that it would be useful to study ways to improve the monitoring and enforcement of the prohibitions established by resolution 1160 (1998).

25. The role of the Committee in assisting current political and diplomatic efforts aimed at fostering stability in Kosovo and peace in the region by observing States' compliance remains meaningful. Its members are determined to make every effort to maximize the Committee's contribution to achieving the objectives set out by the Council in its relevant resolutions.

Annex

States (in chronological order of submission) that reported in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) on the steps taken to give effect to the prohibitions imposed by that resolution

	State	*Date of report*	*Document symbol*
1.	Uruguay	23 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/1
2.	Norway	23 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/2
3	Armenia	27 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/3
4.	Czech Republic	28 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/4
5.	Singapore	28 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/5
6.	Sweden	29 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/6
7.	Slovenia	29 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/7
8.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/8
9.	France	30 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/9
10.	Fiji	22 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/10
11.	South Africa	28 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/11
12.	Portugal	30 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/12
13.	Saudi Arabia	29 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/13
14.	Finland	30 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/14
15.	Poland	5 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/15
16.	Slovakia	30 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/16
17.	Brazil	6 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/17
18.	Romania	5 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/18
19.	Austria	8 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/19
20.	Belarus	30 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/20
21.	Turkey	6 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/21
22.	Monaco	6 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/22
23.	Hungary	7 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/23
24.	Malta	12 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/24
25.	Ukraine	13 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/25
26.	Switzerland	11 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/26
27.	Bulgaria	15 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/27

	State	*Date of report*	*Document symbol*
28.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/28
29.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/29
30.	Spain	20 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/30
31.	Japan	21 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/31
32.	Cyprus	14 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/32
33.	Bahrain	26 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/33
34.	Italy	27 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/34*
35.	Belgium	1 June 1998	S/AC.35/1998/35
36.	Thailand	2 June 1998	S/AC.35/1998/36
37.	Kenya	8 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/37
38.	United States of America	18 May 1998	S/AC.35/1998/38
39.	Australia	12 June 1998	S/AC.35/1998/39
40.	Malaysia	17 June 1998	S/AC.35/1998/40
41.	New Zealand	18 June 1998	S/AC.35/1998/41
42.	Latvia	2 June 1998	S/AC.35/1998/42
43.	Lithuania	11 June 1998	S/AC.35/1998/43
44.	Greece	1 July 1998	S/AC.35/1998/44
45.	Germany	28 April 1998	S/AC.35/1998/45
46.	Liechtenstein	20 July 1998	S/AC.35/1998/46
47.	Republic of Korea	17 June 1998	S/AC.35/1998/47
48.	Chile	19 August 1998	S/AC.35/1998/48
49.	Albania	8 July 1998	S/AC.35/1998/49
50.	Croatia	24 August 1998	S/AC.35/1998/50
51.	Ireland	28 September 1998	S/AC.35/1998/51
52.	Russian Federation	2 October 1998	S/AC.35/1998/52
53.	Israel	16 October 1998	S/AC.35/1998/53

XIII

List of matters of which the Security Council is seized

1. The list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, issued pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, is published at the beginning of each calendar year. The list issued on 9 January 1998 was contained in document S/1998/44 and that issued on 15 January 1999 was contained in document S/1999/25.

2. In accordance with the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), the Secretary-General, in his summary statement of 15 January 1999 on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/1999/25), informed Member States that, as at 1 January 1999, the Security Council had not considered in formal meetings during the preceding five-year period (1994-1998) the following items (the item numbers correspond to those contained in paragraph 11 of document S/1998/44 and Corr.1):

Item 1. The Palestine question

Item 2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628)

Item 3. The Hyderabad question (S/986)

Item 4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963)

Item 5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378)

Item 6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605)

Item 9. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411)

Item 10. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409)

Item 11. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993)

Item 12. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East

Item 13. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216)

Item 16. The situation in Timor (S/11899)

Item 17. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question

Item 18. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017)

Item 20. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights

Item 22. The situation between Iran and Iraq

Item 23. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509)

Item 24. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615)

Item 25. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914)

Item 26. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15947)

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15948)

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15949)

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15950)

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15951)

Item 27. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431)

Item 28. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509)

Item 29. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787)

Item 30. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993)

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994)

Item 31. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19488)

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19489)

Item 32. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798)

Item 33. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364)

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367)

Item 35. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120)

Item 42. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435)

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442)

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685)

Item 80. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992)

Item 83. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1993)

Item 84. Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council

Item 85. Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Note by the Secretary-General

Item 88. Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia

Item 91. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol

Item 92. Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

3. In accordance with the procedure contained in document S/1996/704, the Secretary-General received notifications from Member States requesting him to retain items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 42 and 91, as they appear in paragraph 2 above, on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

4. Also pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council referred to above and in the absence of receipt of any notification to the contrary by 28 February 1999, the remaining items listed in paragraph 2 above, that is, items 26, 31, 80, 83, 84, 85, 88 and 92, were deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

5. In the light of the foregoing, as at 15 June 1999, the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized was as follows:

1. The Palestine question
2. The India-Pakistan question
3. The Hyderabad question
4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General
5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council
6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council
7. The situation in the Middle East
8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent
9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council
10. Complaint by Cuba
11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East
12. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran
13. The situation in Cyprus
14. The situation concerning Western Sahara
15. The situation in Timor
16. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question
17. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories
18. The situation in the occupied Arab territories
19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights
20. The situation between Iran and Iraq
21. Complaint by Iraq
22. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

23. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

24. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

25. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

26. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

27. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

28. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

29. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

30. Central America: efforts towards peace

31. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

32. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

33. The situation in Cambodia

34. The situation in Liberia

35. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

    (b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

36. The situation in Somalia

37. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh

38. An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping

39. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

40. The situation in Georgia

41. The situation in Mozambique

42. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia

43. The situation in Angola

44. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

45. The situation concerning Rwanda

46. The question concerning Haiti

47. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

48. Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993)

49. United Nations Protection Force

50. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol

51. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

52. The situation in Croatia

53. Security of United Nations operations

54. Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

55. The situation in Burundi

56. Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

57. The situation in Afghanistan

58. Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254)

    Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322)

59. Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994

60. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General

61. The situation in the Republic of Yemen

62. An agenda for peace: peacekeeping

63. Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

64. The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac

65. Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

66. Security Council working methods and procedure

67. An agenda for peace

68. The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances

69. Navigation on the Danube river

70. The situation in the former Yugoslavia

71. The situation in Sierra Leone

72. Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995

73. Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996

74. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

    International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

        Appointment of the Prosecutor

75. Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)

76. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

77. Demining in the context of United Nations peacekeeping

78. Letters dated 23 September and 3 and 11 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letters dated 23 and 27 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General, respectively

79. The situation in the Great Lakes region

80. The situation in Albania

81. Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations

82. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

83. Civilian police in peacekeeping operations

84. The situation in the Central African Republic

85. The situation in the Republic of the Congo

86. The situation in Africa

87. Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

88. Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

89. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

90. The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

91. Children and armed conflict

92. Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

    Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

    Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

93. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

94. Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts

95. The situation in Guinea-Bissau

96. Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building

97. Promoting peace and security: humanitarian activities relevant to the Security Council

98. Protection of civilians in armed conflict

99. Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

100. Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

101. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998)

102. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999)

6. Between 16 June 1998 and 15 June 1999, items 90 to 102 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized.

Addendum

Monthly assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council for the period from 16 June 1998 to 15 June 1999

The attachment of the assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council as an addendum to the report is intended to have an informative purpose and should not necessarily be considered as representing the views of the Security Council.

Russian Federation (July 1998)

Introduction

During July 1998 the Council held 13 formal meetings and 15 consultations of the whole. The Council adopted eight resolutions and issued five presidential statements. It extended five United Nations peacekeeping mandates and established one new peacekeeping operation. The President spoke to the press after each session of informal consultations and briefed non-members of the Council daily when informal consultations were held.

Africa

Angola

On 1 July the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, made a statement to the press that, in accordance with Council resolution 1173 (1998), additional measures against UNITA went into force.

On 6 July the President made a statement on behalf of the Council members at the memorial service in remembrance of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, and others who perished in the aircraft crash on 26 June.

On 30 July the President made a statement to the press emphasizing the deep concern of the Council members about the deterioration in the political and security situation in Angola. In this statement he also welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to send Lakhdar Brahimi as his Special Envoy to Angola to assess the situation and to prepare recommendations for future actions.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 8 July members of the Council considered the letter of the Secretary-General dated 29 June addressed to the President (S/1998/581) transmitting the report of the Secretary-General's Investigative Team charged with investigating serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as letters from the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/582) and Rwanda (S/1998/583) transmitting the responses to the report by the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda.

Following consultations among members of the Council, the President was authorized to make a statement on behalf of the Council, which was issued as a document of the Council (S/PRST/1998/20).

Central African Republic

The Security Council continued to follow developments in the Central African Republic. On 14 July the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1182 (1998) extending the mandate of MINURCA until 25 October 1998.

Guinea-Bissau

On 13 July the Secretariat briefed members of the Council on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the results of its technical humanitarian mission to that country. Council members expressed concern over deterioration of the situation in Guinea-Bissau and expressed hope for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Council conducted its review of sanctions on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 2 July. Documents relating to the review included the following letters addressed to the President: a letter dated 29 June from the Non-Aligned Movement's Committee of Six established by the Cartagena Foreign Ministerial Conference (18–20 May 1998) (S/1998/596); a letter dated 1 July from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations (S/1998/597); a letter dated 1 July from the Arab Committee of Seven of the Arab League (S/1998/598); and a letter dated 1 July from the Committee of Five of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (S/1998/599).

In the course of the review members of the Council could not reach a consensus on the existence of the necessary conditions for the lifting of the sanctions. They called upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at speedy implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 731 (1992). Members of the Council also commended the efforts of the Committee established in accordance with resolution 748 (1992) aimed at resolving humanitarian and religious problems and urged the Committee to undertake further efforts in that regard.

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

On 15 July the Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal that the Council extend the deadline for nominations of judges to the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda until 4 August. The Council agreed that the President of the Council should send a letter to the Secretary-General expressing its approval of the proposal. The text of the letter has been issued as document S/1998/646.

Sierra Leone

On 9 July, in the course of informal consultations, Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on developments in Sierra Leone. The draft resolution on the establishment of a United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone was submitted to the Council. Upon discussion of the matter, the President was authorized by members of the Council to make a statement to the press.

On 13 July the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1181 (1998) establishing UNOMSIL for an initial period of six months, until 13 January 1999.

Somalia

During the Security Council's informal consultations of the whole on 9 July, Council members were briefed by a representative of the Secretariat on political, military and humanitarian aspects of the situation in Somalia.

Sudan

At the consultation of the whole on 30 July, Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Sudan and international emergency relief efforts to overcome the crisis in southern areas of the country. The President made a statement to the press on behalf of the Council members.

Western Sahara

On 15 July members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning progress in the identification process (S/1998/634).

On 20 July the Security Council adopted resolution 1185 (1998), extending the mandate of MINURSO until 21 September 1998, in order that it might proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of completing the process.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 14 July members of the Security Council were briefed on the situation in Afghanistan by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Afghanistan, Mr. Brahimi. They also discussed the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the country and agreed on a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/22), in which they expressed grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, deplored the military support provided to the warring Afghan factions from abroad and called upon them to return without preconditions to the negotiating table. The Council reiterated that the United Nations must continue to play a central and impartial role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict and commended the work of the "six plus two" group. The Council urged the Afghan parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and international humanitarian organizations and called upon them, in particular the Taliban, to take all necessary steps to assure the safety and freedom of movement of such personnel.

Cambodia

On 13 July the members of the Security Council were briefed by the Secretariat on developments in Cambodia in the light of the forthcoming national elections in that country and the United Nations role in coordinating the international observers at the request of the Cambodian Government.

Iraq

On 15 July the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, Benon Sevan, briefed members of the Council on the results of his trip to Iraq and the implementation of resolution 986 (1995).

On 30 July members of the Security Council considered a status report from the Director General of IAEA (S/1998/694).

Jerusalem

On 13 July the Security Council issued a presidential statement relating to the issue of Jerusalem (S/PRST/1998/21). In the statement the Council considered the decision by the Government of Israel on 21 June to take steps to broaden the jurisdiction and planning boundaries of Jerusalem as a serious and damaging development. The Council therefore called upon the Government of Israel not to proceed with that decision and also not to take any other steps that would prejudice the outcome of the permanent status negotiations.

Lebanon

On 23 July members of the Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL, and on 30 July the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1188 (1998) extending the UNIFIL mandate until 31 January 1999. At the same meeting the President made a statement stressing the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects.

Tajikistan

On 21 July the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Sergio Vieira de Mello, briefed members of the Council on developments in Tajikistan. The discussion was overshadowed by reports of the killing of four members of UNMOT committed the day before. The President, in a statement to the press, said that the Council members strongly condemned that act, extended their condolences to the families of those killed as well as to the relevant Governments, called upon the Government of Tajikistan to carry out the speediest possible investigation of those murders and called upon the United Tajik Opposition to cooperate fully with the Government in that regard.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 16 July the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1184 (1998), in which it approved the establishment by UNMIBH of a programme to monitor and assess the court system in Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of an overall programme of legal reform.

On 27 July the members of the Council were briefed by the High Representative for Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Carlos Westendorp, on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the context of his report of 14 July (S/1998/643). Following the discussion during informal consultations, the President made a statement to the press expressing support for the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Croatia

On 2 July the Security Council adopted a presidential statement as a follow-up to the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 June (S/1998/500). In that statement the Council reiterated the continuing obligations of the Government of Croatia under the Basic Agreement on Eastern Slavonia and called upon it to fulfil all its commitments concerning reintegration of the region.

On 9 July members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General of 26 June (S/1998/578) on UNMOP. On 15 July the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1183 (1998) extending the mandate of UNMOP until 15 January 1999.

Cyprus

The Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Diego Cordovez, briefed Council members on his visit to the island (30 June–4 July) during informal consultations on 6 July. The President was subsequently authorized by members of the Council to make a statement to the press expressing the strong support of the Council members for the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General on Cyprus and for the efforts of his Special Adviser.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

During consultations of the whole on 20 July, members of the Council considered the reports of the Secretary-General on UNPREDEP dated 1 June (S/1998/454 and Corr.1) and 14 July (S/1998/644). They also considered a draft resolution on extending the mandate and increasing the troop strength of UNPREDEP. On 21 July the draft resolution was unanimously adopted as resolution 1186 (1998). In it the Council decided to authorize an increase in the troop strength of UNPREDEP up to 1,050 and to extend the current mandate of UNPREDEP for a period of six months until 28 February 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas and to report to the Secretary-General any developments that could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including the tasks of monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows and other activities that are prohibited under resolution 1160 (1998). The Council also expressed its intention to consider further the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report of 14 July.

Georgia

On 10 July, following previous consultations among members of the Security Council, the President sent a letter to the Secretary-General (S/1998/633) in which the members of the Council supported the practical measures envisaged in the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June (S/1998/497 and Add.1) concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, as well as those already taken, to strengthen the security of UNOMIG while underlining the need to continue to make further arrangements in this field.

On 23 July Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 14 July (S/1998/647) concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia. On 29 July they also considered a draft resolution, which was unanimously adopted on 30 July as resolution 1187 (1998). In the resolution the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for six months and underlined the primary responsibility of the parties for achieving peace and for ensuring the security and safety of international peacekeeping personnel deployed in the zone of the conflict.

Security Council responsibility under the Charter (India-Pakistan)

At the consultations of the whole on 9 July, Council members discussed the letter dated 8 July from the Secretary-General addressed to the President on implementation of resolution 1172 (1998) (S/1998/619).

The Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, Jayantha Dhanapala, and Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Alvaro de Soto answered questions posed by the members of the Council.

The President was subsequently authorized by members of the Council to make a statement to the press expressing their appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General, including the mission by Mr. de Soto. He was also authorized to call for the full implementation of resolution 1172 (1998) and to urge India and Pakistan to enhance the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues.

Slovenia (August 1998)

Introduction

Under the presidency of Ambassador Danilo Türk, Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations, the members of the Security Council paid particular attention in August to a new set of difficulties in the relations between the United Nations and Iraq following the decision of Iraq on 5 August to suspend its cooperation with UNSCOM.

In addition to the situation with Iraq, the members of the Council addressed the eruption of conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the escalation of warfare in Afghanistan, a serious deterioration of the situation in Angola and the deepening crisis in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Council also addressed the acts of international terrorism in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, and launched a major initiative on the trial of the Pan Am flight 103 bombing suspects. In all these situations the Council exercised its primary responsibility for international peace and security.

During the month of August, the Council held 9 formal meetings and its members met 17 times in informal consultations. The Council adopted 5 resolutions and issued 3 presidential statements. It extended one United Nations peacekeeping mandate and adopted the text of the letter from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly. Several expert meetings were convened in August, as well as one meeting between the members of the Security Council, the Secretariat and troop-contributing States.

At the end of each meeting at which informal consultations were held, the President briefed the press. The President spoke on behalf of the members of the Council on several occasions, delivering a total of 15 oral statements to the press.

Accounts of the informal consultations were provided regularly for the benefit of States that are not members of the Security Council. Those briefings took place immediately after the consultations. The presidency also established the practice of posting oral statements to the press on its Internet Web site (www.undp.org/missions/slovenia) within hours of their delivery, thus furthering the openness and transparency of the work of the Council.

Africa

Acts of international terrorism

Simultaneous bomb attacks on the United States embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam on 7 August killed more than 260 people and injured some 5,500 others. The members of the Security Council discussed the bombings on 11 August. Following informal consultations, the President made a statement to the press in which he expressed, on behalf of the members of the Council, deepest condolences to the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America, as well as to the families of those who tragically lost their lives. He also condemned the terrorist attacks as outrageous and cowardly acts.

On 13 August the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1189 (1998), in which it called upon the international community to cooperate in apprehending the perpetrators of the two terrorist attacks and to adopt effective and practical measures for the prevention of such acts of terrorism. In a formal meeting the Council also paid respects to the memory of those who lost their lives in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam by observing a moment of silence.

Angola

The Security Council followed with great concern reports of the deteriorating situation in Angola. On 10 August the President chaired a meeting of the Council members and representatives of States that are contributing troops to MONUA. During informal consultations on 11 August, the Council members discussed the report of the Secretary-General on MONUA dated 7 August (S/1998/723). Further consultations, which were held on 13 August, resulted in the unanimous adoption of resolution 1190 (1998), in which the Council extended the mandate of MONUA for one month, until 15 September. The members of the Council, in the strongest possible terms, called upon the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and, in particular, UNITA to refrain from any steps that could further exacerbate the situation in the country. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare recommendations regarding the future role of the United Nations in Angola in his next report, due 31 August.

Prompted by the serious aggravation of the situation, the Council members again consulted informally on Angola on 25 August, when they were briefed by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Mr. Brahimi. In a statement to the press following the consultations, the President expressed grave concern about the lack of progress in achieving a peaceful settlement in Angola and the outbreaks of renewed fighting, and noted that the primary responsibility for this state of affairs lay with UNITA. The President, on behalf of the Council members, also expressed support for the newly appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his mission to help the Angolan Government and UNITA fulfil their Lusaka Protocol commitments.

Burundi

The members of the Council were briefed on the situation in Burundi on 5 August, in the wake of the second round of talks in Arusha. The Secretariat reported that representatives of the international community and the 18 parties who took part in the talks characterized them as successful. In an oral statement to the press following the informal consultations, the President welcomed the progress achieved and urged all the parties to refrain from violence. He also expressed the hope that further progress would be made in the continuation of the peace process, which would enable also the lifting of the remaining sanctions.

Central African Republic

On 26 August the members of the Security Council considered the second report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA, dated 21 August (S/1998/783). Most of the Council members expressed support for the recommendations of the Secretary-General, notably the recommendation to expand the mandate of MINURCA to include assistance to the electoral process in the Central African Republic. During the briefing, the Secretariat noted that the provision of assistance in organizing post-conflict elections fell under the responsibility of a peacekeeping operation. The Council members largely supported that view. A contrary view was also expressed.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo blew up suddenly. On 2 August shots heard in Kinshasa and in the east of the country marked the start of an armed rebellion by Banyamulenge Tutsi units and other troops dissatisfied with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Government's initial response was to accuse both Rwanda and Uganda of invading the country and to register complaints with the Council, on 4 and 10 August.

On 5 August the Secretariat briefed the Council members on the situation on the ground. After the informal consultations of the whole, the President spoke to the media and voiced concern at the reports of violence. On behalf of the Council members, the President also expressed support for the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other countries in the region, and appealed for the safety of civilians and humanitarian personnel.

Despite those appeals, however, the conflict continued unabated in the following days. The rebels captured the main towns in the east of the country — Goma, Bukavu and Uvira. By 13 August, within two weeks of launching their uprising, the rebels had taken the Inga hydroelectric power plant, which supplies Kinshasa's electricity, and the river port of Matadi, which provides most of the capital's food imports. After informal consultations that day, the President called for an end to hostilities and repeated the Council members' appeal to all States in the region to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In response to reports of attacks on Tutsis in Kinshasa, he also called for the immediate cessation of ethnic persecution. The President expressed the Council members' support for the regional initiatives then under way, including by ministers of OAU, to end the hostilities by peaceful means.

Instead of coming to a peaceful resolution, however, the conflict evolved into a full-fledged war in mid-August. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo appealed for and received help from a number of African countries. For their part, the rebels captured Kisangani, the second biggest town in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Against the backdrop of an escalation in fighting, the Council members again held informal consultations on the situation, on 24 and 25 August. After the first of those discussions, the President made an oral statement to the press in which he expressed the Council members' support for the regional diplomatic initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict, including the initiative of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and called for protection of civilians and the security of humanitarian personnel.

The members of the Security Council again took up the issue of the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 31 August. The Council members were also briefed by the Minister of State Planning of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Badimanyi Delembu Mulumba, in an Arria formula meeting. Later that day, in a formal statement by the President (S/PRST/1998/26), the Council called for an immediate ceasefire and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council also encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to consult with regional leaders about ways to bring about a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict and to keep it informed about developments and his own efforts.

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

During a formal meeting on 18 August, on the basis of an understanding reached in informal consultations the day before, the Council decided to extend the deadline for nominations of judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda until 14 September. The decision was published in a letter by the President to the Secretary-General (S/1998/761).

Liberia

On 12 August Ambassador Bernd Niehaus of Costa Rica was unanimously elected the new Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Almost 10 years after the terrorist bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a very important development was recorded in the Security Council's consideration of the matter. On 24 August the United Kingdom and the United States presented their initiative for the trial of the two persons charged with that bombing to be held before a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands.

The members of the Council welcomed this initiative. Many of them noted that it corresponded to one of the options advocated by the League of Arab States, OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Indeed, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya itself had on several occasions called for a trial before a Scottish court sitting in a third country. It was not surprising, then, that the members of the Council embraced this initiative.

The high degree of convergence of views of its members enabled the Council to work successfully on the text of the resolution endorsing this initiative and to proceed to its unanimous adoption on 27 August as resolution 1192 (1998). By this resolution the Council welcomed the United Kingdom-United States initiative and decided that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should ensure the appearance in the Netherlands of the two accused. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to assist with the arrangements for the safe transfer of the two accused. Finally, it reaffirmed the continued validity of the measures set forth in its previous resolutions, 748 (1992) and 883 (1993), which would be suspended immediately upon the Secretary-General's report that the two accused had arrived in the Netherlands and that the Libyan Government had satisfied the French judicial authorities with regard to another terrorist attack, the bombing of UTA 772.

Rwanda

On 27 August the members of the Security Council held informal consultations on the interim report of the International Commission of Inquiry for Rwanda, dated 19 August (S/1998/777, annex). Following the discussion, the President made an oral statement to the press in which he expressed the Council members' support for the work of the Commission and their desire to receive further recommendations in the Commission's final report due in November. On behalf of the Council members, the President also called upon the Government of Rwanda and all other concerned Governments in the Great Lakes region to cooperate with the International Commission of Inquiry.

Sierra Leone

The Council followed closely developments in Sierra Leone. In his first progress report on UNOMSIL, dated 12 August (S/1998/750), the Secretary-General noted that although incidents of mutilation appeared to have greatly declined, there was still strong evidence of the systematic and widespread perpetration of multiple forms of human rights abuse against the civilian population by the Revolutionary United Front/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council fighters.

On 18 August the Council members received a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Sierra Leone. Despite the rainy season, the forces of the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOMOG) continued to advance, recapturing Kabala in the north. The deployment of the first contingent of United Nations military observers proceeded smoothly. In this connection, some Council members cautioned against the possibility of stationing the UNOMSIL personnel at the border between Liberia and Sierra Leone. Several Council members also welcomed the outcome of the Special Conference on Sierra Leone, which was convened by the Secretary-General on 30 July at United Nations Headquarters, especially the establishment of an international contact group to mobilize and coordinate further support for Sierra Leone and the ECOMOG forces.

In a statement to the press following the informal consultations, the President, on behalf of the Council members, welcomed the rapid deployment of the United Nations military observers in Sierra Leone under adequate security conditions and urged armed elements of the former junta and the rebels to lay down their arms. The President reaffirmed the Council members' determination to help the Government of Sierra Leone to restore peace and security in the country and called upon the international community to assist the Government in carrying out its plan of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The President emphasized that important achievements have been made in Sierra Leone and urged all Sierra Leoneans to accelerate the process of national reconciliation and reconstruction.

Somalia

The members of the Security Council continued to monitor the situation in Somalia. Following the monthly appraisal of the situation on 27 August, the President again registered, on behalf of the Council members, support for the people of Somalia in their efforts to consolidate the relative peace in the country. The President also encouraged the Somali leaders to set aside their differences and work together for the benefit of all the people of Somalia.

Sudan

On 20 August, the Permanent Representative of the United States addressed a letter to the President of the Council (S/1998/780) informing him that the United States armed forces had launched a military action against a facility in the Sudan on the basis of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. According to the letter, the Sudanese facility was being used to produce chemical weapons and the American attack was carefully designed to minimize risks of collateral damage.

On 21 August the President received a letter from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan (S/1998/786) requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation in the Sudan following the American strike and to send a technical mission to Khartoum to establish the facts surrounding the activities of the Al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant.

In response to those developments, the members of the Council discussed the situation during informal consultations on 24 August. The discussion revealed that the Council members needed more time to determine further actions.

During informal consultations on 28 August, the President summarized the results of his bilateral consultations with the Council members about the situation. These showed that the members of the Council shared the view that the issue needed to be dealt with gradually and that the Council needed more factual information about the events in Khartoum.

Western Sahara

On 26 August the members of the Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 18 August (S/1998/775) concerning progress in the identification process in Western Sahara. The Secretariat reported that 145,928 persons had been identified by mid-August and that the identification process should be completed by the end of the month. In their discussions, the Council members expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, James A. Baker III. They also voiced concern over the still-unsettled question of the identification of tribal groupings H41, H61 and J51/52, the unsigned status-of-forces agreement and the hold-up of demining activities.

Asia

Afghanistan

The Security Council devoted considerable attention to the issue of Afghanistan during the month of August, owing to increasing military tensions and the worsening security situation in the country. The Council members were first briefed on the military and humanitarian developments in Afghanistan on 5 August. During the informal consultations, members of the Council agreed to assign their experts to work on a statement by the President. After the meeting, the President spoke to the media and emphasized the Council members' alarm at the intensification of armed conflict in the country.

On 6 August, in a statement by the President (S/PRST/1998/24), the Council expressed grave concern at the new sharp escalation of the military confrontation in Afghanistan, demanded an urgent and unconditional ceasefire and called upon all Afghan parties to return to the negotiating table in order to create a broad-based and fully representative government. Moreover, the Council called upon all States to refrain from any outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It also called upon all Afghan parties and, in particular, the Taliban to secure the uninterrupted supply of humanitarian aid and to assure the safety and freedom of movement of the humanitarian personnel. In this connection, it condemned the killing of the two Afghan staff members of WFP.

On 13 August the Council members were briefed again by the Secretariat on the situation in Afghanistan in view of the military developments on the ground. Concern was expressed over the continuing escalation of the armed conflict caused by the Taliban offensive. In an oral statement to the press, the President emphasized the need to respect humanitarian law and human rights. He also expressed, on behalf of the Council members, deep concern at the report of the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif and the rough treatment of its personnel. The perpetrators of this flagrant violation of the recognized norms and principles of international law were strongly warned against causing any further harm to their captives. The President demanded the immediate release of the personnel of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as the IRNA correspondent in the city.

On 20 August, in the wake of the 7 August bombings of the American embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, the United States armed forces struck at a series of training camps and installations in Afghanistan. In a letter to the President (S/1998/780), the Permanent Representative of the United States reported that the action was taken on the basis of Article 51 of the Charter, that it was directed against the training facilities of the Bin Ladin organization and that it was taken only after repeated efforts to convince the Taliban regime in Afghanistan to shut down these terrorist activities. In this connection, the President received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan, dated 24 August (S/1998/794), informing the Council about the bilateral protest that Pakistan had delivered to the United States over the violation of its airspace by American missiles.

In the informal consultations of 26 August, the Secretariat informed the Council members of the withdrawal of the United Nations staff from Afghanistan to Pakistan until the security situation in the country improved. That decision was taken following an attack on two officials of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and the subsequent death of an Italian military adviser.

Finally, on 28 August the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1193 (1998) on Afghanistan, in which it condemned the attacks on United Nations personnel in the Taliban-held territories and demanded the assurance of their safety and freedom of movement, as well as the safety of the personnel of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Afghanistan. It reiterated that the Afghan crisis could be settled only by peaceful means and demanded that the Afghan factions refrain from harbouring and training terrorists and that they halt illegal drug activities.

Cambodia

During the informal meeting of the whole on 6 August the members of the Council discussed the general elections in Cambodia, which had taken place on 26 July. The voting and the counting of votes were followed by several hundred international monitors. The Secretariat and the Council members judged the elections to be sufficiently free and fair to reflect credibly the will of the Cambodian people.

Tajikistan

On 19 August the Council members considered the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan, dated 13 August and an addendum to the report, dated 17 August (S/1998/754 and Add.1). In his report the Secretary-General recommended that UNMOT be provided with better communications equipment and additional hard-skinned vehicles in order to give its personnel at least passive protection. The members of the Council welcomed this intention and formally took note of it in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General dated 28 August (S/1998/818).

During the consideration of the interim report, the Council members were informed by the Secretariat that a United States national, a member of UNMOT, had been found dead in his apartment on 17 August. In an oral statement to the press following the consultations, the President expressed the condolences of the Council members to the United States at the death of its national and urged the Tajik authorities to conduct a thorough investigation of the incident. On behalf of the Council members, he also called for an acceleration of the investigation of the murder of four members of UNMOT on 20 July.

On 26 August the Secretariat briefed the members of the Council about the decision of the Secretary-General to temporarily relocate the non-essential internationally recruited staff members of the United Nations system from Tajikistan to Uzbekistan. Many of the relocated staff were military observers from UNMOT. The relocation was based on warnings about the activities of a renegade group operating in Dushanbe, including the possibility of hostage-taking.

Europe

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

On 27 August, following a shortlisting procedure, the Security Council adopted resolution 1191 (1998), by which it forwarded a list of nine candidates to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to the General Assembly. Elections to three seats on the Tribunal were to be held during the fifty-third session of the General Assembly.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The month of August was, in a way, decisive for the situation in Kosovo as the fighting intensified. The effects of the conflict had a devastating impact on the civilian population and greatly increased the number of refugees and displaced persons. The Security Council dealt with the situation in Kosovo twice: on 11 August, when the President delivered an oral statement to the press, and on 24 August, when it adopted a presidential statement. The Council decided to continue to follow the situation in Kosovo closely.

The Council members held informal consultations of the whole on 11 August to discuss the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998), dated 5 August (S/1998/712). They deplored the excessive use of force by Belgrade's security forces and expressed grave concern at the intensified fighting. The Council members stressed the importance of the implementation of resolution 1160 (1998), called for an immediate ceasefire and urged the parties to start negotiations. The members of the Council expressed concern about the increased numbers of refugees and displaced persons and the appalling humanitarian situation. After the consultations, the President made an oral statement to the press on behalf of the members of the Council.

Following the announcement by the leadership of the Kosovo Albanian community of the formation of a negotiating team to represent the interests of the community on 13 August, the members of the Council agreed to adopt a more formal statement of the Council on the deteriorating situation in Kosovo. On 24 August the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/25) welcoming the formation of the negotiating team and expressing concern over the intensive fighting and the dangerous implications of the conflict for the stability of the region. The Council also expressed grave concern at the humanitarian situation and emphasized the importance of unhindered and continuous access for humanitarian organizations. The Council reaffirmed the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and emphasized the importance of achieving a political solution to the conflict. In this connection, the Council urged both sides to enter immediately into a meaningful dialogue with the aim of ending the violence and achieving a peaceful settlement.

Middle East

Iraq

At the beginning of August, the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM visited Baghdad to conduct discussions with the Government of Iraq on outstanding priority issues of disarmament. On 3 August the Executive Chairman, reporting from Baghdad, informed the Council, through its President, of the breakdown of those discussions. Two days later, on 5 August, Iraq announced the partial suspension of its cooperation with UNSCOM and IAEA.

The Council members began consideration of this worrisome development at the informal consultations on 6 August. Following the briefing by the Executive Chairman and the Council's consideration of his written report, the Council members listened to a report of the Secretary-

General on his activities and efforts to attain a reversal of the Iraqi decision, which, in his opinion, violated the relevant resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and himself on 23 February 1998. He also offered the idea of a comprehensive review of Iraq's compliance with its obligations. A number of the Council members voiced their support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and expressed interest in discussing the idea of a comprehensive review. In an oral statement to the press following the consultations, the President of the Council expressed the view of the Council members that the Iraqi announcement to suspend cooperation was totally unacceptable and contravened the relevant Security Council resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding. Further, the members of the Council noted that this announcement had been made after a period of improved cooperation and the achievement of some tangible progress since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding. They reiterated their endorsement of the Memorandum of Understanding, reaffirmed support for UNSCOM and IAEA and called for an early resumption of dialogue between Iraq and the two agencies. Reaffirming their commitment to the comprehensive implementation of the Council's resolutions, in particular resolution 687 (1991), they expressed their intention to respond favourably to progress made in the disarmament process.

The decision by Iraq to suspend partially its cooperation had adverse effects on the ability of IAEA and UNSCOM to implement their mandates. The results of restrictions imposed by Iraq were reported to the Council by the Director General of IAEA and the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM in their letters of 11 and 12 August respectively (S/1998/766, annex, and S/1998/767). The President replied to the letters on 18 August, conveying the full support of the Council members for IAEA and UNSCOM in the full implementation of their mandates, and recalling the obligation of Iraq to provide the cooperation necessary for their activities, including inspections (S/1998/768 and S/1998/769).

Suspension of Iraqi cooperation with UNSCOM and IAEA reflected negatively on the discussions in the Council during the periodic sanctions review, held on 20 August. The Council members met that day to conduct the fortieth 60-day review and the twentieth 120-day review pursuant to resolutions 687 (1991) and 700 (1991). Those reviews showed that the necessary conditions did not exist for the modification of the sanctions regime. The members of the Council reiterated that the decision by Iraq to suspend cooperation was totally unacceptable. Expressing their extreme concern at the continuing refusal by the Government of Iraq to rescind this decision, the Council members vowed to remain actively seized of the matter. Following the review, the President of the Council conveyed these views in his oral statement to the press.

In disregard of the repeated position of the Security Council and in spite of the efforts by the Secretary-General and others, Iraq did not resume full cooperation with UNSCOM and IAEA. On 24 August the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General briefed the Council members on his mission to Baghdad, which failed to result in the resumption of full cooperation. Most members of the Council expressed their growing concern at this situation. Some announced their intention to prepare elements for further Council action. The consultations concluded with an understanding that the Council would continue its deliberations on this issue.

Methods of work: non-paper by the President

On 28 August the President convened an informal meeting of the informal working group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions and presented the following non-paper on the preparation of the Security Council resolutions and presidential statements:

> In order to prepare the resolutions and presidential statements of the Security Council adequately it is important that such preparations include all the interested members of the Security Council. Contributions made by members of groups of friends for a particular situation and by other similar arrangements are welcome. The preparation of resolutions and presidential statements must be managed in a manner allowing adequate insight of all members of the Security Council into the process of preparation. In particular, sufficient time must be allowed for consultations of all the members of the Security Council and for their own consideration of the drafts prior to action of the Security Council.

During the informal consultations of the Council later that day, the President briefed the Council members about the initiative. The members of the Council decided to continue their deliberations on the matter.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Afghanistan (5 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council have been briefed on the situation emerging in the northern part of Afghanistan as a result of the latest offensive by the Taliban.

The members of the Council express their grave concern at the dangerous escalation of the armed conflict, stress the need to end the bloodshed and call upon the parties to resume the inter-Afghan peaceful dialogue.

The members of the Council are gravely concerned at the serious deterioration of the humanitarian situation. They deplore the expulsion of international non-governmental organizations and support the efforts to create conditions for provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance by the United Nations, its agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The Security Council members agreed to assign their experts to work on a statement by the President on the subject.

Burundi (5 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council welcome the progress achieved during the second round of talks among the parties of Burundi, held in Arusha.

The members of the Council urge all the parties in Burundi to refrain from recourse to violence.

The Council members hope that further progress will be made in the continuation of the peace process, which would enable also the lifting of the remaining sanctions.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (5 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council support the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other countries in the region.

The Council members are concerned at the violence reported over the past days.

The members of the Council appeal for safety of civilians and humanitarian personnel.

The members of the Council take special note of the reports regarding the initiative by the President of Zimbabwe to convene the regional summit in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, on the coming Saturday.

Iraq (5 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council received a briefing from Richard Butler, Executive Chairman of UNSCOM, about the interruption of discussions between UNSCOM and the Government of Iraq. The Secretary-General participated in the Council's discussion.

The members of the Council also discussed the statement issued by Iraqi authorities yesterday announcing the suspension of cooperation with UNSCOM.

This announcement is totally unacceptable. It contravenes the relevant Security Council resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding signed in February by the Secretary-General and the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.

The Council members note that this announcement was made after a period of improved cooperation and some tangible progress achieved since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding.

The members of the Council reiterate their endorsement — in resolution 1154 (1998) — of the Memorandum of Understanding and reaffirm their support for UNSCOM and IAEA in the implementation of their mandates.

The Council members call upon Iraq not to implement its decision. They call for an early resumption of dialogue between UNSCOM and IAEA and Iraq.

The members of the Council intend to respond favourably to the future progress made in the disarmament process and affirm their commitment to comprehensive implementation of resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 687 (1991).

The Council members will continue their deliberations on this matter.

Acts of international terrorism (11 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council express their deepest condolences to the Governments of the Republic of Kenya, of the United Republic of Tanzania and of the United States of America, as well as to the families of those who tragically lost their lives in the bomb explosions in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam last Friday. Those were despicable and barbarous terrorist attacks which have resulted in numerous casualties among innocent civilians.

The members of the Council also learned that several United Nations staff members were injured in the explosions. Such outrageous and cowardly acts of terrorism are intolerable and call for our strongest condemnation.

The Council members will consider a resolution regarding these terrorist attacks later this week.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (11 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council discussed the latest report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1160 (1998) and heard a briefing by Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, on the situation in Kosovo.

The members of the Council express grave concern over the intensified fighting in Kosovo, especially over the ongoing offensive by Belgrade's security forces. The ongoing fighting has had a devastating impact on the civilian population of Kosovo and has increased the number of refugees and displaced persons.

The members of the Council stress the importance of the implementation of the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998) and express concern at the infiltration from outside the borders of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of weapons and fighting men.

The members of the Council call for an immediate ceasefire, which would enhance the prospects for a meaningful dialogue between the Kosovar Albanian leadership and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia authorities leading to a final end to the violence in Kosovo. The Council members also urge the parties to start the negotiations as soon as possible. The members of the Council believe that the issue of Kosovo can have no military solution and that all violence and acts of terrorism from whatever quarter are unacceptable.

The members of the Council deplore the excessive use of force by Belgrade's security forces and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and express concern about the appalling humanitarian situation in Kosovo.

The members of the Council call upon all parties to provide all necessary assistance and cooperation in the activities of international humanitarian organizations and international monitors in Kosovo and underline the need to ensure their full and continuous access.

The members of the Council underline the need to create conditions to allow the safe and permanent return of all refugees and internally displaced persons.

The Council members wish to recall the commitments made by President Milosevic to the international community.

The members of the Council affirm the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The members of the Council wish to make it clear that the Council will continue to follow closely the situation in Kosovo and will remain seized of the matter.

Afghanistan (13 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council have been briefed on the situation in Afghanistan, as well as on the meetings the President of the Council had with the Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Iran on this subject.

The members of the Council express their grave concern at the continuing escalation of the armed conflict in Afghanistan caused by the Taliban forces' offensive in the northern parts of the country. The Council members are gravely concerned at the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, which has deepened further as a result of the recent offensive. They emphasize the need for respect of humanitarian law and human rights and the need to allow humanitarian access to the people in need and to humanitarian organizations to carry out their work.

The Council members condemn the complete disregard displayed by the Taliban towards the will of the international community, and in particular towards the decision in the statement of the President of the Security Council of 6 August 1998 demanding an urgent and unconditional ceasefire leading to a final end to the hostilities.

The members of the Council are deeply concerned at the reports of the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif and the rough treatment of its personnel. They strongly warn the perpetrators of this flagrant violation of the recognized norms and principles of international law against causing any further harm to their captives and demand the immediate release of the personnel of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif, as well as the IRNA correspondent in that city.

The members of the Council are deeply concerned at the persistent reports of outside military involvement and call upon all States to refrain from any outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign military personnel.

The Council members wish to reiterate their position that there is no military solution to the Afghan conflict and demand an end to the bloodshed and a resumption of the inter-Afghan peaceful dialogue under the auspices of the United Nations.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (13 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council were briefed on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council members condemn the violence and human rights abuses being perpetrated against Congolese citizens.

The members of the Council urge all parties to respect human rights and the norms of international humanitarian law.

The Council members are deeply disturbed at reports of ethnic persecution and call for its immediate cessation.

The Council members call upon all parties to abstain from recruiting child soldiers.

The members of the Council call upon all States in the region to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region.

The Council members call upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to permit the immediate access of ICRC workers to monitor and address the needs of the victims of the current violence.

The Council members call for an end to hostilities, for the cessation of all external involvement as well as for the protection of all ethnic groups and all persons, including refugees.

The members of the Council support the regional initiatives now under way, including by OAU ministers, to resolve the current hostilities by peaceful means.

Sierra Leone (18 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council were briefed on the situation in Sierra Leone.

The Council members reaffirm their determination to help the Government of Sierra Leone to restore peace and security in the country.

The members of the Council welcome the rapid deployment of the United Nations military observers in Sierra Leone under adequate security conditions.

The Council members urge armed elements of the former junta and the rebels to lay down their arms.

The members of the Council call upon the international community to help the Government of Sierra Leone to carry out its plan of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

The members of the Council emphasize that important achievements have been made in Sierra Leone in the past months. The Council members urge all Sierra Leoneans to accelerate the process of national reconciliation and reconstruction.

Tajikistan (19 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council have discussed the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan.

The members of the Council noted that some progress has been achieved in the process of national reconciliation, while pointing out that the situation in the country remains precarious. International assistance continues to be needed. The Council members encourage the Tajik parties to make good use of the continuing international backing for the peace process, to increase their efforts to implement the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan and to refrain from any actions contrary to this Agreement.

The members of the Council welcome the intention of the Secretary-General to take additional steps to ensure the safety of UNMOT personnel. The Council members stress that the main responsibility for the security of UNMOT lies with the Tajik sides themselves.

The Council members urge the Government of Tajikistan, in cooperation with the United Tajik Opposition, to accelerate the investigation of the murder of four members of UNMOT on 20 July 1998 and to see to it that the persons who committed these crimes are punished.

The members of the Council express condolences to the United States of America for the death of an American national, a member of the UNMOT security detail. They urge the Tajik authorities to conduct a thorough investigation of this incident.

The members of the Council express solidarity with UNMOT personnel in carrying out their noble and difficult mission.

Iraq (20 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council met today to conduct the periodic review of sanctions against Iraq. The sanctions review showed that the necessary conditions did not exist for the modification of the regime established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution, and in paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 28 of that resolution and in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991).

The members of the Council reiterate that the decision by Iraq to suspend cooperation with UNSCOM and IAEA is totally unacceptable. They view with extreme concern the continuing refusal by the Government of Iraq to rescind its decision. The Council members will remain actively seized of the matter.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (24 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council reiterate the Council's concern about the developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The members of the Council express support for the regional diplomatic initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict, including the initiative of President Nelson Mandela, currently serving as the Chairman of the Southern African Development Community.

The members of the Council join the regional calls for an immediate ceasefire and the start of negotiations towards a peaceful settlement of the situation.

The members of the Council reiterate the principle of respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The members of the Council express concern about the plight of the civilian population, call for protection of civilians and the security of humanitarian personnel, and emphasize the need for unhindered access of humanitarian organizations to the affected population. The Council members again urge respect for human rights and humanitarian law.

Angola (25 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council express grave concern about the lack of progress in achieving a peaceful settlement in Angola and the outbreaks of renewed fighting, and note that the primary responsibility for this state of affairs lies with UNITA.

The members of the Council wish to convey its strong belief that the desired peace and national reconciliation can be achieved only by political means.

The members of the Council no longer find acceptable further setbacks or procrastination in the peace process under any pretext.

The members of the Council reconfirm the validity of the Lusaka Protocol and other agreements between the Angolan Government and UNITA, as well as various corresponding Security Council resolutions on Angola.

The members of the Council demand that UNITA stop its delaying tactics and fulfil its commitments under the Lusaka Protocol.

The members of the Council call on the Angolan Government and UNITA to take advantage of the reaffirmed interest on the part of the international community to assist in the rebuilding of Angola.

The members of the Council call on all concerned to cooperate with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola and to facilitate the work of humanitarian organizations. The Council members also call on all States to implement Security Council resolutions 1173 (1998), 1127 (1997) and 864 (1993).

The members of the Council appeal to the Secretary-General for his personal engagement in the Angolan peace process and support his newly appointed Special Representative in his mission to help the Angolan Government and UNITA fulfil their Lusaka Protocol commitments.

Rwanda (27 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council discussed the interim report of the International Commission of Inquiry for Rwanda (S/1998/777, annex).

The members of the Council express their support for the work of the Commission and are looking forward to receiving further recommendations by the Commission of Inquiry in its final report, due in November 1998.

The members of the Council call upon the Government of Rwanda and all other concerned Governments in the Great Lakes region to cooperate with the International Commission of Inquiry.

Somalia (27 August 1998)

The members of the Security Council considered the monthly appraisal of the situation in Somalia.

The members of the Council again register their support for the people of Somalia in their efforts to consolidate the relative peace in the country.

The members of the Council also encourage the Somali leaders to set aside their differences and work together for the benefit of all the people of Somalia.

Sweden (September 1998)

Introduction

Under the presidency of Ambassador Hans Dahlgren, Permanent Representative of Sweden, the Security Council paid particular attention in September to the situations in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Iraq, as well as to the situation in Africa.

The Council held a ministerial debate on Africa against a backdrop of armed conflict, political tension and humanitarian suffering in various parts of that continent. The violence in Kosovo and the alarming humanitarian situation in that region caused the Council to adopt a resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, with specific demands on the parties. Iraq's decision to suspend cooperation with UNSCOM and IAEA was another matter that the Council paid attention to in order to provide a firm and united response.

During the month, the Council adopted seven resolutions and issued four presidential statements. It held 11 formal meetings and its members met in informal consultations on 14 occasions. On 24 September the Council held a ministerial meeting on the situation in Africa, which was presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Lena Hjelm-Wallén. The Foreign Minister also presided over the meeting in which resolution 1199 (1998) on Kosovo was adopted.

The President addressed the news media after each session of informal consultations. On nine occasions he was authorized to make statements to the press on specific issues on behalf of the Council members. After informal consultations, the presidency also gave detailed briefings on the work of the Council for countries that are not members of the Security Council.

In a further effort to increase openness and transparency in the work of the Council, the presidency kept a record of daily activities on the Mission's home page (www.undp.org/missions/sweden). This record included a brief account of the issues that had been discussed in informal consultations, as well as comments made by the President to the news media and the elements of all statements to the press made on behalf of the members of the Council. The presidency also provided direct links from its home page to all relevant United Nations documents.

Africa

Follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General

Important progress was made in the Council's follow-up to the Secretary-General's report entitled "The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" (A/52/871–S/1998/318). Intensive consultations led to several concrete and substantive results.

The Council met at the ministerial level to discuss the situation in Africa on 24 September. This meeting gave further political impetus to the efforts to respond to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General. The Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAU addressed the meeting, as did the President of Burkina Faso, the Chairman of OAU. The debate reaffirmed a clear political commitment to Africa. Members welcomed the Secretary-General's report, and in particular its comprehensive approach to the prevention of conflicts and the achievement of peace, human security and sustainable development in Africa. At the same time, deep concern was expressed about the resurgence of conflict in a number of African States, with serious regional implications.

In the presidential statement adopted on this occasion (S/PRST/1998/29), the Council stressed that peace and security in Africa was a shared responsibility of African countries and the international community. The Council confirmed its commitment to Africa in the areas of conflict prevention and peacekeeping, while underlining the importance of the involvement of the entire United Nations system. The ministers also endorsed the work done to follow up on the Secretary-General's report on Africa, and encouraged the ad hoc working group established for that purpose to continue its work in accordance with its mandate. Work remained to be done in order to earnestly pursue the Secretary-General's recommendations in areas such as the security and neutrality of refugee camps, arms flows and monitoring of activities mandated by the Council but carried out by Member States or coalitions of Member States.

Two resolutions and one presidential statement were adopted by the Council in September as a direct response to recommendations by the Secretary-General. In its resolution 1196 (1998), the Council made recommendations on measures to strengthen the effectiveness of arms embargoes established by the Council and decided to consider mechanisms to improve the monitoring of such embargoes. In its resolution 1197 (1998), the Council encouraged closer consultation and coordination between the United Nations and OAU and subregional organizations in Africa in the field of conflict prevention and peacekeeping and suggested concrete ways of doing this. In a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/28), the Council encouraged efforts to strengthen Africa's capacity in the area of peacekeeping — including military as well as civil components.

Conflicts in Africa continue to figure far too prominently on the agenda of the Security Council. As things stand, no single region of the continent is unaffected by conflict, strife or humanitarian suffering. The report by the Secretary-General put in focus the need for the Council to play its part in a concerted effort to deal with some of the root causes of those conflicts. It is hoped that the Council's many discussions, meetings and decisions on Africa in September will contribute to further improving the capability of the United Nations system in promoting peace in Africa.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was one of the most serious issues before the Council in September. The presidency endeavoured to ensure that the Council was kept regularly informed about developments in the crisis. As various regional efforts towards conflict resolution were pursued, Council members reiterated their firm support for a peaceful solution, as well as for the principles on which such a solution should be sought. There was a strong sense of urgency within the Council about the need for a peaceful solution of the conflict, not least due to its increasing regionalization, the persistent reports of ethnic persecution and reported violations of human rights and humanitarian law. Council members expressed the view that the United Nations should explore actively ways to support a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Although no decisions were taken regarding what concrete measures ought to be taken, a dialogue was initiated between the Council and the Secretary-General on ways in which the United Nations could promote peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On 9 September the Secretary-General briefed Council members on his efforts, particularly in the margins of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Durban, South Africa, to assist in bringing the parties together and to reach agreement on a settlement. After the consultations, the President and the Secretary-General jointly spoke to the press. The President reiterated the Council's call for a peaceful solution, the need for respect for human rights and humanitarian law and access for humanitarian agencies. Council members welcomed the close cooperation between the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAU on this issue.

On 17 and 28 September, the Secretariat again briefed Council members on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. After the first of these discussions, the President made a statement to the press, reaffirming the obligation to respect the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other States in the region and the need for all States to refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs. Council members further called in this context for a peaceful solution to the conflict, including an immediate ceasefire, the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the initiation of a peaceful process of political dialogue with a view to national reconciliation.

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

On 30 September, following a shortlisting procedure, the Council adopted resolution 1200 (1998), by which it forwarded a list of 18 candidates for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the General Assembly. Elections were to be held for nine seats on the Tribunal during the fifty-third session of the Assembly.

Angola

The Council followed with concern the deteriorating situation in Angola, including the deadlock in the peace process and the worsened security situation. In his report to the Council on MONUA (S/1998/838), the Secretary-General described his discussions on the situation in Angola with leaders of the region in the margins of the Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Durban. Further developments arose as the Council prepared for a decision on MONUA, notably the Government's decision to recognize only the newly formed UNITA-Renovada as its interlocutor in the peace process instead of Jonas Savimbi.

On 15 September the Council, in its resolution 1195 (1998), decided to extend the mandate of MONUA for one month, and to further assess the situation and take action on the future role of MONUA on the basis of recommendations of the Secretary-General to be submitted before 8 October. The Council emphasized that the primary cause of the crises in Angola and the impasse of the peace process was the failure by UNITA to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, and demanded that UNITA fulfil immediately those obligations. The Council strongly urged the parties to refrain from military action, to pursue dialogue to resolve the crises and to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and other relevant initiatives by Member States to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Central African Republic

Council members continued consultations on the proposals by the Secretary-General for MINURCA to assist in the electoral process in the Central African Republic. Informal consultations began on 15 September on a draft resolution, presented by the Group of Friends of the Central African Republic. Discussions focused in particular on the format for the Mission's assistance in the elections, on which the Secretary-General had presented two different options, and also on the timing of the subsequent drawdown of the mission, which was foreseen for the beginning of 1999. Emphasis was placed on achieving a speedy agreement within the Council, since the timing of its decision would affect plans for the electoral process. A unanimous decision by the Council was subsequently reflected in resolution 1202 (1998) of 15 October.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Council received information about several violations of the flight embargo against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Those violations were discussed in informal consultations on 18 September. The Chairman of the sanctions Committee was requested to hold further talks with the States concerned and to report back to the Council. In a statement to the press, the President expressed the Council members' concern over the reported violations and reiterated the importance that they attached to the implementation of its resolutions.

Somalia

On 30 September Council members received a monthly briefing on the situation in Somalia. While progress in the national peace process had been limited, the regionalization of the State administration continued. The Sodere peace process seemed to have possibilities to catch new momentum. Some Council members expressed the opinion that the United Nations should play a more active role in supporting regional efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Sudan

On 28 September the text of a letter dated 25 September from the Chairman of the Arab Group to the President of the Council with a draft resolution proposing a fact-finding mission to the bombed Al-Shifa factory in the Sudan (S/1998/894) was raised in the informal consultations under other matters. After a discussion, it was agreed that time should be allowed for further informal and bilateral contacts on the matter.

Western Sahara

In informal consultations on 17 September, Council members discussed the Secretary-General's latest report on the situation in Western Sahara (S/1998/849). In their discussions, Council members noted progress made in the implementation of the Settlement Plan, in particular the completion of identification of non-contested groups. However, concern was also expressed at the fact that no solution had been found allowing for the resumption of identification of the contested groups. It was also stressed that further cooperation by the parties would be needed in order to allow UNHCR to carry out preparatory work for the repatriation of Saharan refugees and that the signing of status-of-forces agreements for MINURSO was long overdue.

In view of the further consultations envisaged between the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, James A. Baker III, and the parties, the Council concurred with the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 October. Accordingly, resolution 1198 (1998) was adopted unanimously by the Council on 18 September. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Council within 30 days on the progress of the implementation of the Settlement Plan.

Ethiopia and Eritrea

Council members were briefed by the Secretary-General on his contacts during the Conference in Durban regarding the continued tension in the relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The President also held talks with the Secretary-General of OAU, Salim Salim, on that situation.

Europe

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

During the month, the situation in Kosovo continued to deteriorate. The presidency strongly felt that the Council had to follow the situation actively and continuously, fulfilling its responsibility under the Charter. On 10 September the first discussion was held on the latest report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1160 (S/1998/834). The presidency had invited the Special Envoy of UNHCR for the former Yugoslavia, Nicholas Morris, to brief Council members on the very precarious humanitarian situation in Kosovo. Following the discussion in informal consultations, the President made a statement to the press expressing Council members' grave concern at the severe humanitarian consequences caused by the fighting and demanding an immediate cessation of all hostilities and all violent or repressive action against the civilian population.

As a result of the continued aggravation of the situation in Kosovo, Council members again held informal consultations, on 22 and 23 September, to consider a draft resolution. On 23 September the Council adopted resolution 1199 (1998). The resolution, adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter, demanded an immediate ceasefire, immediate steps to avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe and an immediate political dialogue without preconditions. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to report on his assessment of compliance with the resolution and decided to consider further action and additional measures to maintain or restore peace and stability in the region should the demands not be met.

Croatia

On 28 September Council members discussed the latest report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group in Eastern Slavonia, Croatia (S/1998/887). In a statement to the press following the consultations, the President said that the Council members had noted an improvement in the performance of the local police in the region. Council members also noted, however, that there were a number of serious outstanding issues to be addressed by the authorities of Croatia. Furthermore, the members of the Council expressed support for the takeover of the police monitoring functions by OSCE, and they looked forward to being kept informed by OSCE, as appropriate, on developments.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

General elections were held in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 12 and 13 September. The Council members were updated by the Secretariat on 16 September on the conduct of those elections, and the President made a brief statement to the press.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

In a letter dated 8 September (S/1998/839), the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald, reported to Council members about the continuing refusal of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate with the Tribunal by failing to arrest and transfer to the Tribunal three indicted persons. In informal consultations on 28 September, it was agreed that Judge Kirk McDonald would be invited to the Council at the beginning of October to give a briefing on the work of the Tribunal, including on the issue raised in her letter. Further consideration of the Council's possible follow-up to this matter was expected.

Asia

Afghanistan

The Council on several occasions dealt with the situation in Afghanistan and the increased tension in that region. After receiving reports that nine Iranian diplomats had been killed and two were missing after the takeover of the city of Mazar-e-Sharif by the Taliban, the members of the Council condemned those killings in a statement delivered to the press by the President on 10 September.

On 15 September the Council again discussed the general situation in the region and the escalating military operations in parts of Afghanistan. In a formal statement by the President (S/PRST/1998/27), the Council condemned the murder of Iranian diplomats by Taliban combatants as a flagrant violation of international law. The Council also stated its deep concern at the escalating military operations in Bamyan province and at reports of mass killings of civilians in northern Afghanistan, and expressed its preparedness to consider urgently further action.

On 21 September, in a meeting arranged by the Secretary-General, the Foreign Ministers of the "six-plus-two" group agreed on a number of specific measures to be taken by the Afghan parties to end the conflict in Afghanistan. The meeting expressed support for the Secretary-General's decision to send his Special Envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, to the region. The President of the Council had a meeting with Ambassador Brahimi before his departure.

Iraq

The Council continued its consultations on [illegible] response to Iraq's decision of 5 August to suspend cooperation with UNSCOM and IAEA on all disarmament activities and restrict ongoing monitoring and verification activities at declared sites. On 3 September the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM, Richard Butler, briefed Council members on the status of UNSCOM activities in Iraq, noting that some of the monitoring activities had also been affected by Iraqi restrictions. In addition, Council members received a written message from the Director General of IAEA containing updated information regarding the status of IAEA activities in Iraq.

Responding to these developments and following further consultations, the Council decided unanimously, in its resolution 1194 (1998) of 9 September, not to conduct the sanctions review scheduled for October 1998. In addition, the Council decided not to conduct any further such reviews until Iraq had rescinded its decision of 5 August and UNSCOM and IAEA had reported that they were able to exercise the full range of activities provided for in their mandates. The Council also expressed its readiness to consider, in a comprehensive review, Iraq's compliance with its obligations under all relevant resolutions once Iraq had rescinded its decision and demonstrated that it was prepared to fulfil all its obligations. To that end, the Council welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General for such a review and invited him to provide his views on the matter. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, in a number of informal follow-up meetings with members of the Council, outlined his views on a comprehensive review and invited Council members to provide their comments.

The Iraqi decision of 5 August came after a period of improved cooperation between the United Nations and Iraq during which some important progress had been made. Discussions in the Council during the month manifested a strong and unified agreement that Iraq must come back to full cooperation in order to achieve full implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.

On 4 September the Council members met in informal consultations on the implementation of the Iraq oil-for-food programme. Benon Sevan, Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, introduced a report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/823). Mr. Sevan noted that this humanitarian programme had had a real impact on the living conditions of the Iraqi people, although some problems remained. At the same meeting, the Permanent Representative of Portugal, Ambassador António Monteiro, introduced the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) (S/1998/813, annex) (Iraq sanctions Committee).

Middle East

Following a request contained in a letter dated 25 August from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council referring to General Assembly resolution 52/52 of 9 December 1997 on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the Council on 22 September forwarded to the Secretary-General its views on developments in the occupied territories and the Middle East region. The full reply was to be included in the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Assembly resolution 52/52 (see A/53/652–S/1998/1050).

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

In a letter dated 4 September (S/1998/835) the Permanent Representative of Japan, Ambassador Hisashi Owada, informed the President of the Security Council of a ballistic missile launch from the Taepo-Dong area near the eastern coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 31 August. The Government of Japan considered that this directly affected the security of Japan and the peace and stability of the entire north-east Asian region, and that it raised serious concerns about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

On 15 September Council members discussed the test launch under "other matters". In a statement to the press, the President expressed the Council members' concern at the launching of an object propelled by rockets by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 31 August, as well as regret that the launching had been carried out without prior notification.

The Americas

The Council members held informal discussions on 3 September on the situation in Haiti based on the report of the Secretary-General on MIPONUH (S/1998/796). They received an update on the political and security situation and the work of the civilian police mission. In the subsequent discussion, Council members noted some progress in the institutional build-up and progress towards the formation of a credible and effective national police force. However, it was stressed that tangible improvements, including in the social and economic fields, continued to be hampered by the prevailing political crisis in the country. Several Council members expressed the view that a comprehensive approach to Haiti's needs was necessary, as was assistance involving different parts of the United Nations system.

Protection for humanitarian assistance

On 29 September the Security Council held an open debate on protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/883). The report, containing recommendations for further action, was submitted following a Council debate on protection for humanitarian assistance held on 21 May 1997 and a presidential statement (S/PRST/1997/34) issued on 19 June 1997 in which the Council asked the Secretary-General to study the matter further.

The report was introduced by Deputy Secretary-General Louise Fréchette in the open debate, in which UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNHCR participated. Grave concern was expressed over attacks committed against civilians and humanitarian personnel, and the need for increased respect for humanitarian law and human rights was emphasized. Many speakers welcomed the Statute of the International Criminal Court, which states that attacks against humanitarian personnel constitute war crimes. The responsibility of the Council to address the issues was also underlined.

After the debate, a presidential statement was adopted (S/PRST/1998/30) in which the Council condemned attacks against refugees and other civilians as well as United Nations personnel and personnel of humanitarian organizations. The Council also affirmed its intention to review thoroughly and promptly the recommendations submitted by the Secretary-General, with a view to taking steps consistent with its responsibilities.

Other issues

On 9 September, in a formal meeting, the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly was adopted. This was announced in a note by the President (S/1998/843). The Director of the Security Council Affairs Division, Neylan Bali, made an explanatory statement.

The informal working group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions held an informal exchange of views on 29 September in order to continue work on the follow-up to a letter to the President from 10 non-permanent members in December 1997 regarding ways to improve the transparency and working methods of the Council. Work was to be continued on this issue.

After informal consultations on 4 September, the President expressed the condolences of the members of the Council to the families of United Nations staff who perished in the crash of Swissair flight 111. On 9 September, in a formal meeting, the Security Council observed a moment of silence in memory of those who lost their lives.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Swissair flight 111 (4 September 1998)

On behalf of all the members of the Security Council I would, first of all, like to extend my deepest condolences to the families of those who were killed in the tragic airline accident the night before yesterday. We now know that there were several staff members from the United Nations family among the victims, and we were deeply moved to hear about their deaths. Our thoughts are with their families and their organizations.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (9 September 1998)

The Security Council was briefed by the Secretary-General on his consultations at the Non-Aligned Movement Summit, including on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Security Council reiterate their position with regard to the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as expressed in the presidential statement of 31 August (S/PRST/1998/26), including the call for a peaceful solution to the conflict, the need for respect for human rights and humanitarian law and access for humanitarian agencies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross. They also reiterate the importance of an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region.

The Secretary-General informed the Security Council about ongoing regional efforts to achieve a peaceful solution, including the meeting of Defence Ministers to be held in Addis Ababa tomorrow. Members of the Security Council support regional diplomatic efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

The members of the Security Council welcome the close cooperation between the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of OAU and encourage the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with OAU and regional leaders on how the United Nations could assist the region.

The Security Council will continue to follow developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo closely and will remain seized of the matter.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (10 September 1998)

The members of the Council today discussed the latest report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1160

(1998) (S/1998/834). They were also briefed on the very serious humanitarian situation in Kosovo by the Special Envoy of UNHCR for the former Yugoslavia, Nicholas Morris.

The members of the Security Council expressed their grave concern at the severe humanitarian consequences for the civilian population caused by the fighting and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights.

In particular, they noted with concern the forced internal displacement of civilians affected by the conflict, many of whom — maybe 50,000 according to the Secretary-General — have been forced into the woods and mountains.

They also noted the lack of adequate safety and security for these people to return to their homes. With the approach of winter — the temperature is already dropping and will drop significantly by the end of October — we are facing a humanitarian catastrophe.

They expressed concern at the continued reports of atrocities. They underlined the importance of an independent forensic investigation of these reports.

Council members reiterated their call for an immediate ceasefire as a prerequisite for return of refugees and displaced persons and a start of political negotiations. They demanded an immediate cessation of all hostilities and all violent or repressive action against the civilian population, including recent reports of wanton destruction of property, which is causing people to leave their homes, creating new flows of refugees and displaced persons. They are concerned about the current situation of civilians caught in the fighting in the Pec area. All those involved in the mistreatment of civilians and the deliberate destruction of property should be brought to justice.

Council members expressed the need for Mr. Milosevic, as President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to order a halt to all repressive actions against the civilian population in Kosovo. All violence by all Kosovo Albanian armed groups must cease immediately.

Council members noted the Secretary-General's observation that the escalation of tensions risks detrimental consequences for the stability in the region and his concern that United Nations operations in the region could be negatively affected by developments in Kosovo. They also noted the Secretary-General's observation that there can be no military solution for the Kosovo crisis and his urging for both parties to demonstrate restraint and to start the negotiating process as soon as possible.

The members of the Council call on both sides to do everything possible to prevent a humanitarian disaster. They commend the efforts of the humanitarian agencies in bringing assistance to the affected population and draw attention to the call by the Secretary-General to the international community to provide urgently the necessary resources for assistance in Kosovo.

They emphasized the unconditional right of all displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity. They deplore any attempts to prevent those who want to return to their homes from doing so and called on authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to enhance cooperation with international humanitarian agencies in creating conditions to permit returns.

They demanded prompt, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian organizations to all those in need as well as the safety of and full cooperation with humanitarian personnel and international monitors in Kosovo. In this context, they condemned the killing of three Mother Theresa relief workers in August.

Members of the Council underlined the need for an intensification of the political process towards a solution of the crisis and its underlying causes.

They stressed their serious concern at the situation in Kosovo and will continue to follow it closely.

Afghanistan (10 September 1998)

The Secretariat briefed the Security Council regarding information that a number of Iranian diplomats were killed during recent fighting in northern Afghanistan.

The members of the Security Council condemned these heinous acts and violations of international law.

The members of the Security Council called for an urgent investigation into these crimes so that the perpetrators can be brought to justice.

The members of the Security Council welcomed ongoing plans for a joint fact-finding mission with participation by Iran, Pakistan and the United Nations.

The members of the Security Council called on the Taliban to cooperate fully in ensuring the release and safety of remaining diplomats and other Iranian nationals missing in Afghanistan.

The members of the Security Council expressed concern over renewed tension in the region and reiterated the need for the Afghan conflict to be settled only by peaceful means through direct negotiations between the Afghan factions. The members of the Security Council called on all concerned to exercise maximum restraint in this situation.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (15 September 1998)

The members of the Security Council express their concern over the activity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea involving the launching of an object propelled by rockets which fell into the waters in the vicinity of Japan on 31 August 1998.

Council members express their regret that the launching by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was carried out without prior notification to the countries in the region.

The Security Council members consider that such an activity on the part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea poses harm to the fishing and shipping activities in the region and runs counter to the promotion of confidence among the countries in the region.

They appeal to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to refrain from activities which could result in such a development.

Council members call on all countries concerned in the region to show restraint and refrain from any action that might lead to increased tension.

The members of the Security Council recognize the legitimate right of any State to develop space programmes for peaceful purposes, provided that they are transparent and compatible with international safety norms.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (16 September 1998)

The Security Council was briefed by the Secretariat on the conduct of the general elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 12 and 13 September.

Council members indicated that they await an official assessment from OSCE on both the conduct and the results of the elections.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (17 September 1998)

The members of the Security Council expressed a sense of urgency caused by the deteriorating situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The members of the Council reaffirmed the obligation to respect the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other States in the region and the need for all States to refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs. In this context, the Council calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict, including an immediate ceasefire, the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the initiation of a peaceful process of political dialogue with a view to a national reconciliation.

The members of the Council expressed the need to respect human rights and international humanitarian law as well as access for humanitarian organizations.

The members of the Security Council expressed concern at the continued flow of arms to the conflict area.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (18 September 1998)

The Security Council members discussed reports about violations against the flight embargo regarding Libya.

Council members expressed their concern over these reports and reiterated the importance they attach to the implementation of Security Council resolutions.

Croatia (28 September 1998)

The members of the Security Council discussed the latest report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group in Eastern Slavonia in Croatia (S/1998/887). In general, it was felt that the thrust of the statement by the President of the Council on 2 July 1998 was still valid.

The members of the Council noted that there has been an improvement in the performance of the local police in the region. It was felt that the United Nations civilian police had greatly contributed to this development.

Council members noted, however, that there are a number of serious outstanding issues to be addressed by the authorities of Croatia, including an increase in violent ethnic incidents, poor judicial follow-up to reported incidents and a lack of progress in the implementation of the programme for national reconciliation.

The members of the Council expressed support for the takeover of the police monitoring functions by OSCE, which will happen in mid-October, and they look forward to being kept informed by OSCE, as appropriate, on developments.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (October 1998)

Introduction

Under the presidency of Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Security Council in

October was heavily engaged in a number of difficult and sensitive issues, including Iraq, Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola and Ethiopia/Eritrea.

During the month the Council adopted 4 resolutions, held 4 formal meetings and met in informal consultations of the whole on 19 occasions. Five troop contributors' meetings were held. The President of the Council addressed the news media after each session of informal consultations. On 16 occasions, he was authorized to make statements to the press on behalf of Council members. Immediately after informal consultations, the presidency also gave briefings for countries that are not members of the Security Council.

Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The continuing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo remained an issue of serious concern to the Security Council in October. On 6 October OAU Secretary-General Salim Salim briefed Council members on regional efforts to resolve the conflict in an informal, Arria formula meeting, in which the Secretary-General also participated. There was a strong consensus among Council members that the United Nations could play an important supporting role in the OAU/SADC mediation. Mr. Salim reported that efforts were being made to set up a new round of talks between the parties.

On 14 October the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations called on the President of the Council to bring to his attention the alleged shooting down of a civilian aircraft by rebel forces at Kindu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 10 October. A letter from the Chargé d'affaires to the President providing further details was circulated as a Council document on 13 October (S/1998/945). The President reported the substance of the visit to Council members on 15 October. Council members agreed to seek more information.

On 22 October Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Kieran Prendergast briefed Council members at informal consultations on recent developments. He highlighted the fall of Kindu to the rebels and the reported decision of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's allies to move troops further east. Meanwhile, preparations were proceeding for a meeting of the parties involved in the conflict in Lusaka on 26 October. Council members agreed on the importance of sending a firm message in advance of the Lusaka meeting calling for an immediate ceasefire and troop standstill, expressed continued support for OAU/SADC efforts to achieve this, called for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to be respected, called for an end to ethnic intimidation and incitement to ethnic hatred and urged all parties involved not to take action that would lead to the escalation of the conflict. The President spoke to the press following consultations to convey these points.

At the same meeting, Mr. Prendergast informed Council members of two communications, dated 15 October, that the Secretary-General had received from the Governments of Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on measures they had taken to follow up the allegations contained in the report of the Secretary-General's Investigative Team, as requested in the presidential statement of 13 July (S/PRST/1998/20). Council members agreed that while the present circumstances made the pursuit of such investigations more difficult, the Council should impress upon the two Governments the need for them to pursue the allegations and the importance of bringing an end to the cycle of impunity in the region. On 30 October the President met with the Permanent Representative of Rwanda and the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to convey those views.

Angola

Council members were briefed on the deteriorating peace process in Angola by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Issa Diallo, during informal consultations on 13 October. Mr. Diallo also introduced the Secretary-General's report of 8 October (S/1998/931). The Council adopted resolution 1202 (1998) on 15 October, reiterating that the primary cause of the impasse in the peace process was the failure by the leadership of UNITA to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions and demanding that UNITA comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the national territory. The Council also called for better implementation by Member States of sanctions against UNITA and warned that it was prepared to consider further appropriate reinforcing steps. The Council also endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of MONUA until 3 December in order to give the Special Representative of the Secretary-General an additional opportunity to revive the stalled peace process.

Sierra Leone

The Council continued to follow closely the situation in Sierra Leone. Of particular concern in October were reports of increased rebel activity, tension between the Governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia and the treason trials and death sentences. On 15 October Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hédi Annabi briefed Council members on reported incursions over the Liberian border by large rebel groups, intensified rebel attacks in the Northern and Eastern areas of Sierra Leone and the friction between the Governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia this had caused. The reports of incursions, however, remained unconfirmed. After consultations the President spoke to the press, calling upon the rebels and their supporters to comply with Council resolutions and statements.

On 22 October the President chaired a UNOMSIL troop contributors' meeting prior to discussion by Council members of the Secretary-General's second progress report on the Mission (S/1998/960). On 27 October Council members discussed the report. Mr. Annabi updated Council members on further developments since his previous briefing, on 15 October. Council members expressed concern about the situation, and in particular at the recent executions and death sentences and their effect on the prospects for national reconciliation and dialogue. Council members agreed with the Secretary-General's recommendation that under the present security conditions the additional deployment of the second phase of military observers was not appropriate, but that the Secretariat should be ready for a rapid deployment if and when this became desirable. Following consultations, the President spoke to the press, stressing the importance of national reconciliation in Sierra Leone for a lasting settlement.

Central African Republic

On 15 October the Council adopted resolution 1201 (1998) extending the mandate of MINURCA until 28 February 1999 and authorizing the Mission to provide support for the conduct of legislative elections in the Central African Republic.

Ethiopia and Eritrea

Council members continued to be concerned about the risk of conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia arising from their border dispute. During informal consultations on 13 October, the President reported on contacts with the Permanent Representatives of Ethiopia and Eritrea aimed at urging restraint on both sides. On 27 October Mr. Prendergast briefed the Council on the latest situation, and the President reported on further meetings he had held with the Permanent Representatives of both countries. Council members expressed concern at the continued volatile situation and insisted that a peaceful solution was the only way forward. They offered full support for mediation efforts, in particular those of OAU, and noted that OAU had scheduled a meeting to discuss the issue in Ouagadougou in early November. Council members deplored past or future use of force as a way of resolving the dispute. It was agreed that the President should make a brief statement to the press covering these points and speak again to the two Permanent Representatives. The President reported on his further contacts with the Permanent Representatives of Ethiopia and Eritrea on 28 October.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Council members held their regular 120-day review of sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during informal consultations on 29 October. In a statement to the press afterwards, the President said that Council members had reviewed sanctions pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992) and in view of the adoption of resolution 1192 (1998) welcomed the fact that clarifications on the procedures for the trial in the Netherlands in a Scottish court were being provided to the Libyan authorities via the Secretary-General's office and that some progress had been made; reiterated their call to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to comply with resolution 1192 (1998); and recalled that sanctions would be suspended as soon as the Secretary-General reported that the terms of resolution 1192 (1998) had been met. The President's statement to the press also referred to the Sanctions Committee's work on Haj flights and concluded that Council members had noted the tenth anniversary of the Lockerbie tragedy and agreed that it underlined the need to resolve this issue in line with resolution 1192 (1998) as soon as possible.

Western Sahara

During informal consultations on 28 October, Bernard Miyet, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, reported on his visit to the region and introduced the latest report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/997). He emphasized the need to inject some momentum into the process of identifying the contested tribes and to expedite the signing of the status-of-forces agreements. Council members generally supported the Secretary-General's recommendations, though not all Council members were willing to accept a six-month extension of the mandate of MINURSO. Council members discussed a draft resolution on 28 and 29 October. On 30 October the Council adopted resolution 1204 (1998), requesting the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 11 December on the implementation of the resolution, on progress on the Settlement Plan and on the agreements reached between the parties, and extending the mandate of MINURSO to 17 December 1998.

Sudan

During informal consultations on 28 October, Council members were briefed on a meeting between non-governmental organizations and Council members on the humanitarian and political situation in the Sudan. Council members agreed to seek an opportunity for a more detailed discussion based on a report by the Secretariat. It was agreed that the next presidency would try to find a suitable occasion.

Follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General on Africa

On 27 October the Chairman of the ad hoc Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1170 (1998) briefed Council members on the continuing work of the Group, noting that experts were still engaged on texts in three thematic sub-groups. He pointed out that the Working Group's mandate expired at the end of November and that work must be forwarded to the Council for action by then. Council members took note.

Europe

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Council continued to follow the events in Kosovo closely. The presidency convened informal consultations on 1 October, allowing Council members to hear a briefing from UNHCR on the humanitarian implications of the crisis. After the meeting, the President made a statement to the press condemning the violence and calling for full compliance with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998).

In informal consultations on 6 October, Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 3 October (S/1998/912) submitted pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998). Afterwards, the President made a further statement to the press condemning the continued violence, expressing concern at its grave humanitarian consequences and calling for an early resumption of negotiations in pursuit of a political settlement.

Council members again held informal consultations on 22, 23 and 24 October to consider a draft resolution. The Council adopted resolution 1203 (1998) on 24 October, under Chapter VII of the Charter. The resolution endorsed arrangements entered into between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and NATO providing for the establishment of air and ground verification missions in Kosovo, and demanded that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Kosovo Albanians comply fully and swiftly with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) and cooperate fully with the OSCE and NATO verification missions.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

The President of the Tribunal briefed Council members during informal consultations on 2 October on the work of the Tribunal and her concern over the refusal of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate with it. After the meeting, the President made a statement to the press noting that the President of the Tribunal had briefed Council members on the work of the Tribunal, including on the refusal of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to execute arrest warrants for three indictees. Council members had expressed their full support for the work of the Tribunal in implementing its mandate, reaffirmed the authority and jurisdiction of the Tribunal over matters within its competence throughout the territory of the former Yugoslavia and deplored the continuing non compliance by the Belgrade authorities. Council members stated their intention to continue following up on this matter.

Prevlaka peninsula

On 20 October Council members discussed the latest report by the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/1998/939). The President made a statement to the press afterwards calling upon the parties to intensify their efforts to reach a negotiated settlement.

Refugee situation in the region of former Yugoslavia

Also on 20 October, Council members received a briefing from a representative of UNHCR on the refugee situation in the region of the former Yugoslavia. In a statement to the press afterwards, the President expressed Council members' deep concern at the slow progress in refugee returns, especially within and to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Eastern Slavonia, and at the serious situation in and around Kosovo.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Council members were briefed on 14 October by the outgoing Special Representative, Henryk J. Sokalski, on the activities of UNPREDEP. Council members agreed that UNPREDEP was one of the most successful examples of United Nations preventive diplomacy. In a statement to the press after the meeting, the President conveyed members' support for the mission's efforts, in particular against the backdrop of the crisis in Kosovo.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 26 October High Representative Carlos Westendorp briefed Council members on progress achieved in implementing peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The President expressed Council members' support for the High Representative's efforts in a statement to the press afterwards.

Asia/Middle East

Iraq

The Security Council continued to follow closely the serious situation arising from Iraq's decision of 5 August to suspend full cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA. On 5 October the Secretary-General briefed Council members on his meeting with an Iraqi team led by the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and his efforts to persuade Iraq to rescind the 5 August decision. He also outlined his ideas on a comprehensive review. Speaking to the press after the meeting, the President said that Council members had expressed their appreciation to the Secretary-General, reaffirmed the Council's position as stated in resolution 1194 (1998) and stressed the need for Iraq to respond to that resolution. At the request of Council members, the President also saw the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq on 6 August to ensure that he was fully aware of the views of the Council.

The Director General of IAEA and the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM briefed Council members on their regular six-monthly reports on 13 October. Council members discussed those reports, including the degree of progress made on the nuclear, missile, chemical and biological files. Council members underlined the need for Iraq to resume full cooperation with IAEA and UNSCOM if further progress was to be made. On 26 October Council members received a report from UNSCOM on the VX issue.

At informal consultations on 21, 23, 26, 28 and 30 October Council members discussed the framework for a comprehensive review. On 30 October Council members agreed upon the text of a letter from the President to the Secretary-General, which outlined the Council's views on the structure of a comprehensive review to be undertaken if Iraq should resume full cooperation.

On 31 October the Iraqi authorities announced the suspension of all cooperation with UNSCOM. In response, Council members met on the same day in informal consultations and agreed on a statement to the press to be delivered by the President that condemned the Iraqi decision, described it as a flagrant violation of the relevant Council resolutions and demanded that Iraq resume immediate, complete and unconditional cooperation with UNSCOM and IAEA.

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

On 7 October Council members agreed to the renewal of the mandate of UNIKOM (S/1998/925).

Afghanistan

Council members were given an update on the progress of Special Envoy Brahimi's mission to Afghanistan and neighbouring countries by Mr. Prendergast on 16 October. In a statement to the press following the informal consultations, the President said that Council members welcomed the progress made by Mr. Brahimi in his efforts to reduce the tension in the region and improve the humanitarian and human rights situations in Afghanistan, underlined the need for all commitments by the parties to be fully implemented, expressed deep concern at the continued fighting, appealed for a ceasefire and negotiations leading to a broad-based government and expressed deep concern at the humanitarian and human rights situation and called upon all parties to respect international humanitarian law and the basic norms of human rights. They also expressed deep concern at the continued use of Taliban-controlled territory for the cultivation of drugs and the sheltering and training of terrorists in Afghanistan.

Other issues

On 21 October the President submitted to the General Assembly the annual report of the Security Council, which had been adopted by the Council on 9 September. The President had previously met with the President of the Assembly to review the programmes of work of the two organs for the month of October.

The informal working group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions met on 29 October. The working group recommended that a note be issued by the President regarding transparency, the enhancement of consultations with troop-contributing countries, a mechanism for alerting non-members of unscheduled or emergency meetings of the Council, the format of the annual report of the Council to the Assembly and the procedure for establishing the bureau of each sanctions committee. Following approval by the members of the Council, the note was issued by the President on 30 October (S/1998/1016).

On 6 October the President represented the Council at the presentation of the first Dag Hammarskjöld medals for United Nations peacekeeping and paid tribute to the courage and dedication of those who had given their lives while serving United Nations peacekeeping. He emphasized the Council's determination to ensure the safety and security of those who were prepared to risk their lives in the future.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1 October 1998)

Security Council members met today following the alarming reports of atrocities in Kosovo since the adoption of resolution 1199 (1998). They also heard a report from the representative of UNHCR about the increasingly appalling humanitarian situation on the ground.

Council members strongly condemned those responsible for these atrocities and called upon the Government in Belgrade immediately to investigate, identify and punish those responsible.

Council members recalled the role which the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia is empowered to play in investigating possible violations of international humanitarian law in Kosovo.

Council members expressed alarm at reports that fighting was continuing in spite of the passage of resolution 1199 (1998) calling for a ceasefire, and in particular reports that more and more civilians had been forced to leave their homes because of the fighting.

Council members made clear their determination to prevent a major humanitarian catastrophe in Kosovo and to promote a solution through peaceful negotiations, and demanded full and immediate compliance with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998).

Council members expressed their strong hope that the Secretary-General would be able to advance the date of his report on compliance with resolution 1199 (1998) to 5 October.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (2 October 1998)

The Security Council today met with Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald, President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Judge Kirk McDonald briefed Council members on the work of the Tribunal, including on the refusal of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to execute arrest warrants for three indictees. The members of the Council expressed their full support for Judge Kirk McDonald and for the work of the International Tribunal in implementing its mandate. They noted her judgement that the obligation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia under international law to enforce the relevant Security Council resolution and to cooperate with the Tribunal was not open to question. The Council reaffirmed the authority and jurisdiction of the International Tribunal over matters within its competence throughout the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Members of the Council deplored the continuing non-compliance by the Belgrade authorities and stated their intention to continue following up on this matter.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (6 October 1998)

Security Council members met today to discuss the report of the Secretary-General on Kosovo submitted pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) of the Council (S/1998/912). Council members expressed their appreciation for the report and for the additional briefing provided today by Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Alvaro de Soto.

Council members noted that military activity had appeared to wind down and that withdrawals had taken place in recent days, but also that the Belgrade Government's armed presence in Kosovo remained significant and that the operations of the special police had continued after the adoption of resolution 1199 (1998). They condemned the tactics of indiscriminate and disproportionate use of force against civilians, as well as terrorist activities.

Council members reaffirmed their commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Council members supported the Secretary-General's call for a thorough investigation, under international supervision or with international participation, of atrocities committed by all sides to the conflict. They urged the

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to extend its investigations to cover those atrocities.

Council members requested the Secretary-General to consider how he could ensure that the United Nations Secretariat had a first-hand capacity to assess developments on the ground to continue reporting to the Council on compliance with resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998).

Council members insisted on the need for an early resumption of negotiations, without preconditions, in pursuit of a comprehensive political settlement of the crisis. They supported the international efforts in this regard and underlined the need for both parties to cooperate with those efforts.

Council members shared the Secretary-General's assessment of the danger of humanitarian disaster in Kosovo. They underlined the importance of full and unimpeded humanitarian access throughout the affected area and the need to create conditions for the safe return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes. They called for further early improvements in this respect. They also underlined the need for an early response to the appeal by the Secretary-General to the international community to intensify efforts to prevent a humanitarian disaster.

Council members agreed that there had yet to be full compliance with all the requirements of Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) and, in this regard, they made clear their determination to see full and sustained compliance in accordance with their responsibilities under the Charter.

Iraq (31 October 1998)

Members of the Security Council unanimously condemned today's decision of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council to cease all cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission.

Members considered this decision a flagrant violation of relevant Council resolutions and of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Secretary-General and the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.

Members demanded that the Iraqi leadership rescind immediately and unconditionally today's decision, as well as the decision of 5 August, to limit cooperation with UNSCOM and IAEA, as previously demanded by the Council in its resolution 1194 (1998), and that it resume immediate, complete and unconditional cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA.

Once Iraq has rescinded its decisions and has reestablished full cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA, members remain ready, as clearly reaffirmed in the 30 October letter from the President of the Council to the Secretary-General, to implement a comprehensive review of Iraq's compliance with its obligations under all relevant resolutions. This decision by Iraq has delayed that prospect.

Members expressed their full support for the Secretary-General in seeking to implement fully his Memorandum of Understanding with Iraq and for the Special Commission and IAEA in implementing their mandates. Members praised the work and commitment of the staff of UNSCOM and IAEA in difficult circumstances in Iraq.

Today's announcement from Baghdad and also the continuing restrictions on the work of IAEA are deeply disturbing. In the coming days, the Council will remain actively seized of this matter in order to ensure the full implementation of the relevant resolutions and to secure peace and security in the region.

United States of America (November 1998)

Introduction

Under the presidency of A. Peter Burleigh, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations, the Security Council in November dealt with a broad array of sensitive and contentious issues. The Council adopted 8 resolutions, issued 5 presidential statements and held 12 formal meetings. Council members met in informal consultations of the whole on 22 occasions. Four troop contributor meetings were held. The mandates for UNMOT, UNDOF, MIPONUH and the Iraqi oil-for-food programme were renewed.

In an innovation under the United States presidency, a public meeting of the Council was held at which Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, held a briefing.

Africa

Africa Working Group

Council members continued informal consultations in November on the work of the ad hoc Working Group on Africa, established pursuant to resolution 1170 (1998). On 19 November the Council adopted resolutions 1208 (1998) on the security and humanitarian and civilian character of refugee camps and settlements and 1209 (1998) on illicit arms flows to and in Africa. On 30 November, the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/35) on monitoring activities authorized by the Council but carried out by Member States or coalitions of States.

Angola

Council members were briefed on 25 November by Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hédi Annabi on the report of the Secretary-General on Angola (S/1998/1110) recommending a three-month extension of the mandate of MONUA, which was to expire on 3 December. Sergio Vieira de Mello, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, then briefed the Council on the difficult humanitarian situation in Angola. Troika members expressed their intention to prepare a draft resolution on the basis of the Secretary-General's report and recommendations. Following the informal consultations, the President told the press that Council members had expressed concern about the situation of MONUA personnel in Andulo and Bailundo, expressed concern that this situation be resolved without delay, noted with great concern the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Angola, called for safe access for humanitarian organizations, called for respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of civilian populations, appealed for an immediate end to the use of landmines and expressed their intention to keep the situation under close review and to adopt a resolution to extend the mandate of MONUA. (On 3 December, the Council adopted resolution 1213 (1998) extending the Mission's mandate until 26 February 1999.)

Burundi

The Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Political Affairs, Youssef Mahmoud, briefed Council members on 6 November on the most recent round of peace process negotiations held in the United Republic of Tanzania (Arusha III). The President, in a press briefing, said that Council members had congratulated the Burundian parties and Facilitator for progress made during Arusha III, urged the parties to maintain the same commitment for the next rounds, urged respect for human rights, called upon regional leaders who imposed sanctions to review them with a view to lifting them or at least suspending them and urged the donor community to provide adequate and timely financial assistance for upcoming Arusha rounds. On 17 November, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Ibrahima Fall briefed the Council on reports of an alleged massacre of civilians by members of the Burundian army on 2 November in Mutambu commune, 15 kilometres south of Bujumbura. In a press briefing, the President said that Council members endorsed the Secretary-General's statement of 13 November, condemning the escalating cycle of violence.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 5 November, Mr. Fall briefed members of the Council on the regional mediation talks held in Lusaka on 26 and 27 October, which he attended. The President, in his national capacity, was also briefed on the visit to the region by Susan Rice, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, during which she emphasized United States readiness to lend diplomatic support to regional initiatives, the importance of a diplomatic solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the need for negotiations to address the underlying causes of the conflict, United States support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and United States commitment to human rights and minority rights in the region. In a press briefing following the informal consultations, the President said that Council members had called for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo that respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other States in the region and welcomed regional mediation efforts, and had reiterated their concern regarding the need for respect for human rights, humanitarian law and access for humanitarian agencies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Ethiopia and Eritrea

Council members followed closely the potential for conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Director of the Africa I Division of the Department of Political Affairs, Gangapersaud Ramcharan, briefed the Council on 6 November, and Special Envoy Mohamed Sahnoun on 13 November informed Council members of the outcome of the OAU Committee of Heads of State meeting held in Ouagadougou on 7 and 8 November on the border dispute. The President subsequently met several times with the Permanent Representatives of Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti, and reported on those discussions during informal consultations of the whole. In a press briefing on 13 November, the President said that Council members fully supported the OAU effort to promote a peaceful settlement, supported the proposals of the OAU Heads of State, encouraged the parties to be flexible, called upon the parties to refrain from the use of force as they explore a peaceful resolution of the conflict, asked that the parties guarantee the safety and freedom of operations of non-governmental organizations, invited the Secretary-General to consider how the United Nations might respond to the OAU request for United Nations support should the proposals be accepted by both parties and commended Mr. Sahnoun's efforts.

Guinea-Bissau

Mr. Fall on 5 November briefed Council members on the Guinea-Bissau peace agreement signed in Abuja. The Council issued a presidential statement on 6 November (S/PRST/1998/31) warmly welcoming the agreement.

Rwanda arms flow Commission

The Chairman of the International Commission of Inquiry on arms flows to Rwanda briefed members of the Council on 24 November on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report on its six-month investigation (S/1998/1096). He concluded that former Rwandan armed forces members (ex-FAR) were a significant component of the international coalition against the rebels in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and that, despite the existing United Nations arms embargo, the ex-FAR continued to receive arms from a wide variety of sources. In a press briefing the President said that Council members expressed deep concern at the Commission's finding that illicit arms and ammunition continued to flow to former members of the ex-FAR in violation of United Nations arms sanctions, reiterated their concern over the destabilizing effect of illicit arms flows to and within the Great Lakes region, reaffirmed the embargo, urged all States to adopt legislation to enforce and strengthen controls on the movement of illicit arms, recalled the obligation of all States to respect and adhere to Council decisions on arms embargoes and stated their determination to follow up on the Commission's recommendations and to take them into account in future deliberations on the Great Lakes region.

Sudan and Somalia

Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Kieran Prendergast on 30 November briefed Council members on his trip to the Sudan and Somalia and on United Nations efforts to make the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) framework for both the Sudan and Somalia more effective. On the Sudan, Mr. Prendergast reported that present levels of humanitarian assistance could not be sustained indefinitely and that a political solution was needed. The focus should be on the IGAD peace process and United Nations support for it. On Somalia, Mr. Prendergast said the IGAD fact-finding mission would play an important role in determining the international approach. In a press briefing following informal consultations, the President said that Council members supported the IGAD peace process for the Sudan and Somalia, called upon both countries to continue participating in IGAD and supported continued United Nations involvement with IGAD and humanitarian assistance for the Sudan and Somalia.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 10 November, Special Representative Elisabeth Rehn briefed Council members on UNMIBH and the International Police Task Force. She focused on the accomplishments of the Task Force to date as well as on its new role in court monitoring as the initial phase of promoting judicial reform.

Croatia

Mr. Annabi on 5 November briefed Council members on the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Police Support Group in Eastern Slavonia, Croatia (S/1998/1004), whose mission ended on 15 October. The Council issued a presidential statement on 6 November (S/PRST/1998/32) praising its accomplishments.

Georgia

Following consultations of the whole during which on 25 November Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General of 29 October and its addendum of 10 November concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1998/1012 and Add.1), the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/34) expressing concern about the threat of resumption of hostilities, calling for peaceful resolution of the situation, supporting the United Nations-led peace process and condemning violence against personnel of UNOMIG and of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Following up on the letters of Tribunal President Gabrielle Kirk McDonald to the Council and her meeting with Council members in October, Sweden, during informal consultations of the whole on 16 November, introduced a draft resolution on the non-compliance of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the Tribunal, in particular its failure to transfer the indicted "Vukovar 3" to the Tribunal. Following further informal consultations on 17 November, the Council adopted resolution 1207 (1998), with one permanent member abstaining.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Council members on 19 November discussed the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1068) prepared pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998). In a press briefing, the President said that Council members welcomed the report, welcomed the fact that the recent accord and agreements were contributing to defusing the immediate crisis and creating more favourable conditions for a political settlement that respects the full rights of all the people of Kosovo, reaffirmed their commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, expressed concern about persisting tensions, stressed the importance of early deployment of the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission and called upon all parties to comply fully with Security Council resolutions, cooperate with the Mission, honour their commitments and provide for the security of Mission personnel.

Tajikistan

On 5 November, Mr. Miyet briefed Council members on an incident in which forces loyal to renegade ex-Colonel Khudoiberdiev attacked and captured several sites in the northern regional capital of Khojand, including the airport and military/security forces headquarters. Special Representative Ján Kubis briefed Council members on Tajikistan on 10 November. He discussed the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1998/1029) recommending that the number of military observers be maintained at 30. Mr. Kubis also discussed investigations into the murder of four UNMOT personnel. The Council , on 12 November, adopted as a presidential text resolution 1206 (1998) to renew the mandate of UNMOT for six months.

Asia/Middle East

Afghanistan

On 4 November, Special Envoy Lakhdar Brahimi briefed Council members on his mission to the region, during which he was able to reduce tensions along the border of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and reached agreement with the Taliban on the security of United Nations workers, but was unable to implement Council resolution 1193 (1998) or the "six plus two" group's "points of common understanding" of 21 September (A/53/455-S/1998/913, annex). Martin Griffiths of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs then reported on the status of humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, indicating that the United Nations-Taliban accord was only the first very necessary step. The President informed the press that Council members had been briefed by Mr. Brahimi, noted his proposal to place international civilian monitors in Afghanistan, supported the "six plus two" process and expressed concern at human rights violations, the harbouring of terrorists, drug trafficking and lack of security for humanitarian workers in Afghanistan.

Golan Heights

Mr. Annabi on 24 November provided Council members with a brief update on UNDOF in the Golan Heights. Mr. Annabi reported that the ceasefire in the Israel-Syria sector had been maintained without serious incident over the past six months and that the area of operations had remained calm. He noted that the Secretary-General had recommended that the UNDOF mandate be extended for another six months (S/1998/1073). The Council, on 25 November, adopted resolution 1211 (1998) extending the UNDOF mandate six months as recommended and issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/33).

Iraq

At the beginning of November, the President circulated to Council members letters from the Chairmen of UNSCOM and IAEA concerning the impact on their operations of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council's 31 October decision to cease cooperation with the Special Commission. On 3 November United Nations Deputy Chief of Staff Rolf Goran Knutsson briefed the Council on Special Envoy Prakash Shah's meetings in Baghdad, including on resolution 1205 (1998) concerning the need for Iraq to come into immediate and unconditional compliance.

On 11 November, Benon Sevan, Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, briefed Council members on planning by United Nations, UNSCOM and IAEA officials during the previous 24-hour period to draw down United Nations personnel inside Iraq. The President briefed the Council on discussions he had held with United Nations officials and individual Council members concerning the drawdown. Letters were circulated from the United Nations Security and Safety Service, UNSCOM and IAEA outlining their decisions to reduce staff in Iraq.

Council members engaged in intensive discussions through the weekend of 13 to 15 November on the need for Iraq to come into immediate and unconditional compliance. Council members ultimately took note of the letter addressed to the Secretary-General from Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz (S/1998/1077, annex II) and the subsequent clarifications provided to the President from the Permanent Representative of Iraq, Nizar Hamdoon (S/1998/1079), regarding the Iraqi commitment to cooperate fully and unconditionally with UNSCOM and IAEA.

On 23 November, Council members were briefed by Mr. Sevan on the oil-for-food programme in conjunction with resolution 1153 (1998). The Council, on 24 November, extended the oil-for-food mandate for six months by adopting resolution 1210 (1998).

The Americas

Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Bernard Miyet briefed Council members on 23 November on MIPONUH. He emphasized that the Secretary-General's report recommended extending the Mission's mandate for another year to help Haiti move through the transitional period and to ensure stability and security. He noted that termination of the mandate would jeopardize the real achievements of the Haitian National Police and have a negative impact on Haiti's efforts to develop its judicial institutions. The Council, on 25 November, adopted resolution 1212 (1998) extending the Mission's mandate for a year. Two permanent members abstained in that vote.

Other issues

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, at a public meeting of the Council on 10 November, briefed the Council on refugee issues concerning the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Africa.

On 30 November, the President represented the Council at the annual meeting of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People on the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. He addressed the meeting in his capacity as Council President.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Afghanistan (4 November 1998)

The Council was briefed this morning by Ambassador Brahimi, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Afghanistan. Ambassador Brahimi described the results of his recent trip to Afghanistan and other nations in the region. The Council members greatly valued this description as a significant contribution to the lessening of tensions in the area. Council members especially noted the reduction of tensions along the Afghanistan border, the terms negotiated for the return of humanitarian workers, including United Nations workers, to Afghanistan, and the agreement to investigate human rights violations.

Council members noted a proposal by Ambassador Brahimi to place international human rights monitors in Afghanistan. The Council also supported plans for meetings sponsored by the "six plus two" group in Tashkent in the coming weeks, the purpose of which is to pursue negotiations for a permanent ceasefire as well as a political settlement leading to a broad-based and multi-ethnic government, something all members of the Council support.

At the same time, the Council remains concerned by a continued pattern of human rights violations, the harbouring of terrorists, drug trafficking and the lack of security for human rights and humanitarian workers and issues in Afghanistan. The Council will remain seized of this issue to seek fulfilment of resolution 1193 (1998) and of the "six plus two" points of common understanding of 21 September.

Various topics (5 November 1998)

The Council expressed its concern over reports of fighting in Tajikistan's northern province of Leninabad. The Council hopes that the hostilities will cease quickly. The Council also hopes that the parties will renounce the use of force and resolve their differences peacefully. The Council reaffirmed its commitment to the implementation of the inter-Tajikistan agreement on a peaceful settlement.

With regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Council members reiterated their call for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Congo that respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Congo and other States in the region. They emphasize that no sustainable solution can be achieved through military means. Council members welcomed regional efforts to seek a peaceful solution to this conflict, including the important steps taken in Lusaka to involve all parties in the mediation talks. They urged all parties to intensify efforts to resolve those issues which have prevented agreement on a ceasefire so far.

Council members look forward to continued dialogue with the Secretary-General on ways to contribute to a peaceful solution to the conflict. Council members reiterated their concern regarding the need for respect for human rights, humanitarian law and access for humanitarian agencies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council members received a briefing on the recently negotiated peace agreement for Guinea-Bissau from Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall. All members greatly welcomed this achievement and commended the efforts of ECOWAS, the community of Portuguese-speaking States and the President of the Gambia in particular, to that end — that is, the peace agreement.

The Council intends to adopt a presidential statement on this important issue tomorrow in a formal meeting.

Under-Secretary-General Bernard Miyet briefed members of the Council about the successful conclusion of the operations of the United Nations Police Support Group in Eastern Slavonia, Croatia on 15 October. He also noted the smooth transition of those functions to OSCE. The Council intends to adopt a presidential statement on this important matter as well in a formal meeting tomorrow.

Burundi and Ethiopia (6 November 1998)

The Council was briefed by the Secretariat about the situation in Burundi and the results of the Arusha peace process. It was the wish of the Council members to congratulate the Burundian parties and the Facilitator, that is, the former President of Tanzania, for the progress achieved during the third round of the Arusha peace talks. The Council also urged the parties to maintain the same commitment for the next rounds, continue to negotiate in good faith and refrain from violence and any other action that might derail the peace process.

The Council urged respect for humanitarian law and support of human rights, and called on regional leaders who imposed the sanctions to review them with a view to lifting them or at least suspending them. The Council asked the Facilitator to use his good offices in that regard. The Council also urged the donor community to provide adequate and timely financial assistance for the coming rounds of the Arusha peace process.

The Council was briefed by Mr. Ramcharan of the Department of Political Affairs.

The Council urges both parties to refrain from the use of violence and to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict. It emphasizes that a military solution is not acceptable, and that the nature of this dispute has proved susceptible to settlement by negotiation in many similar cases.

The Council calls on both Eritrea and Ethiopia to respect humanitarian law and human rights and holds them both responsible for the damage done to the welfare and rights of their people. The Council calls on both Ethiopia and Eritrea to stop the deportation of each other's nationals, including United Nations staff. The Council urges both sides to focus on a settlement at the Ouagadougou summit.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (13 November 1998)

The members of the Council confirmed the Council's full support for the OAU efforts to promote a settlement between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Council supports the proposals of the OAU Heads of State on Ethiopia and Eritrea, which are fair and balanced. The Council encourages the parties to be flexible and to give serious consideration to the proposals. The Council calls on the parties to refrain from the use of force as they explore a peaceful resolution of the conflict through this process. The Council asks that the parties guarantee the safety and freedom of operation of non-governmental organizations. The Council invites the Secretary-General to consider how the United Nations might respond to the OAU request for United Nations support should the OAU proposals be accepted by both parties. And finally, the Council commends the efforts of Ambassador Sahnoun, the Special Envoy, as well as commending those bilateral efforts which are currently under way on this same problem.

Iraq (15 November 1998)

Members of the Council noted the statements contained in the letter of 14 November from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/1077, annex II), as clarified by the subsequent letter of 14 November addressed to the President of the Security Council from the Permanent Representative of Iraq (S/1998/1079) that Iraq has decided, clearly and unconditionally, to cooperate fully with the Special Commission and IAEA, that this decision constitutes a rescinding of the decisions of 5 August and 31 October and that Iraq's cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA will allow the return of inspectors to resume all their activities on an immediate, unconditional and unrestricted basis, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and with the Memorandum of Understanding of 23 February 1998.

Council members expressed their profound appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, which have been fully supported by the statements and actions of the Security Council and of Member States.

Taking note of past experience with Iraq, Council members underlined that their confidence in Iraq's intentions needs to be established by unconditional and sustained cooperation with the Special Commission and IAEA in exercising the full range of their activities provided for in their mandates in accordance with the relevant resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding of 23 February 1998.

Council members expressed support for the full, immediate and effective implementation of the humanitarian programme in Iraq.

Council members reaffirmed their readiness to proceed with a comprehensive review once the Secretary-General has confirmed, on the basis of reports from the Special Commission and IAEA, that Iraq has returned to full cooperation on the basis of resolution 1194 (1998) and the Council President's letter of 30 October to the Secretary-General.

The Security Council remains actively seized of the matter.

Burundi (17 November 1998)

The Security Council was briefed on the recent violence committed by both rebel forces and government troops in Burundi. The Council fully endorses Secretary-General Annan's statement of 13 November, which condemned the escalating cycle of violence in Burundi. The Council condemns all attacks against civilians and reiterates the need for all parties to respect human rights and humanitarian law, and reminds the Government of its responsibility to protect all its citizens. The Council welcomes and encourages the stated intention of the Government to investigate the massacre of civilians committed on 2 and 3 November, and to swiftly bring to justice those responsible for such atrocities. The Council expresses the hope that members of the Government's Commission of Inquiry will be granted immediate access to the site of the alleged massacre.

The Council again calls for renewed emphasis on the urgent need for all groups to participate in a negotiated settlement leading to a ceasefire established within the context of the Arusha process. The Council calls for a swift punishment of those guilty of such deplorable crimes.

The Council will continue to follow these and other developments in Burundi closely.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (19 November 1998)

The members of the Security Council today welcomed and started discussions on the Secretary-General's latest report on Kosovo, dated 12 November (S/1998/1068).

In particular, they welcomed the fact that the recent accord and agreements are contributing to defusing the immediate crisis situation in Kosovo and are creating more favourable conditions for a political settlement which respects the full rights of all the people of Kosovo.

They reaffirm their commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Nevertheless, the members of the Council were concerned about persisting tensions in many areas as described in the Secretary-General's report. Council members stressed the importance of an early deployment of the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission. In this context they called upon all parties concerned to comply fully with the Security Council resolutions, to cooperate with the Kosovo Verification Mission, to honour their commitments and to provide for the security of all Mission personnel. Council members commended the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the ground.

Council members also welcomed ongoing efforts to promote a political dialogue and emphasize the urgency of that dialogue.

The members of the Council are considering a formal follow-up to the Secretary-General's report and look forward to his further reports.

Rwanda (24 November 1998)

The Council received a very detailed and very interesting briefing from Ambassador Mahmoud Kassem, the Chairman of the International Commission of Inquiry on the arms flow to Rwanda, this morning.

The Commission conducted a comprehensive six-month investigation of the subject of the flow of arms in and around Rwanda.

The Council expresses its deep concern with the Commission's finding that illicit arms and ammunition from a variety of sources continue to flow to former members of the Rwandan armed forces — the ex-FAR — in violation of existing United Nations arms sanctions.

The Council reiterates its concern as expressed in prior Council resolutions and statements over the destabilizing effects of illicit arms flows to and within the Great Lakes region and throughout Africa.

The Council reaffirms its embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to former Rwandan government forces and militia, as previously set forth in several resolutions, including 918 (1994), 997 (1995) and 1011 (1995). The

Council urges all States to adopt legislation to enforce and strengthen controls on the movement of illicit arms.

The Council recalls the obligations of all States to demonstrate the necessary political will to respect and adhere to decisions of the Council on arms embargoes. And the Council states its determination to follow up on recommendations contained in the Commission's report, particularly those which correlate with related proposals contained in resolutions 1196 (1998) and 1209 (1998) dealing with the illicit flow of arms in and to Africa.

Finally, the Security Council will take into account the report of the Commission in connection with future Council deliberations on specific conflicts in Africa, including that of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Angola (25 November 1998)

The Council was briefed today by Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, as well as Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Sergio Vieira de Mello, on the situation in Angola and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA).

Council members noted the situation which has developed with regard to MONUA personnel in Andulo and Bailundo, and expressed concern about resolving this situation without further delay.

Council members noted with great concern the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Angola, and especially in that context called for safe access for humanitarian organizations to populations in need.

Council members called for respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of civilian populations.

Council members appealed for an immediate end to the use of landmines in Angola.

Finally, Council members expressed their intention to keep this situation under close review within the context of the draft resolution on MONUA that the Troika is preparing for consideration early next week.

Sudan and Somalia (30 November 1998)

The Council received a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on the situation in the Sudan and Somalia following his recent visit to the region. Council members support the IGAD peace process in both the Sudan and Somalia. Council members support continued United Nations involvement in the region and in support of the IGAD peace process effort. The Council calls for continued participation by both the Sudan and Somalia in the IGAD process and calls upon Member States to provide additional humanitarian assistance for the Sudan and Somalia and for both the Sudan and Somalia to cooperate with humanitarian efforts in their respective countries.

Bahrain (December 1998)

Introduction

In December 1998 the Security Council held 9 formal meetings, adopted 7 resolutions, held informal consultations on 21 occasions and issued 2 presidential statements. At the request of Council members, the President held press conferences at which he issued press releases. After each informal consultation, the President briefed States Members of the United Nations. The President also held meetings for troop-contributing countries. During December, urgent African issues and Iraq preoccupied the Council, while many other important issues, including Cyprus, Afghanistan and the Sudan, were also discussed.

Africa

Angola

The members of the Security Council discussed ongoing developments in Angola and were briefed by the Secretariat on 2 December. On 3 December the Council adopted resolution 1213 (1998), in which it extended the mandate of MONUA until 26 February 1999, endorsed the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1110) to continue to adjust the deployment and force structure of MONUA in accordance with security conditions and emphasized that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola and of the current impasse in the peace process was the failure by the leadership of UNITA, and demanded the full implementation of the agreements concluded between UNITA and the Government of Angola. On 4 December the members of the Council were briefed on developments in Angola, and the President made a statement to the press in which he expressed the Council's grave concern for the safety and security of MONUA personnel in Andulo and Bailundo, which were under the control of UNITA, and demanded that UNITA permit their immediate and unconditional withdrawal from those localities. On 9 December the Council was briefed on the safe withdrawal of those personnel.

On 17 December the Council was briefed on the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in Angola. On 23 December the Council approved a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/37) that called for the immediate cessation of hostilities in Angola and emphasized the responsibility of the Angolan Government and UNITA to facilitate humanitarian assistance efforts. It also expressed concern at reports that aircraft had been shot down over UNITA-controlled areas.

On 29 December the Council was briefed on the 26 December downing of United Nations flight 806 over UNITA-controlled territory. On 31 December the Council adopted resolution 1219 (1998), in which it deplored the lack of cooperation in permitting the prompt dispatch of a search-and-rescue mission for the passengers and crew of flight 806, demanded that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi immediately guarantee the security and access necessary for the search-and-rescue mission, called upon the Angolan Government to cooperate as appropriate, expressed its serious concern at the increase in incidents involving the disappearance of aircraft over territory controlled by UNITA, and called upon parties to cooperate with international investigations of these incidents.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 3 December the Secretariat briefed the members of the Council on the situation on the ground in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, specifically on the meeting between the parties to the conflict and on regional initiatives taken with a view to resolving the conflict by peaceful means. The President of the Council issued a press release in which he welcomed the outcome of the Twentieth Conference of Heads of State of Africa and France, held in Paris at the invitation of President Jacques Chirac. Council members expressed their support for regional mediation efforts and the initiative taken by the Secretary-General, which focuses on bringing the war to an end, resolving the crisis by peaceful means and effecting an immediate ceasefire. At the request of members, the President of the Council had a constructive meeting with the African States that had participated in the Lusaka summit on 14 and 15 December, and urged them to take formal steps towards a ceasefire agreement.

On 11 December the Council approved a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/36) calling for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including an immediate ceasefire, the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the initiation of an all-inclusive national reconciliation process, and expressing support for the regional mediation process begun by OAU and the Southern African Development Community, currently led by the President of Zambia. The members of the Council also reaffirmed its readiness to consider the active involvement of the United Nations, in coordination with OAU, including through concrete, sustainable and effective measures, to assist in the implementation of an effective ceasefire agreement and in an agreed process for a political settlement of the conflict.

Sierra Leone

On 18 December the Council held a formal meeting with a view to establishing the principle of transparency in its work. The Council discussed the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Sierra Leone and on the deployment of UNOMSIL (S/1998/1176) and gave its views on the deteriorating situation in that country.

On 23 December the members of the Council had a further briefing from the Secretariat on the deteriorating situation in Sierra Leone, and the President issued a press release in which he expressed Council members' concern over intensified rebel attacks, the serious damage inflicted and the brutal attacks carried out against civilians.

On 29 December, after being briefed by the Secretariat, the members of the Council discussed the situation in Sierra Leone in the light of the persistence of grave incidents, the rebels' sustained deadly attacks against the Government, the fall to the rebels of a number of towns and the rebel threat to attack the capital, Freetown, on New Year's Eve. The President issued a press release in which he expressed the Council members' extreme concern at the deteriorating situation in Sierra Leone and condemned the savage attacks carried out by the rebels with the assistance of some foreign elements. Members of the Council demanded that such interference in the internal affairs of Sierra Leone cease and that the punitive measures taken against the rebels be intensified.

Central African Republic

On 22 December the members of the Council met to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on MINURCA (S/1998/1203). Bernard Miyet, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, presented the report, and the Council members discussed the political, military and humanitarian situation in that country. The Council underlined the important role of MINURCA in maintaining a stable environment and in assisting the Government to establish a republican, multi-ethnic central African army and to provide assistance for elections to be held in the spring of 1999. The Council agreed to continue reviewing the Mission's ongoing presence in the Central African Republic in view of the Government's progress in achieving key reforms.

Western Sahara

On 16 December the members of the Council discussed and expressed its views on the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Western Sahara (S/1998/1160), and were briefed by Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. On 17 December the Council adopted resolution 1215 (1998) extending the mandate of MINURSO until 31 January 1999.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 29 December the members of the Council were briefed by Ibrahima Fall, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, on the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia. He said that while their common border was peaceful, fighting could resume at any moment, given the intransigence of the parties. The Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution had met at the level of heads of State and Government on 17 and 18 December in Ouagadougou and discussed the issue. A high-level delegation from seven States had visited Eritrea and Ethiopia in order to persuade them to settle the conflict by peaceful means. Members of the Council demanded that both parties settle their dispute by peaceful means. The President issued a press release in which he affirmed that the members of the Council supported the continuation of the mediation endeavours undertaken by OAU, and asked both parties to support confidence-building measures, saying that they must cooperate with OAU in order to find a just solution.

Middle East

Iraq

On 15 December UNSCOM published its report (S/1998/1172, annex II), and on 16 December the members of the Council met in order to discuss the latest developments in Iraq in view of the sudden withdrawal from that country of UNSCOM and IAEA personnel. The members of the Council expressed their concern at this development and at the fact that it had not been consulted when the decision to withdraw UNSCOM personnel had been taken. The Council discussed the report and expressed conflicting opinions on it. In the evening of 16 December, at the request of the Russian Federation, the Council held a formal meeting in order to discuss the aerial attacks undertaken against Iraq by the United States of America and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. At that meeting Council members and other States Members of the United Nations delivered statements explaining the position taken by their countries with regard to the developments. The Council members held further consultations on the issue on 17, 18 and 21 December, and the President issued a press release in which he stated that the members of the Council were continuing their discussions on the situation in Iraq and on methods of implementing Council resolutions, and that they were determined to continue such discussions in view of the responsibility conferred on the Council by the Charter of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security. The members of the Council continued their deliberation on this issue on 22, 23 and 29 December and were briefed by the Secretariat on the effects of the military strikes on the humanitarian programme and the fate of that programme and of programme personnel.

Sudan

During a meeting of the Council on 9 December, the President raised the matter of a letter he had received from the Secretary-General concerning an invitation for the United Nations to participate in a ministerial conference scheduled to be held by OAU from 13 to 15 December in Khartoum in order to discuss the issue of refugees and displaced persons. A useful discussion was held. Some members mentioned that Security Council resolution 1054 (1996) called upon all international and regional organizations not to convene any conference in the Sudan, while other Council members were in favour of exempting the aforementioned conference in view of its lofty humanitarian aims, and said that the Council should show flexibility in implementing the resolution. The matter of the conference did not concern only the Sudan, but the whole of the African continent. No consensus was reached on this matter.

In consultations on 23 December, the President said that the Arab Group at the United Nations had requested permission to include in the agenda of the Council a draft resolution on the Sudan and the destruction of the Al-Shifa pharmaceutical factory. The members of the Council had a useful discussion on the issue. During the consultations on 29 December, the President said that after consultations he had decided not to put to a vote the draft resolution submitted by the Arab Group in order to give Council members sufficient time in which to consider it.

Asia

Cambodia

On 9 December the members of the Council were briefed by Francesc Vendrell, Director, Asia and the Pacific Region, Department of Political Affairs, on developments in Cambodia. The members of the Council welcomed the installation of a coalition Government in that country and affirmed the importance of providing assistance to Cambodia's economy.

Papua New Guinea

On 9 December the members of the Council were briefed by Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who referred to the establishment by the United Nations of a Political Office in Bougainville and to the implementation of the Lincoln Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville. The President issued a press release in which he said that Council members agreed with the Secretary-General that the United Nations Political Office should continue to operate in Bougainville and that the United Nations was making an effective contribution to the peace process there. In a letter dated 11 December (S/1998/1157), the President informed the Secretary-General that the Security Council had agreed to extend the mandate of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville to the end of December 1999, with a six-month review to ensure that the Office is making progress and is not an open-ended mission.

Afghanistan

On 8 December the members of the Council were briefed by Mr. Prendergast on the situation in Afghanistan, and members expressed their views on the political, military and humanitarian situation in that country. On the same date the Council adopted resolution 1214 (1998), in which it demanded that all parties stop fighting, resume negotiations under United Nations auspices and cooperate with the aim of creating a fully representative national government. It also called upon all Afghan parties to cease providing sanctuary and training for international terrorism and to cooperate in efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice. The Council also expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of measures with the aim of achieving the full implementation of its relevant resolutions.

Europe

Cyprus

During consultations on 15 December members discussed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus (S/1998/1149) and were briefed by Mr. Annabi on the situation in Cyprus. On 22 December the Council adopted resolutions 1217 (1998) and 1218 (1998), in which it decided, respectively, to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 30 June 1999 and to endorse the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September within the framework of his mission of good offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus.

On 14 December the President chaired a meeting of States contributing troops to UNFICYP.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 11 December consultations were held to discuss the report of the Secretary-General on Kosovo (S/1998/1147). Alvaro de Soto, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, introduced the report. Council members drew attention to the grave humanitarian situation in Kosovo and appealed to both parties to the dispute to exercise self-restraint, to respect their commitments fully and to reach a mutually satisfactory political settlement. The President made a statement to the press in which he stressed the need for both parties to comply with their obligations under Security Council resolutions 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998), to fulfil their commitments and to assume their responsibilities by reaching a political agreement, which alone could guarantee regional peace and stability.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 29 December consultations were held to discuss the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/1998/1174). Mr. Annabi introduced the report. With reference to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he said that the annual ministerial meeting of the Peace Implementation Council, held at Madrid on 15 and 16 December, had expressed its support for the work being done by UNMIBH in the area of police restructuring and reform. Council members stressed that problems and difficulties relating to refugees, displaced persons, legal reform, police reform and structural reform of key State institutions could be overcome only if the necessary political will was there. Ongoing international support for Bosnia and Herzegovina was needed in order to achieve progress in those areas.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

On 8 December Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald, President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, made a presentation to the members of the Council in which she drew attention to the failure by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to comply with Security Council resolution 1207 (1998). Judge Kirk McDonald said that the Yugoslav authorities had failed to honour their commitments under international law, the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolution 827 (1993), by which the Tribunal had been established. She also spoke about the refusal by the Belgrade authorities to issue an entry visa to the Prosecutor of the Tribunal. The Council engaged in a discussion and exchange of views on the subject.

Post-conflict peace-building

On 16 and 23 December the Council held formal meetings on the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building; 18 States not members of the Council were invited to participate. A number of important ideas were put forward concerning the importance of the role played by the Council in the aftermath of conflict, in particular in ensuring a smooth transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building. The Council later adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1998/38) in which it reaffirmed its primary responsibility under the Charter for maintaining international peace and security, stressing the need to prevent the resurgence of escalation of conflict. In that statement, the Council recognized the importance of the post-conflict peace-building efforts of the United Nations to that end in all regions of the world. It also recognized the importance of exploring further means to prevent and settle conflicts based on the Charter and generally recognized principles of peacekeeping, and that would incorporate post-conflict peace-building as an important component.

The Security Council also underlined that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction often constituted the major tasks facing societies emerging from conflict and that significant international assistance became indispensable in promoting sustainable development in such cases and in preventing the resurgence of conflict.

Concluding remarks

Since it became a member of the Council on 1 January 1998, Bahrain has urged the Council to hold open meetings with the other Member States in order to give effect to the principle of transparency by allowing Member States to participate in the deliberation of, and to be directly informed about, the proceedings within the Council. Bahrain has called for increased recourse to such meetings, and took the initiative, during its presidency of the Council in December 1998, of proposing issues for discussion in an open forum. On 18 December the Council held a formal meeting to discuss the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Sierra Leone (S/1998/1176). The Council also held an open debate at its meetings on 16 and 23 December on the subject of the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building.

The State of Bahrain affirms that the Council will keep Member States informed about all matters that are discussed at Council meetings in accordance with the principle of joint participation and in fulfilment of the Council's mandate to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security.

Bahrain also helped in the preparation and production of a report submitted by the Chairmen of the Security Council committees concerning the principles and steps to be taken into consideration by the Security Council in the future when deciding to impose sanctions, with a view to ensuring that third parties are spared the effects of sanctions.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Sierra Leone (29 December 1998)

The members of the Council are gravely concerned about the situation in Sierra Leone. The members of the Council condemn atrocities by rebel forces and assistance by external factors to rebel forces. They call upon States concerned to take immediate action to cease the interference in Sierra Leone's domestic affairs by those external factors. The members of the Council call upon States to further strengthen the arms embargo against rebel forces in Sierra Leone and against Liberia. The members of Council support ECOWAS efforts to stabilize the situation in Sierra Leone.

Bougainville (9 December 1998)

Members of the Council concur in the view of the Secretary-General to keep the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville operational in 1999.

Members of the Council hope that the United Nations will play an effective role in the peace process in Bougainville.

Members of the Council call upon all faction leaders of Bougainville to be engaged actively and constructively in the dialogue in order to achieve permanent peace in line with the Lincoln Agreement and the presidential statement of the Security Council dated 22 April 1998 (S/PRST/1998/10).

Iraq (21 December 1998)

The Security Council is in the process of assessing its approach to the Iraq question and how best to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions, and intends to pursue this question actively, in accordance with its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (29 December 1998)

The members of the Council reaffirmed their support for the continuous mediation efforts of the Organization of African Unity, and called upon the parties to promote mutual trust and discourage hostile propaganda. The members of the Council request both States to cooperate with the Organization of African Unity in pursuing an adequate solution, satisfactory to both parties.

Sierra Leone (23 December 1998)

The members of the Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Sierra Leone, and expressed their concern at the intensified attacks launched by rebel forces and the damage caused by those attacks as well as the atrocities perpetrated on civilians.

The members of the Council also expressed concern about the support and participation by foreign forces in the activities of the rebel forces. In reiterating their respect for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone, they condemned the participation of foreign forces in the internal strife in Sierra Leone. They also expressed serious concern at the large number of armaments flowing into the hands of the rebels in an organized manner. They called upon all countries to abide by the provisions of the Security Council arms embargo against the rebel forces in Sierra Leone and against Liberia.

The members of the Council reaffirmed their support for the Government of President Kabbah, and continue to commend the role of ECOMOG in working to maintain security in the country. They once again urged the international community to provide resources for troop reinforcement and logistical assistance to ECOMOG to enable it to carry out its mission more effectively.

The members of the Council expressed how imperative it is that the rebels put an end to their atrocities.

The members of the Council encourage close contacts between President Kabbah and President Taylor to take up a dialogue on how to jointly resolve differences.

Angola (29 December 1998)

Council members express their deepest concern about the fate of the crew and passengers of United Nations flight 806.

Council members urgently call on the Government of Angola and UNITA to cooperate immediately and fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) in the search-and-rescue mission. Any further delay jeopardizes the lives of possible survivors.

Council members express concern that there have been no effective actions undertaken in order to find out what happened to three previous planes that disappeared over territory controlled by UNITA.

Council members renew their appeal to the Government of Angola and UNITA to guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of MONUA personnel, and encourage the Secretary-General to take additional steps to ensure adequate security and protection for its personnel.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (3 December 1998)

The members of the Council discussed the development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and they welcomed the results of the Paris meeting hosted by President Jacques Chirac of France last week.

The members of the Council have expressed their support for the regional mediation efforts and those of the Secretary-General's initiative that he undertook in the Paris Conference, the elements of which centred around putting an end to the war through peaceful means and striving for an immediate ceasefire and signing it as a matter of urgency.

The members of the Council emphasized the importance of national reconciliation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a prerequisite for a sensible ceasefire.

Council members called upon the participants of the upcoming Lusaka summit to be held on 14 and 15 December to try their utmost for a positive outcome.

Brazil (January 1999)

Introduction

This assessment of the work of the Security Council for the month of January 1999 has been prepared under the responsibility of the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations.

January was an extremely busy month for the Security Council. Besides deliberating on the renewal of mandates for United Nations operations in Sierra Leone, Prevlaka (Croatia), Lebanon, Western Sahara and Abkhazia (Georgia), Council members were called upon to examine the situations in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Haiti, Iraq and Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). An open briefing was given by Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Sergio Vieira de Mello on the topic "promoting peace and security: humanitarian activities relevant to the Security Council".

The Council adopted seven resolutions — on UNOMSIL, Angola, UNMOP, UNIFIL, MINURSO, UNOMIG and Ethiopia and Eritrea. The President of the Council read out five statements — one each on Sierra Leone, Angola and UNIFIL and two on Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) — and issued two notes, one on the work of the sanctions committees and another on Iraq. The Council held 12 formal meetings. Informal consultations were held from Monday to Friday during the entire month, and also on Saturday, 30 January, when agreement was finally reached on the establishment of three panels on Iraq under the chairmanship of the President, Ambassador Celso L. N. Amorim, as specified in the note by the President dated 30 January (S/1999/100). Troop contributors' meetings were held on MONUA, UNOMSIL, UNMOP, UNIFIL and UNOMIG.

The President addressed the media after informal consultations, and on 13 occasions was authorized to make statements to the press on behalf of Council members — the texts of which are included in the present report.

The President met privately with the Secretary-General and several of his representatives, as well as with the Acting President of the General Assembly. A meeting with the President of the Economic and Social Council focused on ways to implement Article 65 of the Charter and enhance cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, particularly in dealing with post-conflict situations. The President also met with the chairmen of the five regional groups, a number of representatives of States not members of the Security Council and the Head of Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Several rounds of bilateral and multilateral consultations were held with Council members on the establishment of the Iraq panels. The President was visited by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia, the Minister of Finance of Sierra Leone and the Chairman of the Parliament of Georgia.

Countries not members of the Security Council were regularly briefed, upon the conclusion of the daily informal consultations of the whole, by the President's staff.

Africa

Angola

Discussions on Angola resumed following the downing of a United Nations-chartered Hercules C-130 aircraft on 2 January, only two days after the adoption of resolution 1219 (1998), in which the Council had expressed its serious concern at the increase in incidents involving the disappearance of an aircraft, reportedly over territory controlled by UNITA. A MONUA troop-contributors' meeting was convened in the afternoon of Saturday, 2 January — the day the Government of Angola announced that the airplane had been shot down near Huambo airport. After informal consultations on 4 January, the President was authorized to make a statement to the press expressing Council members' outrage at the disappearance of a second United Nations-chartered aircraft over the territories held by UNITA, which brought to six the number of airplanes lost in the same area. In the course of the following days the Secretariat kept Council members regularly briefed on the search-and-rescue efforts. Benon Sevan was appointed Special Emissary of the Secretary-General to oversee the search-and-rescue operations regarding the two United Nations planes and to ascertain the fate of their missing passengers. During informal consultations on 7 January, Council members were briefed on contacts between Mr. Sevan and the Angolan authorities. On the same day, the President was authorized to speak to the press in order to express support for the efforts of the Secretariat and to welcome the cooperation extended by the Government of Angola. The findings of a special team that managed to obtain access to the sites, as reported by the Secretariat to Council members on 11 January, concluded that there was very little possibility of survivors. The Council began to work on a draft resolution circulated by the Russian Federation. in its resolution 1221 (1999), adopted by consensus on 12 January under Chapter VII, the Council concluded that the leader of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, had not complied with the demands outlined in resolution 1219 (1998) and expressed its readiness to take steps to reinforce the implementation of sanctions against UNITA and to consider the imposition of additional measures, including in the area of telecommunications.

Following the issuance of the report by the Secretary-General on MONUA (S/1999/49), the Council was briefed on 20 January by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, on the political and military situation in the country and by Mr. Vieira de Mello on the humanitarian situation. A draft presidential statement prepared by the "Troika" delegations (Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States), became the basis for the presidential statement adopted the following day (S/PRST/1999/3). In that statement the Council expressed its alarm at the deterioration in the political and military situation in Angola and reaffirmed that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola was the refusal by UNITA to comply with the basic provisions of the Lusaka Protocol. It also underlined the importance attached by the Council to a continued multidisciplinary United Nations presence in Angola.

On 27 January Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hédi Annabi provided Council members with additional information regarding the investigative team's visit to the second crash site. This information confirmed the initial impression that there were no survivors.

Sierra Leone

The first days of January were marked by a dramatic deterioration in the security situation in Sierra Leone, with rebel forces penetrating the centre of Freetown and spreading terror among civilians. The first round of discussions was held on 6 January to take stock of the situation. On the following day a statement by the President, based on a draft circulated by the United Kingdom, was read in formal session. It expressed the Council's grave concern at the attacks by armed rebels of the former junta and Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in the capital and at the resulting suffering and loss of life. The Council reiterated its support for the legitimate and democratically elected Government of President Kabbah and commended the ECOMOG forces in Sierra Leone for the courage demonstrated in their efforts to maintain security in the country. The key contribution of UNOMSIL and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in their efforts to restore stability were also acknowledged.

In view of the gravity of the situation, a special report of the Secretary-General was issued, with revised recommendations, on 8 January. At a UNOMSIL troop contributors' meeting on 11 January questions arose regarding the safety of United Nations personnel, most of which had by then been evacuated to neighbouring Guinea. An emergency appeal was made for donors to provide assistance to ECOMOG. Under the circumstances it was felt that a short resolution should be adopted to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL until 13 March, while additional time would be set aside for discussions on Sierra Leone in view of the evolution of the political and humanitarian crisis. In its resolution 1220 (1999), adopted by consensus on 12 January, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's intention to reduce the number of military observers in UNOMSIL and to retain in Conakry a small number who would return to Sierra Leone when conditions allowed, as suggested in paragraph 37 of his special report on UNOMSIL (S/1999/20). Subsequently, on 22 January Council members were briefed on the political and humanitarian aspects of the conflict. By then Special Representative Francis Okelo had become actively involved in facilitating the political dialogue between the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF. Although the rebels still occupied much of the capital, ECOMOG had started to push them back from the Freetown peninsula. Notwithstanding these developments, the tense and volatile situation prompted the delivery of a statement to the press by the President, who was authorized to speak after the consultations on 22 January to urge the international community to give continued support to ECOMOG and press for a political solution to the crisis on the basis of respect for the democratically elected Government of President Kabbah.

Central African Republic

Mr. Annabi briefed Council members on 11 January on the increasing political tensions in the Central African Republic during the first days of the month, which had put MINURCA on a state of alert. The Secretary-General had asked Mr. Annabi to go to Bangui to express his concerns regarding developments that could affect the process of national reconciliation in the Central African Republic. Mr. Annabi presented an update to Council members on 13 January focusing both on the internal tensions arising from the political situation and on the risks of a possible spillover from the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. On the same day, the President made a statement to the press expressing Council members' support for Mr. Annabi's mission to Bangui.

Burundi

Council members were briefed on 19 January on the domestic and external aspects of the persistent instability in Burundi. It was noted that the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had negatively affected the internal security situation. In anticipation of the Arusha talks, it was felt that all parties should be encouraged to negotiate seriously in order to advance the peace process. A proposal by the Facilitator of the peace process, Julius Nyerere, for the lifting, or at least suspension, of the regional sanctions was supported by Council members, as expressed in a statement to the press by the President after the meeting. In that statement Council members also called upon the perpetrators of crimes against civilians to cease those actions and urged the international community to continue to provide financial support to the Arusha process.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The briefing given by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on 13 January touched on the military aspects of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as on the humanitarian/human rights situation and developments on the diplomatic front. Concern was expressed with respect to the internationalization of the conflict, and particular attention was focused on reports of a recent massacre involving hundreds of civilians in South Kivu. In a statement to the press, the President expressed members' outrage at those reports and called for an international investigation of the killings. In his statement, the President urged the parties to reach a ceasefire agreement, and spoke of the need for the Council to maintain its involvement in the issue. Council members' commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was reaffirmed as a manifestation of their underlying concern with what was portrayed by some as a de facto partition of the country.

On 22 January, the Permanent Representative of Namibia, Ambassador Martin Andjaba, informed Council members about the summit meeting held at Windhoek on 18 January convened at the request of the President of Uganda. The meeting, which was chaired by Namibian President Sam Nujoma, was attended by the Presidents of Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe as well as by the National Defence Minister of Angola and the Executive Secretary of SADC. According to Ambassador Andjaba, the meeting contributed to promoting greater mutual understanding among participants. He stressed that this initiative did not constitute a departure from the Lusaka process, and that President Nujoma would report to President Chiluba of Zambia on the meeting's results.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Ibrahima Fall's briefing on 22 January raised the level of Council members' concern with the continuing military build-up along the common border between Ethiopia and Eritrea. On the same day the President was authorized to make a statement to the press issuing a call to both sides to exercise restraint and maintain their commitment to a peaceful resolution to the crisis. The statement expressed support for the mediation efforts of OAU and commended the efforts of United States Envoy Anthony Lake and the Secretary-General's decision to send Mohamed Sahnoun, Special Envoy for Africa, on a mission to Eritrea and Ethiopia. The President of the Council spoke to the representatives of both Ethiopia and Eritrea, who subsequently indicated that their Governments would be ready to receive Mr. Sahnoun. Meanwhile, a draft resolution circulated by the United States delegation was discussed at the expert level on 28 January and adopted the following day. In its resolution 1226 (1999), adopted by consensus, the Council endorsed the decision by the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy for Africa to the region in support of OAU efforts and strongly urged Ethiopia and Eritrea to maintain their commitment to a peaceful resolution of the border dispute, calling upon them to refrain from taking military action. The resolution highlighted the importance of the OAU Framework Agreement as a basis for the peaceful resolution of the border dispute.

Western Sahara

The Council adopted a technical "roll-over" resolution extending the mandate of MINURSO until 11 February, by which time a new decision would be taken on the basis of the Secretary-General's report due to be issued before the end of January. Resolution 1224 (1999) was adopted by consensus on the afternoon of 28 January, after brief informal consultations on the draft. In paragraph 2, the Council asks the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of MINURSO.

Americas

Under-Secretary-General Miyet's briefing on Haiti on 19 January concentrated on the evolution of the country's political and electoral crisis. The fact that the crisis had been going on for a year and a half was widely deplored, although several Council members acknowledged with a measure of relief that President Préval had refrained from ruling by decree. The President of the Council was authorized to make a statement to the press expressing Council members' concern with the instability in Haiti and urging President Préval, the Haitian authorities and other political leaders to continue their efforts to reach a negotiated solution capable of preserving Haiti's democratic institutions, in accordance with its Constitution. Emphasis was placed on the need for the organization of free and fair elections through a credible provisional electoral council. The importance of continued support by the international community for the social and economic rehabilitation of Haiti was also highlighted. It was agreed that the Council would keep the matter under review.

Asia/Middle East

Afghanistan

Security Council members heard a briefing on Afghanistan by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi, on 20 January. Mr. Brahimi spoke of increased fighting on the military front and increasing tensions with the Islamic Republic of Iran. He had no progress to report on the political front. In his view the role of the neighbouring countries in bringing peace to Afghanistan remained essential. Concerns with human rights abuses and the safety of international and humanitarian personnel figured prominently among the issues raised by member States during the discussions. In a statement to the press, the President voiced Council members' demand that the Taliban, as well as other Afghan sides, stop fighting without delay, conclude a ceasefire and resume negotiations with the aim of creating a broadly based and fully representative government. In the statement, Council members expressed their very strong support and appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to secure the full implementation of Security Council resolutions and encouraged the "six plus two" group and the Special Envoy to intensify their efforts.

Iraq

In examining ways to implement all relevant Security Council resolutions on Iraq after the events of December 1998, Council members held extensive informal consultations on the different aspects of the issue, met in groups and discussed policy options privately with the President throughout the month of January. An intensification of the debate on Iraq towards the end of the month made it possible to issue a note by the President (S/1999/100) in which the Council established three panels, on disarmament and current and future ongoing monitoring and verification issues; on humanitarian issues; and on prisoners of war and Kuwaiti property. Since these complex and lengthy discussions could be summarized only at the risk of oversimplification, the following paragraphs do not aim to present more than a brief outline of Council deliberation on Iraq during January.

On 5 January the Deputy to the Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General, Rolf Goran Knutsson, transmitted to the Council certain complaints by Iraq regarding humanitarian activities of non-governmental organizations and the United Nations in the north of the country, informed Council members of Baghdad's intention not to renew visas of United Nations staff from the United States and the United Kingdom and presented some limited and preliminary indications on the impact of military activity on the humanitarian programme. Council members did not reach agreement on the terms for a statement by the President to the press. An additional briefing on the humanitarian situation was scheduled for 14 January.

The President presented some thoughts on Iraq during informal consultations on 11 January. He differentiated between a short-term need to discuss practical measures to improve the humanitarian situation and a longer term perspective within which other matters would need to be considered. While acknowledging the different views of Council members on the impact of recent events for future United Nations activity in Iraq, he expressed his intention to continue to consult members individually or in groups on an informal basis.

The scheduled briefing by the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, Mr. Sevan, provided Council members with a fuller — although still limited — picture of the humanitarian situation. Food basket distribution was described as normal, and no significant changes in health care services were reported. Some rice in storage had been destroyed, and there had been severe power cuts. The Council was informed of Iraq's refusal to participate in the Technical Subcommittee of the Tripartite Commission chaired by the International Committee of the Red Cross, established to ascertain the whereabouts of unaccounted-for military personnel and civilians of Kuwaiti and third-country nationality. Council members raised topics ranging from problems related to the sale of spare parts destined for the Iraqi oil industry to religious exemptions to the sanctions regime. The President was authorized to state to the press that Council members had displayed unanimous preoccupation with the need to improve the humanitarian programme in Iraq and showed a positive disposition to study practical steps to facilitate the operation of the existing mechanism, including the issue of spare parts. In the statement, Council members expressed interest in finding ways to address religious exemptions in a flexible way.

As discussions on Iraq proceeded during the same day, Council members focused on a set of ideas presented by the delegation of France and on a contribution by the Russian Federation to the French ideas, which, broadly speaking, called for a switch to long-term monitoring and to a lifting of the oil embargo. Canada proposed that two reports be requested, one on disarmament in Iraq and another on the humanitarian situation. Newspaper articles by Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister, Tariq Aziz, which allegedly questioned Kuwait's sovereignty, were brought to the Council's attention by the Permanent Representative of Bahrain. Regarding this last question, it was agreed that the President would state to the press that Council members had looked into the statement attributed to the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and reaffirmed the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kuwait and Iraq and their borders, as stipulated in Security Council resolutions. Substantive discussions on Iraq proceeded on 15 January. It was during those consultations that the President first referred to the concept of an "OMV (ongoing monitoring and verification plan) plus" to deal with both remaining disarmament issues and long-term monitoring and verification of Iraq's capability in the field of weapons of mass destruction.

The President opened the informal consultations on Friday, 22 January, with a presentation in which he elaborated on the idea of a strengthened ongoing monitoring and verification system. Argentina suggested that the two reports proposed by Canada be prepared under the coordination of the President. In endorsing that suggestion, Canada indicated that, as the delegation next in line to occupy the presidency, it would welcome Ambassador Amorim's involvement in the project, even after the end of the month. Bahrain called attention to the unresolved problems related to the Kuwaiti prisoners of war, property and archives. In summing up the discussions, the President mentioned the possibility of establishing one or more "panels" for the elaboration of the reports, and suggested that further thought be given to their format and terms of reference.

Council members were handed copies of the so-called compendium of documents prepared by UNSCOM on the afternoon of 25 January. These documents were distributed without a symbol, in the same spirit as comments by IAEA had been circulated to Council members the previous week. In summing up the discussions, the President expressed his intention to further refine the panel concept and indicated that he would be speaking to the Secretary-General on the matter.

After consulting individually and in small groups with all Council members on 26 January, the President scheduled additional consultations of the whole on Iraq during which Canada presented a non-paper with a proposal for the establishment of three expert panels. Although certain differences remained, the Canadian text was widely regarded as a basis for compromise.

By Friday Council members were still involved in efforts to iron out differences on a possible note on the establishment of the three panels. The President expressed his readiness to continue in his efforts to bridge the small remaining gaps on Saturday if necessary.

Consensus on the note (S/1999/100) was reached on Saturday, 30 January.

Lebanon

A meeting with UNIFIL troop contributors was held on 26 January. On the afternoon of the same day, Council members were briefed on the situation in South Lebanon, where both sides were said to be exercising a certain degree of restraint. Although UNIFIL had contributed to improving the local dynamics, the region remained subject to low-level hostilities. The draft resolution and presidential statement circulated on this occasion reproduced previously adopted language. In its resolution 1223 (1999), adopted by consensus on 28 January, the Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL until 31 July. The adoption of the resolution was followed by the reading of a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/4).

Europe

Prevlaka, Croatia

A meeting with UNMOP troop contributors was held on 12 January. Informal consultations in the Council were held the following day. Council members agreed on a proposal to extend the Mission until 15 July. It was the view of the Council that after three rounds of bilateral discussions between representatives of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the two countries did not seem close to reaching an agreement, and the stabilizing role of UNMOP remained important. In its resolution 1222 (1999), adopted by consensus on 15 January, the Council extended the mandate of the Mission for an additional six-month period and authorized the Secretary-General to consider reducing the number of military observers to as few as 22. It also requested the parties to report at least bimonthly to the Secretary-General on the status of the negotiations and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 15 April 1999. Many delegations supported the idea contained in the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/1999/16) that other alternatives, such as mediation or arbitration, should be considered after a certain period of time.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The first round of discussions on Kosovo took place on 7 January, on the basis of an oral briefing by Raymond Sommereyns, Director of the Americas and Europe Division of the Department of Political Affairs, in which he updated the information contained in the Secretary-General's monthly report pursuant to resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) (S/1998/1221). While the situation was described as relatively calm, it was recalled that the previous weeks had given rise to the highest levels of violence in Kosovo since October 1998. The absence of a United Nations political presence in Kosovo imposed limitations on the Secretariat's capacity to independently assess the situation. Council members did not reach agreement on the terms of a statement to be delivered to the press by the President. The President thus announced to the press that Council members would continue to follow the situation closely.

Discussions resumed on the afternoon of 11 January as a result of heightening tensions prompted by actions of the Kosovo Liberation Army, which had killed three Serb policemen and had taken hostage eight servicemen of the Yugoslav army. Council members debated whether a presidential statement along the lines of declarations by OSCE and the European Union should be issued, with several delegations invoking the need for instructions. A draft was examined in informal consultations the next day. Although the President believed that it would be appropriate for the Council to react to the episode, a consensus did not emerge. The argument was made that negotiations for the liberation of the hostages would not be aided by a statement by the President. The hostages were subsequently freed.

The President took the decision to convene informal consultations on 18 January (a United Nations holiday) after being informed of the massacre of Kosovar Albanians in the village of Racak in southern Kosovo. A letter from the Permanent Representative of Albania had requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council. Although the details of the incident were not immediately available, Council members had at their disposal a report by the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission, which provided the main input for the discussion. While a group of delegations worked on a draft presidential statement, consultations of the whole focused on the possible terms of a statement to the press by the President. Agreement was reached on a statement to the press, which called for an immediate and full investigation of the massacre in Racak and reminded the parties of their commitments under relevant Security Council resolutions, including full and complete cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. The declaration of the head of the Kosovo Verification Mission as *persona non grata* by the Yugoslav authorities was deplored, and Belgrade was called upon to rescind this decision. Council members deplored actions endangering the Mission and all international personnel and indicated that they would continue to discuss the matter.

After prolonged negotiations, a presidential statement was adopted on the evening of the following day (S/PRST/1999/2). The text addressed the same points as the ones mentioned in the press statement, elaborated on issues related to the Tribunal and mentioned the prospect of an emerging refugee crisis. The Racak incident represented a turning point in the evolution of the Kosovo crisis. On 29 January the foreign ministers of the Contact Group (France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States met in London and established a framework and timetable for promoting a political settlement between the parties. A statement by the President negotiated in New York on the same day (S/PRST/1999/5) welcomed and supported those decisions, and declared that the Council would follow the negotiations closely and would welcome members of the Contact Group, keeping it informed about the progress reached in that political process.

Abkhazia, Georgia

A UNOMIG troop contributors' meeting was held on 26 January, which paved the way for the adoption by consensus of resolution 1225 (1999) two days later. The resolution extended the mandate of UNOMIG until 31 July. It expressed concern at the failure of the parties to conclude agreements on security and the non-use of force after bilateral contacts in Athens. The situation of refugees and displaced persons was highlighted as a matter of urgency in paragraphs 7 and 8.

Work of the sanctions committees

On 29 January Council members reached agreement on a note by the President on the work of the sanctions committees (S/1999/92). It was agreed that the President would transmit the document to the chairmen of the committees through a letter. The text represents the culmination of efforts carried out by successive presidents of the Council on the subject of sanctions. Along with resolution 51/242, annex II, adopted by the General Assembly on 15 September 1997, and Security Council resolution 1196 (1998), adopted on 16 September 1998, the note by the President stands as a consensus platform for the introduction of improvements into the current practices regarding sanctions regimes.

Humanitarian briefing

Mr. Vieira de Mello addressed the Council at a public meeting on 21 January on the topic "promoting peace and security: humanitarian activities relevant to the Security Council". His remarks and interventions by Council members can be found in the record of the meeting (S/PV.3968). This initiative represented an innovative exercise to the extent that it was not limited to an exchange based on prepared statements and gave rise to an interactive debate. Among the issues raised were the importance of securing unimpeded access for those in need who are caught up in conflict situations, the integration of humanitarian assistance within peacekeeping operations and, more broadly, the relationship between humanitarian and political imperatives.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Angola (4 January 1999)

Council members expressed their outrage at the disappearance of a second United Nations-chartered aircraft over the territories held by UNITA, which brings to six the number of airplanes lost in this area. The loss of this aircraft comes only two days after the Council adopted resolution 1219 (1998) expressing its concern at the disappearance of aircraft, reportedly over territory controlled by UNITA.

Council members reiterated their demand that UNITA cooperate immediately and fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola in a search-and-rescue operation for possible survivors of this and previously downed aircraft. Council members stressed that it is important to have full cooperation to this end from all concerned.

Council members also reiterated their demand that the Government of Angola and especially UNITA guarantee the safety and security of United Nations and humanitarian personnel, in particular in the cause of reconfiguration of the Mission.

Council members expressed their support to the Secretary-General for the measures being taken to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel in Angola.

Council members expressed their intention to take further action on this issue.

Angola (7 January 1999)

Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, delivered a briefing on the situation in Angola, especially on the prospects for a search-and-rescue operation regarding the two planes. Council members were briefed on the contacts of Mr. Sevan with government authorities. Council members welcomed the cooperation of the Government of Angola and encouraged the Government to pursue in that vein. Council members are looking forward to receiving cooperation from UNITA. Council members supported the efforts of the United Nations Secretariat.

Sierra Leone (22 January 1999)

The Security Council heard briefings by Under-Secretaries-General Miyet and Vieira de Mello on the situation in Sierra Leone. According to these briefings, there has been some improvement in the security situation in that country, but the situation remains serious and is cause for concern.

Council members expressed grave concern, in particular, with the humanitarian situation and the increasing number of refugees.

Council members stressed, in this context, the need for all parties to ensure the safety of all humanitarian personnel, to allow them to work effectively and to respect their impartiality and neutrality.

Council members expressed support for the democratically elected Government of President Kabbah and for the efforts that are being made by ECOMOG. They also urge the international community to give continued support to the efforts of ECOMOG and express appreciation for those Governments that have given contributions to that effort.

At the same time, Council members indicated their hope for an early resumption of dialogue that respects the legitimate Government of President Kabbah.

Central African Republic (13 January 1999)

Council members were briefed twice by Mr. Annabi, on 11 and 13 January, on the situation in the Central African Republic. Council members expressed their concern with developments that affected the process of national reconciliation in the Central African Republic. Mr. Annabi will be leaving soon for the Central African Republic on a mission to support the peace process. Council members support Mr. Annabi in his mission. After his return, Mr. Annabi will fully brief the Council on the results of his trip.

Burundi (19 January 1999)

Council members call upon the perpetrators of crimes against civilians to cease those actions. Council members express support to the Arusha process and urge the international community to continue to provide financial support to it.

Council members encourage all parties, including the Government of Burundi, to negotiate seriously in Arusha so as to bring an end to the volatile situation in Burundi.

Council members reiterate the appeal on regional leaders who imposed sanctions to review them with a view to lifting them or at least suspending them, on the basis of proposal by Mwalimu Nyerere.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (13 January 1999)

Council members heard a comprehensive briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including military, humanitarian, human rights and diplomatic aspects, and especially on reports of a recent massacre.

Council members expressed their outrage at reports of a massacre involving hundreds of civilians in South Kivu and called for an international investigation of the killings. Council members demanded cooperation from all in this investigation.

Council members welcomed the prospect of a visit of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights, Roberto Garretón, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and expressed the hope that this visit could bring further progress in the area of human rights.

Council members attached great importance to the serious humanitarian situation and called for respect of humanitarian law.

Council members urged parties to come to the forthcoming Lusaka meeting at the highest political level and in a spirit of compromise, with a view to reaching a ceasefire, to be promptly implemented. Council members insisted on the need for early progress towards a political solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Council members recalled the presidential statement of 11 December on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/PRST/1998/36) and, in this context, expressed the need to continue its own involvement in the issue and to consider the involvement of the United Nations as a whole in supporting regional mediation efforts.

Council members reaffirmed their commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Security Council will continue to monitor closely the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (22 January 1999)

The Council was briefed by Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Ibrahima Fall. Council members reiterate its concern over the continuing military build-up along the common border between Ethiopia and Eritrea and about the implication of this build-up for renewed hostilities. Council members reaffirm their support for the mediation efforts of the Organization of African Unity and urge both parties to cooperate fully with such efforts. Council members also commend the efforts of the United States Envoy Anthony Lake and the Secretary-General's decision to send Mr. Sahnoun on a mission to Eritrea and Ethiopia in support of OAU efforts. Council members consider of primary importance that the OAU Framework Agreement be accepted and put into practice without further delay.

Council members welcome Ethiopia's acceptance of the agreement; Council members welcome also the efforts of OAU to respond fully to Eritrea's request for clarifications to the proposal and Eritrea's engagement with the OAU process. Council members call upon both sides to exercise reason and restraint and to maintain their commitment to a peaceful resolution.

Finally, the Council members urge in the strongest terms both parties to refrain from any actions that would further aggravate the situation.

Haiti (19 January 1999)

The members of the Security Council heard the briefing on the situation in Haiti by Under-Secretary-General Bernard Miyet; Council members remain concerned with national stability in Haiti. Council members express their regret that the Haitian authorities and political leaders have not reached a negotiated solution to end the current political and electoral crises.

Council members urge President Préval, the Haitian authorities and political leaders to continue their efforts to reach a negotiated solution to the political and electoral crises in order to ensure the continuity of democratic institutions in accordance with Haiti's Constitution.

Council members hope that broad agreement will be reached as soon as possible on the constitution of a credible provisional electoral council, allowing for the organization of free and fair elections with the full participation of the Haitian people. Council members are prepared to consider appropriate support for a fair and transparent electoral process.

Council members stress the importance of continued support by the international community for the social and economical rehabilitation of Haiti. They support the good offices of the Friends of Haiti and of the Secretary-General.

The Security Council will continue to discuss this matter in the next few days.

Afghanistan (20 January 1999)

The Security Council heard a briefing on the situation of Afghanistan by Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General.

The Council reiterated its deep concern with the continuing Afghan conflict and with its negative impact on international and regional peace and security and on the Afghan people. Council members demanded that the Taliban, as well as other Afghan sides, stop fighting without delay, conclude a ceasefire and resume negotiations with the aim of creating a broad-based and fully representative government.

Council members called upon all Afghan groups, in particular the Taliban, to put an end to discrimination against girls and women and continuing violations of other human rights in Afghanistan and to halt the cultivation, production and trafficking of illegal drugs. Council members also demanded that the Taliban stop providing sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, and that all Afghan factions cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice. Council members further demanded that the Taliban show its full commitment to the security of all international and humanitarian personnel, for that is a prerequisite for their activities in Afghanistan.

Council members urged all parties, especially Taliban, to resume cooperation with the United Nations with a view to a speedy implementation of investigations on the mass killings of May 1997 and August 1998. Council members expressed their very strong support and appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to secure the full implementation of the Council's resolutions. Council members supported the initiatives of the "six plus two" group to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan, and encouraged them and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts.

Iraq (Briefing by the Executive Director, Office of the Iraq Programme) (14 January 1999)

Council members displayed unanimous preoccupation with the need to improve the humanitarian programme in Iraq so that its objectives can be met. They look forward to a comprehensive report on the humanitarian situation as early as possible.

In the meantime, Council members showed a positive disposition to studying practical steps to facilitate the operation of the existing mechanism, including the issue of spare parts. They took note, in that regard, of the observations contained in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 29 December 1998 (S/1998/1233).

With respect to the issue of the Haj, Council members expressed interest in finding ways to address religious exemptions in a flexible way.

Iraq (15 January 1999)

The Security Council looked into the letter addressed by the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the President on 14 January 1999 regarding the statement appearing in an article attributed to the Iraq Deputy Prime Minister regarding recognition of Kuwait by Iraq. In this regard, the Council reiterates and reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kuwait and Iraq and their borders, as stipulated in several Security Council resolutions.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (7 January 1999)

Council members received the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Kosovo (S/1998/1221) and an update by Raymond Sommereyns, Director, Americas and Europe Division, Department of Political Affairs, had an exchange of views and will continue to follow the situation closely.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (18 January 1999)

The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the massacre of Kosovar Albanians in the village of Racak in southern Kosovo on 15 January 1999, as reported by the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM).

The Council members also deplored the declaration by Belgrade of KVM Head of Mission William Walker as *persona non grata*, reaffirmed their full support for Mr. Walker and the efforts of OSCE to bring about peaceful resolution, and called upon Belgrade to rescind this decision and to provide full support for Mr. Walker, OSCE and KVM. The Council members condemned actions endangering KVM and all international personnel.

The members called for immediate and full investigations of the massacre in Racak. They reminded the parties of their commitments under relevant Security Council resolutions and agreements, including full and complete cooperation in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Council members will continue to discuss this very serious matter.

Canada (February 1999)*

Introduction

This assessment of the work of the Security Council for the month of February 1999 has been prepared under the responsibility of its President during that month, Robert Fowler, Permanent Representative of Canada. The Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada, Michel Duval, presided over the Council in the first week, owing to the illness of Ambassador Fowler.

Africa continued to dominate the Council's agenda: conflict flared between Ethiopia and Eritrea; discussions about the future of the United Nations role in Angola continued; and the Council remained seized of the crisis in Sierra Leone. The Secretary-General provided Council members with a *tour d'horizon* relating to peace and security issues, mainly in Africa, on 11 February. The Council also addressed its broader responsibilities for safeguarding international peace and security in all regions of the world, considering the situations in Haiti, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Tajikistan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Iraq and Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The President chaired four meetings of troop contributors regarding developments in various peacekeeping missions. Two peacekeeping mandates (MINURSO and MINURCA) were extended, while two other mandates (MONUA and UNPREDEP) expired, each for very different reasons. Two sanctions reviews were conducted, on Angola and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the three newly established Iraq panels began their work under the chairmanship of the Brazilian Ambassador, Celso Amorim.

The Council adopted four resolutions and issued four presidential statements during the course of the month. Eleven formal meetings were held, and members met in informal consultations of the whole on 18 occasions. On 12 February, the Council held an open briefing on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, presided over by Canada's Minister for Foreign Affairs, after which a presidential statement was issued. This meeting was followed on 22 February by an open debate on the same subject at which non-members of the Council were given an opportunity to respond to the open briefing and to offer input into the future direction of Council action in this area, including the preparation of a report by the Secretary-General, due in September 1999.

Pursuing efforts to increase the transparency of the Council's work, the President regularly addressed the media after informal consultations of the whole. On 13 occasions, the President made statements to the press on specific issues on behalf of Council members. The Presidency also made available, on the Canadian Mission's Web site, http://www.un.int/canada, on a daily basis, the Council's programme of work and the President's statements to the media. Detailed briefings for countries which are not members of the Security Council were offered on each day the members of the Council met in informal consultations (closed). The Canadian presidency sought to perpetuate a number of useful initiatives from past presidencies in an attempt to make the Council more transparent, accountable and responsive in the way it operates. In this regard, an earlier initiative of the Slovenian presidency regarding the preparation of Council resolutions and presidential statements was reviewed, and a note by the President (S/1999/165) was issued on 17 February.

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* Previously issued as A/53/976–S/1999/624, annex.

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

The Security Council held an open briefing on 12 February on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The formal meeting was chaired by Canada's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lloyd Axworthy, and included the participation of Cornelio Sommaruga (President, International Committee of the Red Cross), Carol Bellamy (Executive Director, UNICEF and Olara Otunnu (Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict), as well as the 15 Council members. The subject of the meeting reflected Canada's conviction that the Security Council has a vital role to play in addressing threats to human security, and that the protection of civilians in armed conflict is central to the Council's mandate. (Records of the meetings can be found in S/PV.3977 and S/PV.3978.)

Immediately following the open briefing, the Council issued a presidential statement on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/PRST/1999/6) which, among its other provisions, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing concrete recommendations to the Council by September 1999 on ways the Council, acting within its sphere of responsibility, could improve the physical and legal protection of civilians in armed conflict. Canada expects that the Council will then return to the issue of the protection of civilians in armed conflict in order to consider and act upon the Secretary-General's detailed recommendations.

A second formal meeting on the protection of civilians in armed conflict — an open debate — was held on 22 February. The meeting was intended to provide non-members of the Council with an opportunity to address the issues raised by Messrs. Sommaruga and Otunnu and Ms. Bellamy, as well as those raised by Sergio Vieira de Mello, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, during an open briefing on a related topic on 21 January. Participants in the 22 February meeting were encouraged to address the content of the report requested of the Secretary-General. More than 20 Member States not members of the Security Council did so. (Records of the meeting can be found in S/PV.3980 and S/PV.3980/Resumption 1.)

Africa

On 11 February the Secretary-General provided a *tour d'horizon* to Council members in informal consultations, in which he focused mainly on issues of peace and security in Africa, including Sierra Leone, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, and also addressed the crisis in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Secretary-General highlighted areas which, in his view, were critical and required the special attention of the international community, and noted the new and worrying trend of the interrelationship between a number of these conflict situations. While his presentation focused on political and security issues, he noted that many of the underlying causes of these conflicts were social and economic.

Angola

On 4 February Council members received a sober assessment of the deteriorating political and military developments in Angola from Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hédi Annabi, as well as a briefing by Martin Griffiths, Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. Mr. Annabi advised the Council that MONUA had not been able to revisit the crash sites of two United Nations-chartered planes that were shot down in December 1998 and early January 1999. Mr. Annabi said that, given the overall military situation in Angola and the expiration of the MONUA mandate on 26 February, the Secretary-General had written to the Angolan President regarding a continuing United Nations presence in the country. Council members expressed their support for renewed, urgent diplomatic efforts on the part of the Secretary-General and others, as well as their concern about the ongoing security of MONUA personnel.

Following the Secretary-General's briefing of 11 February, the members of the Council on 18 February received an update from the Secretary-General's Special Representative on Angola, Issa Diallo, regarding his ongoing discussions with the Government of Angola regarding the possible nature of a continuing United Nations presence. Mr. Diallo discussed the letter the Secretary-General had received from the President of Angola in which the President stated that his Government did not see any reason to maintain MONUA upon the expiry of its mandate. The Russian Federation and the United States reported on ongoing diplomatic efforts among the Troika (which also includes Portugal), as well as their preparation of a draft resolution on the modalities and composition of a continuing United Nations presence.

On 22 February two consecutive "Arria formula" meetings were held. Council members met first with an Angolan government delegation, headed by Higino Carneiro, Vice-Minister for Territorial Administration. General Carneiro outlined his Government's views on the military and political situation in Angola, as well as on the matter of a future United Nations presence. Council members subsequently met with a Government of Zambia delegation, led by the Foreign Minister, Keli Walubita, and including the Minister for Home Affairs, K. Kalumba, and the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, V. J. Mwaanga. Mr. Walubita conveyed his Government's rejection of allegations of Zambian violations of the sanctions regime imposed on UNITA. The President of the Council subsequently met with both delegations separately in an effort to promote better understanding between them.

On 23 February the President chaired a meeting of troop contributors and Council members to consider the latest developments regarding the future of MONUA. Council members again discussed MONUA in informal consultations on 25 February, including the just-released report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/202) and a draft resolution. On 26 February the Council adopted resolution 1229 (1999), in which it took note of the expiration of the Mission's mandate, provided for its orderly liquidation while ensuring the safety of United Nations personnel, allowed for the continuation of the Mission's human rights component during liquidation and called for ongoing consultations with the Government of Angola regarding the nature of a continuing United Nations presence. Council members paid tribute to the contribution made over many years by dedicated and courageous United Nations personnel in MONUA and previous UNAVEM operations, including the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the late Alioune Blondin Beye.

During informal consultations on 18 February the members of the Council discussed the report of the Angola sanctions Committee (S/1999/147), submitted by the President in his capacity as Chairman of that Committee. Council members approved the report, including its recommendation to commission an expert study focusing on measures to address arms trafficking, oil supply and the diamond trade, the movement of UNITA funds and military assistance to UNITA. The recommendations were subsequently endorsed in resolution 1229 (1999). Following the meeting, the President made a statement to the media expressing the Council members' support for the provisions of the report and welcoming its proposals on their behalf. In particular, he noted that members of the Council had focused on the practical, proactive nature of the report, and pledged to be supportive of the Committee's efforts to implement the provisions of the sanctions regime.

Burundi

On 17 February Council members were briefed on the situation in Burundi. Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Ibrahima Fall reported that the Heads of State of the region had decided, at the fourth round of talks in Arusha (Arusha IV), to suspend regional sanctions despite some continuing armed confrontation in Burundi. In a statement to the media following informal consultations, the President, on behalf of the members of the Council, welcomed the decision to suspend regional sanctions and the progress achieved at Arusha IV, called upon all parties to join in negotiations, deplored the ongoing violence in Burundi, expressed concern at reports of rebel groups operating from outside the country, and urged all parties to cease hostilities, guarantee the safety of civilians and respect the principles of humanitarian assistance (neutrality of humanitarian personnel and unimpeded access to populations in need).

Central African Republic

On 2 February Council members considered the fourth report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA (S/1999/98), following a briefing by Mr. Annabi. Council members expressed support for the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of MINURCA while retaining the Mission's military component at its current strength. In a statement to the press following the informal consultations, the President welcomed, on behalf of the members of the Council, the renewed commitments of the President of the Central African Republic to implement political, economic, social and security reforms, and advised that the Council would be shortly examining a draft resolution extending the Mission's mandate. He also expressed Council members' support for United Nations mediation efforts aimed at overcoming the political impasse in the Central African Republic and for the process of national reconciliation in the country.

On 4 February the members of the Council considered a draft resolution proposed by the Group of Friends of the Central African Republic, including Canada. On 5 February, Council members agreed upon a text to, *inter alia*, extend the mandate of MINURCA until 15 November 1999 (two months after the latest date for the holding of presidential elections in accordance with the constitution of the Central African Republic). There would, however, be a mandate review every 45 days to assess progress in implementing the Bangui Agreements, the National Reconciliation Pact and the commitments of the Government of the Central African Republic to implement various reforms and to establish an electoral commission to organize and set a timetable for presidential elections.

Some members of the Council expressed concern at political tensions following recent legislative elections, highlighted by the opposition parties walking out of the National Assembly. The President of the Central African Republic wrote to the President of the Council on 9 February (S/1999/132) to address these concerns and to reaffirm his commitment to implement political, economic, social and security reforms. On 18 February the Council met to issue a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/7) expressly linking the prospects for the success, future mandate and continued presence of MINURCA to the fulfilment of these commitments, in particular to the immediate resumption of a constructive political dialogue.

On 24 February the Permanent Representative of the Central African Republic wrote to the President (S/1999/200) to inform the Council of the latest proposal made by the Bureau of the National Assembly in the hope of bringing the opposition parties back to the National Assembly and putting an end to the political impasse. The same day, the President of the Council spoke by telephone to President Patassé, who reinforced his commitment to political compromise. On 26 February the Security Council adopted resolution 1230 (1999), based on the Council's deliberations of 5 February.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

During informal consultations on 17 February Council members were briefed by Mr. Fall on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He explained that various factors, including Angolan allegations of Zambian support of UNITA and the request from Rwanda and Uganda that the rebels be included at the negotiating table, had prevented the Lusaka summit from taking place as planned. Council members expressed particular concern at the continuing flow of illegal arms and military training to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, called for the cessation of those activities and expressed deep concern about the continuing impact of hostilities on civilian populations and on the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Members reiterated the Council's support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, expressed full support for the Lusaka peace process, especially the efforts of Zambian President Chiluba, and stressed the need for the full and thorough investigation of reported massacres and the punishment of perpetrators. The President spoke to the press following the informal consultations to convey these points on behalf of the members of the Council.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

Following the outbreak of heavy fighting between Ethiopia and Eritrea over the weekend of 6 and 7 February, a draft resolution was introduced and discussed in informal consultations on 9 February. After the informal consultations, the President made a statement to the media expressing the Council members' dismay at the fighting, in particular its effects on civilian populations; their demand that the fighting cease immediately; and their intention to pursue ways to persuade the two countries to cease hostilities.

Following a briefing on 10 February by the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy for Africa, Ambassador Mohamed Sahnoun, the Council adopted resolution 1227 (1999), in which it condemned the parties' recourse to the use of force; demanded an immediate halt to hostilities, especially air strikes; demanded that the parties resume diplomatic efforts to resolve their dispute peacefully; stressed that the OAU Framework Agreement remained a viable basis for resolving the conflict and expressed full support for OAU, United Nations and other interested States' efforts in that regard; called upon both parties to ensure the safety of civilian populations and respect for international humanitarian law; and strongly urged all States to cease immediately the sale of arms and munitions to the parties. The Permanent Representatives of Ethiopia and Eritrea addressed the Council at the meeting at which the resolution was adopted.

The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, briefed the members of the Council on the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea on 24 February. After these informal consultations, the President, on behalf of the members of the Council, made a statement to the press deploring the continuation of hostilities, insisting that both parties respect relevant Security Council resolutions and immediately and unconditionally agree to a ceasefire, reaffirming the viability of the OAU Framework Agreement and strongly urging all Member States to halt the supply of arms and munitions to Ethiopia and Eritrea, as called for in previous resolutions.

Following receipt of a letter from the President of Eritrea to the President of the Council in which Mr. Afwerki accepted the terms of the OAU Framework Agreement, the Council met formally on 27 February. The Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/9), in which it welcomed Eritrea's acceptance of the Agreement, reaffirmed both countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity and expressed the Council's willingness to consider all appropriate support to implement a peace accord between the two parties.

Guinea-Bissau

On 4 February Council members were briefed on the situation in Guinea-Bissau by Mr. Prendergast, who informed the Council that a ceasefire agreement had been signed on 3 February that allowed the deployment of a 1,400-strong contingent of ECOMOG peacekeepers. The humanitarian situation in Guinea-Bissau was described as very difficult: recent fighting had displaced thousands, killed dozens, wounded hundreds and nearly exhausted remaining food and medical supplies.

Following these informal consultations, the President made a statement to the media, on behalf of the members of the Council, expressing their concern at renewed fighting and their support for ECOWAS and other international efforts to bring peace; calling upon all parties to halt military operations and allow the free flow of humanitarian assistance; and urging all parties to renew their commitments to the Abuja peace process and to respect the ceasefire of 3 February.

Review of sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were reviewed in informal consultations on 26 February. The Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, Hans Corell, briefed Council members on their efforts to help resolve the Lockerbie and UTA issues. On behalf of the members of the Council, the President made a statement to the press following the informal consultations, noting that the Council had been briefed on deliberations under way to resolve the Lockerbie and UTA issues and that, further to the discussion between members, no changes to the sanctions regime were discussed.

Sierra Leone

Council members discussed Sierra Leone on 11 and 17 February. During his 11 February *tour d'horizon*, the Secretary-General urged that material support be provided for ECOMOG peacekeeping efforts and underscored the urgency of the humanitarian situation. On 17 February the members of the Council were briefed on the situation in Sierra Leone by Mr. Annabi, who reported that President Kabbah had committed himself to a dialogue for peace with the rebels. Mr. Annabi also raised concerns with regard to Nigeria's possible withdrawal of its ECOMOG presence. The humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone was described as horrific: mutilations, summary executions, rape, the use of child soldiers and the use of women and children as human shields. One third of the country's population, approximately 1.5 million people, had been displaced by the fighting.

Somalia

Council members were briefed on the situation in Somalia on 24 February by Mr. Prendergast. The President made a statement to the press, on behalf of the members of the Council, after the informal consultations, highlighting the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Somalia, urging the international community to provide desperately needed assistance and calling upon all Member States to honour the arms embargo, which was designed to prohibit the flow of arms into this volatile area.

Western Sahara

On 2 February the members of the Council were briefed in informal consultations by Mr. Annabi on MINURSO and the situation in Western Sahara. The Secretary-General, in his report of 28 January (S/1999/88) recommended that MINURSO be extended until 28 February.

On 11 February the Council adopted resolution 1228 (1999), extending the mandate of MINURSO until 31 March, in which it requested both the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front to enable UNHCR to carry out the work necessary for the repatriation of those Saharan refugees and their families eligible to vote in the upcoming referendum. Further, the Council supported the Secretary-General's intention to reassess the viability of MINURSO should prospects to implement the package of measures presented to the parties in 1998 remain elusive when he next reports to the Council.

Following the meeting, the President addressed the press as authorized by the members of the Council, welcoming the signature of the status-of-forces agreement between the Kingdom of Morocco and the United Nations as an important step forward in the referendum process and expressing the Council's hope that the mandate extension would allow for progress towards the planned referendum in December 1999.

Europe

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 3 February, in informal consultations, Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998) (S/1999/99). The discussion was preceded by a briefing provided by Mr. Prendergast, who updated the members of the Council on the situation in Kosovo since the preparation of the report. This update indicated that the security situation had eroded significantly, and the humanitarian situation was also deteriorating rapidly. UNHCR reported growing numbers of displaced persons (370,000, of which 210,000 were still inside Kosovo), as well as increased harassment of international personnel. The President of the Council, in a statement to the media, expressed the Council members' concern over the deteriorating humanitarian and security situation in Kosovo and reiterated their support for the Contact Group's 29 January initiative, as previously expressed in a statement by the President (S/PRST/1999/5).

During the course of the month, in informal consultations, Council members received periodic briefings from the United Kingdom and French delegations on the progress of the political negotiations taking place at Rambouillet, France. These updates were in accordance with the terms of the presidential statement. Following the conclusion of the Rambouillet negotiations, the members of the Council held a short informal discussion on 23 February. In a statement to the press, the President, on behalf of the members of the Council, took note of the conclusions of the co-chairmen of the Rambouillet Conference, noted with satisfaction the agreements achieved there as well as the commitment of the parties to attend a conference covering all aspects of the implementation of these agreements, called upon the parties to refrain from taking action which could jeopardize the achievements of Rambouillet and to comply fully with all of their commitments and the provisions of relevant Security Council resolutions.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The members of the Security Council were briefed in informal consultations on 23 February by the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Carlos Westendorp. The briefing was based on the report of the High Representative for the period from October to December 1998 (S/1999/139). Mr. Westendorp cited three issues in particular: the cantonal elections, the Madrid Peace Implementation Council meeting and the signing of the Agreement on Special Relations between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. He also underlined the necessity of forming a government in Republika Srpska.

Following the briefing, the President briefed the press as agreed by members of the Council. His statement reiterated the Council members' strong support for the High Representative and his Office; welcomed the conclusions of the Madrid Peace Implementation Council meeting; underlined that authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina had to assume greater responsibility for functions currently undertaken or coordinated by the international community; expressed the Council members' concern that, despite what Mr. Westendorp characterized as achievements in minority returns, significant breakthroughs were still needed; and expressed members' concern at the continuing difficulties in forming a government in Republika Srpska.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

On 23 February Ambassador Fernando Martin Valenzuela Marzo, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, briefed Council members in informal consultations and, in a separate meeting, also briefed troop contributors. The Secretary-General had earlier recommended, in his report of 12 February on UNPREDEP (S/1999/161), that the Council might wish to consider extending the presence of the Force, which had last been extended (and expanded) pursuant to resolution 1186 (1998). Ensuing discussions reflected wide, but not universal, support for an extension of the mandate of UNPREDEP for a further six months. A draft resolution (S/1999/201) was introduced in informal consultations on 24 February and formally considered at a meeting of the Council on 25 February. Thirteen members voted in favour of the draft resolution. The Russian Federation abstained. China cast a negative vote, thereby vetoing the proposed mandate extension. A number of Member States expressed regret at the demise of this first United Nations preventive deployment.

Subsequently, a meeting of troop contributors and Council members was held on 26 February during which Mr. Annabi provided information concerning the Secretariat's preliminary plans for the liquidation of UNPREDEP.

Middle East

Iraq

During the month the three panels on Iraq established on 30 January pursuant to a note by the President (S/1999/100) began to take shape under the leadership of Celso Amorim, Permanent Representative of Brazil. Following consultations on 12 February with the President, members of the Council, the Secretary-General, as well as other interested parties, Mr. Amorim formally advised the Secretary-General and Council President of the composition of the panels, and the President of the Council and Mr. Amorim so informed the press. On 26 February Mr. Amorim briefed members of the Council on the panels' initial work plan and programme of meetings.

On 8 February members of the Council received a report from the Director General of IAEA, Mohamed ElBaradei, concerning the status of the implementation of the IAEA mandate in Iraq (S/1999/127). Mr. ElBaradei noted that his report might be useful to the panel on disarmament and current and ongoing monitoring and verification.

On 19 February, at the request of a Council member, the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, Benon Sevan, provided a written brief, based on the best available information, regarding missile impacts in the area of Dohuk in northern Iraq.

On 25 February, during informal consultations, the members of the Council reviewed the Iraq oil-for-food programme on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1210 (1998) (S/1999/187). Mr. Sevan introduced the report. Council members commented on how the programme could be made more effective and on the need for Iraq to improve its cooperation with the programme. Council members also noted that Mr. Sevan was preparing a detailed assessment of the humanitarian situation in Iraq over the past two years and would be sharing his assessment with the panel on humanitarian affairs. Members expressed their hope that this panel would provide the Council with forward-looking recommendations to address the humanitarian situation in Iraq.

Asia

Tajikistan

The members of the Council were briefed on 18 February on the situation in Tajikistan by Mr. Annabi, who summarized the conclusions of the Secretary-General's interim report (S/1999/124) as slow progress in a precarious security environment. Security conditions did not yet permit the deployment of UNMOT outside the capital, and investigation into the murders of four UNMOT personnel last year remained incomplete as the rebel United Tajik Opposition (UTO) had refused to cooperate fully. After these informal consultations, the President spoke to the press, expressing the Council members' concern about the slow pace of the peace process and their call upon the parties to implement fully the General Agreement and to complete the first two stages foreseen in the protocol on military issues. The members of the Council also expressed concern about the state of the security situation and the lack of cooperation of UTO in the investigation of the murdered personnel.

On 23 February the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/8) on the situation in Tajikistan, in which the Council welcomed progress towards national reconciliation and towards early implementation of the peace agreements in Tajikistan; underlined the necessity of holding a constitutional referendum and presidential elections in 1999, as well as the timely holding of parliamentary elections; and reiterated both the Council's concern that the security situation in Tajikistan remained precarious and the importance of a full investigation into the murder of the four members of UNMOT.

The Americas

On 3 February Council members were briefed on the continuing political impasse in Haiti. During informal consultations, Mr. Annabi informed Council members of the results of the internal consultations and discussions held in New York in reaction to the events that followed President Préval's speech of 11 January. Mr. Annabi also addressed the discussions that the Representative of the Secretary-General had, on behalf of the international community, with the President, Prime Minister and political parties in order to assist in resolving the political situation. In a statement to the press following the informal consultations, the President expressed the Council members' concern at the political and electoral impasse in Haiti; urged Haitian political leaders to overcome their differences and to constitute a credible provisional electoral council so as to organize early, open, free and fair elections; and expressed the members' readiness to support a credible electoral process.

Other matters

Following the death of His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan, the President conveyed the Council's condolences and deep sorrow on his passing in a statement to the press on 9 February. During a formal meeting on 10 February, by observing a moment of silence and in a tribute read by the President, the Council honoured the memory of the late King Hussein.

On 5 February the President met separately with the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Liberia, Monie R. Captan, and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Albania, Pandeli Majko, at their request. During the month, the

President also met with the President of the General Assembly, Didier Opertti, and with the acting President of the General Assembly, Gian Nicola Filippi Balestra, regarding the Council's programme of work, and with the President of the Economic and Social Council, Francesco Paolo Fulci, regarding closer cooperation between the Council and the Economic and Social Council as envisaged in Article 65 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Throughout its presidency, the Canadian Mission sought to make the work of the Security Council more transparent to the full membership of the United Nations. The practice of providing daily detailed briefings to representatives of all interested Member States immediately after informal consultations was followed without fail. Copies of statements to the media, as well as copies of draft resolutions before the Council, were regularly distributed at these briefings. The Canadian Mission's Web site (http://www.un.int/canada) was regularly updated with the Council's programme of work. All statements to the media were posted in English and French. The Web site also included a link to the Security Council documents page. Statements from the open briefing and open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict were placed directly on the Canadian presidency home page.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Western Sahara (2 February 1999)

On Western Sahara, the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, particularly with regard to the state of the status-of-forces agreement and that of UNHCR.

The Security Council will come back to this issue next week, as the mandate of MINURSO has been extended to 11 February.

Central African Republic (2 February 1999)

The members of the Security Council were informed of the results of the visit to the Central African Republic of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Annabi, and welcome in particular the renewed commitments made by the President of the Central African Republic on this occasion.

The members of the Security Council will, in the coming days, examine a draft resolution aimed at extending the mandate of MINURCA.

The members of the Security Council wish to bring their support to the mediation efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, Oluyemi Adeniji, in order to overcome the current deadlock between the Mouvance présidentielle and the opposition parties.

The members of the Security Council also wish to express their continued support for the process of national reconciliation in the Central African Republic.

Kosovo (3 February 1999)

The members of the Council continued to be greatly concerned by the deteriorating situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as described in the Secretary-General's report (S/1999/99).

The members of the Council again expressed their view that there is an urgent need for a political settlement of the situation.

The members of the Council reiterated their support for the political process launched by the Foreign Ministers of the Contact Group on 29 January in London and recalled the statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1999/5) of the same day.

The members of the Council strongly urged the parties to participate actively, in good faith and without preconditions, in this political process, and to fulfil their obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions and agreements.

Haiti (3 February 1999)

The members of the Council heard a briefing on the situation in Haiti by Assistant Secretary-General Annabi.

The members of the Council remain concerned at the political and electoral impasse in Haiti.

The members of the Council urge all of Haiti's political leaders to overcome their differences and to create the basis for early, open, free and fair elections, through the constitution of a credible provisional electoral council.

The members of the Council are prepared to support a credible, fair and transparent electoral process leading to early legislative and local elections.

The members of the Council praise the professionalism of the Haitian National Police in keeping civil order in this period of political tension.

The members of the Council reiterate their support for the efforts of the Friends and the Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti.

Angola (4 February 1999)

The members of the Council were briefed today by Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hédi Annabi and Martin Griffiths of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on Angola.

The members of the Council received a sober assessment of the deteriorating military, political, security and humanitarian situation.

The members of the Council expressed their concern over the numerous examples of the worsening situation described by the United Nations Secretariat officials.

The members of the Council also expressed their support for renewed and urgent diplomatic efforts to reverse this negative cycle on the military, political, security and humanitarian fronts.

The members of the Council expressed their condolences to the Government of Namibia on the killing of a member of the Namibian contingent of MONUA, and expressed its continued concern over the safety of United Nations personnel.

The members of the Council will continue their active consideration of this issue.

Guinea-Bissau (4 February 1999)

The members of the Council were briefed on the ongoing situation in Guinea-Bissau by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast.

The members of the Council expressed concern over the sporadic renewal of fighting, and called upon all parties to halt military operations, respect international humanitarian law and facilitate the free flow of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

The members of the Council urged the parties to renew their commitment to the Abuja Agreement of 1 November 1998, both in letter and spirit, and to respect the new ceasefire accord signed on 3 February 1999.

There was also wide support for all of the international efforts to help bring peace to Guinea-Bissau, especially by ECOWAS; the efforts of the President of Togo, in his capacity as Chairman of ECOWAS, were specifically noted.

The members of the Council urged those who can to assist ECOWAS in these efforts.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (9 February 1999)

The members of the Council expressed their dismay over the fighting which has erupted and which continues between Ethiopia and Eritrea in the Badme region.

Council members are especially concerned over the effects of the fighting on civilian populations.

Council members also demand that the fighting cease immediately, in line with the Council's previous resolution.

The members of the Council are actively considering the situation, and ways in which these two countries can be persuaded to cease hostilities.

The Council is looking forward to a briefing tomorrow by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Ambassador Mohamed Sahnoun.

The Council members support the ongoing diplomatic efforts to resolve this dispute.

The Council will continue its active consideration of this issue.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (9 February 1999)

The members of the Council were briefed by the Ambassador of France on developments in Rambouillet in the discussions between representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kosovo Albanian leadership.

Renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (9 February 1999)

The members of the Council considered the issue of the extension of the mandate of MINURSO.

As you know, MINURSO's current mandate expires on 11 February.

The members of the Council will continue the consideration of this item over the next couple of days.

His Majesty the late King Hussein of Jordan (9 February 1999)

It was with deep sorrow that the members of the Security Council learned of the death on 7 February of His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan.

The Security Council offers its condolences and sympathy to the people of Jordan, to Her Majesty Queen Noor, to His Majesty King Abdullah and to the rest of the royal family of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Jordan and the entire region is bereft of one of its greatest leaders. We have all lost a steadfast warrior for peace. His prodigious and comprehensive understanding of his region and his willingness to take risks for peace helped to secure a brighter future for his people, and hope for his entire region. His presence both in words and deeds will be missed, but not forgotten, by the Security Council as it continues to work for peace and security in the Middle East.

In the person of His Majesty King Hussein, the Charter of the United Nations could have had no stronger champion of its ideals.

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (11 February 1999)

As you know, the Security Council has just adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 March 1999.

It is our hope and expectation that this mandate extension will allow for progress towards the holding of the referendum planned for December 1999.

The members of the Council welcome the signing of the status-of-forces agreement between the Kingdom of Morocco and the United Nations, which is an important step forward in the referendum process.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (17 February 1999)

The members of the Council were briefed on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Council members called upon all parties, especially the rebel movements, to cease hostilities, put a ceasefire in place and work through diplomatic means to resolve their differences.

The members of the Council were particularly concerned about the continuing flow of illegal arms and military training to the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and called for the cessation of these activities.

Council members were deeply concerned about the continuing impact of the hostilities on civilian populations and on the delivery of humanitarian assistance to those so affected.

Council members reiterated their support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The members of the Council consider that it is vital to ensure that there be a broad-based, multi-ethnic involvement in the peace efforts.

Council members fully support the Lusaka peace process, and especially the efforts of Zambian President Chiluba, which has the support of both OAU and the United Nations.

Council members are pleased with the return to the country of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Roberto Garretón, and they stressed the need for full and thorough investigations to be carried out in respect of reported massacres and that the perpetrators of such acts not escape with impunity.

Burundi (17 February 1999)

The members of the Council were briefed this morning on developments in Burundi.

Council members welcomed the decision of the Heads of State of the countries of the Great Lakes region, taken on 23 January, to suspend regional sanctions.

Council members also welcomed the progress achieved during the fourth session of the Arusha peace negotiations and expressed their support for the efforts of Mwalimu Nyerere in his role as the Facilitator of the peace process.

Council members reiterated their support for the Arusha process and called upon all the Burundian parties to join those who are taking part in these negotiations, with a view to concluding a peace accord.

Council members expressed their support for international assistance to communities in Burundi.

Council members deplored the ongoing violence, expressing their concern at reports of armed activities of Burundian rebel groups operating from outside the country.

Council members urged all the Burundian parties to stop fighting.

Recalling the recent statement made by the President of the Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, Council members urged all the parties to guarantee the safety of civilians and called for the respect of the principles of humanitarian assistance, including unhindered access to displaced persons and refugees, and respect for the neutrality of those delivering such assistance.

Report of the Committee established under resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola (18 February 1999)

The members of the Council discussed the report of the sanctions Committee established under resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola (S/1999/147).

Wearing my dual hats of both President of the Council and Chairman of this Committee, I am very happy to be able to say that Council members were very supportive of the provisions of the report and welcomed its proposals.

In particular, members of the Council focused on the practical, proactive nature of the report, and pledged to be supportive of our efforts to implement the provisions of this sanctions regime.

The Council approved the report of the sanctions Committee, including its recommendations regarding the commissioning of an expert study focusing on measures regarding arms trafficking, oil supply and the diamond trade, as well as the movement of UNITA funds.

The situation in Tajikistan (18 February 1999)

The members of the Security Council were briefed on the situation in Tajikistan.

Council members expressed concern about the slow pace of the peace process and called upon the parties to implement fully the General Agreement and to complete the first two stages foreseen in the protocol on military issues.

Members of the Council were concerned about the state of the security situation and lack of cooperation of the United Tajik Opposition with regard to the investigation into the murders of four UNMOT personnel last August.

There is a draft presidential statement under preparation covering the Council's concern over lack of progress and the precarious security situation in the country, on which work will continue this afternoon.

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (23 February 1999)

Members of the Security Council considered the latest report of the High Representative and received an update from him on the current state of the peace implementation process in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They reiterated their strong support for the High Representative and his Office in implementing the Peace Agreement.

Members of the Council, while noting substantial progress in the last months, considered that much more remained to be done to make peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina self-sustaining. They welcomed the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Council meeting held in Madrid on 15 and 16 December 1998. They underlined that the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina have to assume greater responsibilities for the functions now undertaken or coordinated by the international community.

Members of the Council expressed concern that, despite achievements in the field of minority return, significant breakthroughs are still needed. They also expressed concern at the continuing difficulties to form a government in Republika Srpska, which should be settled in accordance with the Republika Srpska Constitution and the Peace Agreement.

Members of the Council will continue to follow closely the developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (23 February 1999)

Members of the Security Council took note of the conclusions of the co-chairmen of the Rambouillet Conference at the end of two weeks of intensive efforts aimed at reaching an agreement on substantial autonomy for Kosovo which respects the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Members of the Council noted with satisfaction that, with the Rambouillet agreements, a political framework for substantial autonomy has been set out.

Members of the Council noted the commitment of the parties to attend a conference covering all aspects of the implementation of these agreements, in France on 15 March. Members of the Council encouraged the parties to work constructively to this end.

Members of the Council underlined that it was essential for all the parties to refrain from any action which could jeopardize the achievements of the Rambouillet negotiations and to fully comply with their commitments of October 1998 and the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Members of the Council will continue to follow closely the situation.

The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia (24 February 1999)

The members of the Council were briefed on the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea by Under-Secretary-General Kieran Prendergast.

Council members deplored the continuation of hostilities in spite of its resolution 1227 (1999) of

10 February 1999, and insisted that the parties respect this resolution and immediately and unconditionally agree to a ceasefire.

In this same light, members of the Council reaffirmed that the OAU Framework Agreement represented a viable and sound basis for the political settlement of this dispute.

Council members specifically recalled the provision of resolution 1227 (1999), strongly urging all States to end immediately all sales of arms and munitions to Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Somalia (24 February 1999)

The members of the Security Council were briefed on the situation in Somalia by Under-Secretary-General Kieran Prendergast.

The briefing highlighted the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Somalia.

The Council members urged the international community to continue to pay close attention to this situation and to provide the assistance which is so desperately needed by the civilian population.

Council members strongly reiterated the call, under resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, for all States to honour the arms embargo designed to prohibit the entry of arms into this volatile area.

Iraq oil-for-food programme (25 February 1999)

Members of the Council received a briefing from the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, Benon Sevan, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1210 (1998).

Members provided their comments on how the programme could be improved and the need for Iraq to improve its cooperation with the programme as outlined in the report.

The members noted that Mr. Sevan will be providing his expertise to the humanitarian panel.

They expressed their hope that this panel would provide the Council with forward-looking recommendations to address the humanitarian situation in Iraq.

Sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (26 February 1999)

Members of the Council were briefed by the Secretary-General and the Legal Counsel, Hans Corell, on consultations held to resolve the Lockerbie and UTA issues.

The briefing was followed by a discussion among Council members.

Council members also noted that the provisions of resolution 1192 (1998) have not been complied with.

No changes to the sanctions regime were discussed.

The Secretary-General will continue to report to the Council on his efforts to resolve this matter.

The Council will continue to review the matter.

Iraq (26 February 1999)

The members of the Council had a briefing today from Ambassador Amorim of Brazil, as Chairman of the Iraq panels.

He related the various issues that the three panels are discussing.

He noted that Iraq has provided documents to the disarmament panel related to its work.

Members of the Council welcome this as an important action by Iraq.

China (March 1999)

Introduction

During the month of March, the Council adopted two resolutions in two formal meetings, extending the mandate of UNOMSIL and MINURSO, and held one open debate on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as one formal session concerning the letter dated 24 March from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the President of the Council (S/1999/320). The President also convened 16 informal consultations of the whole and issued a number of statements to the press on behalf of Council members. Two troop contributor meetings were held during the month. The President briefed the President of the General Assembly and chairmen of the regional groups on the programme of work of the Council. The President also briefed Member States that are not members of the Council on days on which informal consultations were held.

Africa

Angola

Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on 25 March on the situation in Angola after the mandate of MONUA expired the previous month. The members of the Council expressed their concerns at the situation in that country and the difficulties in the relationship between Angola and Zambia and expressed support for the Secretary-General's consultation with the Government of Angola regarding a future United Nations office in Angola. Following the consultation, the President made a nine-point statement that was circulated as an official press statement by the Council.

Central African Republic

On 17 March Oluyemi Adeniji, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, briefed Council members on the latest situation in the Central African Republic. Following the meeting, a statement was made to the press by the President in which the Council members stated that they expected President Patassé to honour his commitments to implement the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact and called upon all political leaders of the Central African Republic to work jointly for its full implementation. Council members also called upon the Government, in collaboration with all political parties, to take concrete steps to establish the new electoral commission for the presidential elections and encouraged the Government to continue its efforts in restructuring its security forces.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 4, 10, 15 and 18 March Council members discussed the situation concerning the border dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea and heard briefings from Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast. Upon the request of the Council members, the President made a press statement in which the members expressed grave concern over the heavy losses on both sides of the conflict, reaffirmed their support for a peaceful solution of the issue and, in this connection, reiterated their endorsement of the OAU Framework Agreement. Council members also encouraged mediation efforts by the United Nations Secretariat as a supplement to the existing mediation and called upon the two States to cooperate with OAU as well as the United Nations to work out a solution as soon as possible.

Guinea-Bissau

On 24 March Council members were briefed by Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs Alvaro de Soto on the report of the Secretary-General on Guinea-Bissau (S/1999/294). The President was asked to make a statement to the press in which Council members welcomed the establishment of the National Unity Government of Guinea-Bissau and endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to create a United Nations peace-building support office in that country. Council members also commended the constructive role played by ECOWAS and ECOMOG. A draft resolution was submitted to the Council on 31 March by the Group of Friends of Guinea-Bissau.

Liberia

On 11 March Council members were briefed by Felix Cyril Downes-Thomas, Representative of the Secretary-General in Liberia and Head of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office, on recent developments in Liberia. Mr. Downes-Thomas called upon States to provide Liberia financial and other support to facilitate the rehabilitation process in the country. Council members expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Representative and the Peace-building Support Office. While taking note of the statements of the Liberian Government, they also expressed their grave concern at the continuing allegation of involvement by Liberians in violations of the United Nations sanctions against rebel forces in Sierra Leone, especially arms trafficking. The members urged the Liberian Government to fulfil its obligation to comply strictly with the relevant sanctions imposed by the Council against the rebel forces in Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone

On 8 March Council members discussed the report submitted by the Secretary-General on Sierra Leone (S/1999/237) and heard a supplementary briefing by Francis Okelo, Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Council members supported the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL. A draft resolution was introduced by the United Kingdom, which yielded favourable responses from other members of the Council. A troop contributor meeting was held on the same date.

Subsequently, the Council held a formal session on 11 March and unanimously adopted resolution 1231 (1999) in which it extended the mandate of UNOMSIL until 13 June.

Somalia

On 23 March Mr. Prendergast briefed Council members on the latest situation in Somalia. Council members expressed their dissatisfaction at the lack of major progress in the national reconciliation process and appealed to the international community to continue to provide adequate humanitarian assistance to the Somali people. They noted that the next ambassadorial meeting of external actors on Somalia would be convened in April.

Western Sahara

On 26 March Council members heard a briefing from Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Bernard Miyet and discussed the report of the Secretary-General on MINURSO (S/1999/307). The members endorsed the recommendation put forward by the Secretary-General to extend the Mission's mandate and, in this regard, supported the draft resolution tabled by the United States on behalf of the Group of Friends of Western Sahara. On 30 March the Council held a formal session and unanimously adopted resolution 1232 (1999), in which it extended the mandate of MINURSO to 30 April. A troop contributor meeting was held on 25 March.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

At the request of the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council met on 19 March to discuss in open session the peaceful settlement of the dispute in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. All Council members and 17 other States Members of the United Nations participated in the debate.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

On 23 March members of the Council discussed a letter dated 19 March from the Foreign Minister of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General (S/1999/311), indicating that the two suspects in the Lockerbie case would be available for the Secretary-General to take custody of them on or before 6 April. Following the informal consultations, the President made a statement to the press in which the members of the Council welcomed the above-mentioned letter, reaffirmed the existing Council resolutions as the basis to bring about a full and final resolution of the situation, looked forward to the implementation of that handover in accordance with the agreed arrangements and, taking into account also the information provided by the French authorities regarding the UTA 772 case, looked forward to the immediate suspension of the sanctions with a view to lifting them as soon as circumstances permit, thanked the Secretary-General for his efforts in reaching an understanding with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) and expressed appreciation for the positive actions taken by the Governments of South Africa, Saudi Arabia and other countries in support of those efforts.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 17 March members of the Council were briefed by Mr. Prendergast on the progress made at the direct inter-Afghan talks, which took place from 11 to 14 March in Ashgabat with the facilitation of the United Nations. In a statement by the President to the press following the informal consultations, Council members welcomed the direct inter-Afghan talks as a step in the right direction; expressed the hope that the parties would continue their negotiations in order to reach agreement on specific questions relating to an inter-Afghan settlement, in particular on a ceasefire, and on the creation of a broad-based and fully representative government acceptable to all Afghans; reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the United Nations to promote a political settlement of the Afghan conflict on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council; and stated their belief that the contacts held between the Afghan parties in Ashgabat were an important element of the joint peace efforts of the Group of Neighbours and Friends of Afghanistan (the "six plus two" group) under the aegis of the United Nations. They welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to calibrate the gradual limited return of United Nations staff to Afghanistan in accordance with the security situation and noted the importance of distributing humanitarian assistance equally among the population of all the regions in Afghanistan to the extent permitted by security conditions.

Papua New Guinea

On 16 March the Secretariat briefed Council members on the situation in Bougainville. In a statement to the press after the informal consultations, the President expressed support for the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville, and satisfaction with the smooth development of the peace process and the maintenance of the ceasefire, expressed the hope that the parties concerned would continue their efforts to establish a reconciliation government in Bougainville in accordance with the Lincoln Agreement, and expressed the hope that the disarmament process could be accelerated.

Europe

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 16 March members of the Council were briefed by the Permanent Representative of France, Ambassador Alain Dejammet, on the second phase of the negotiations in Paris concerning the peaceful solution of the question of Kosovo. Following the informal consultations, the President made a statement to the press expressing Council members' hope for a successful result of the negotiation and their support for the efforts of the Contact Group in that regard.

Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

On 16 March, the representative of the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to Council resolution 1160 (1998) introduced the report of the Committee (S/1999/216) during informal consultations. In a statement by the President to the press, Council members endorsed the report of the Committee and the recommendations contained therein, expressed gratitude to the Committee and its Chairman for their work, reiterated the importance of effective international monitoring of the arms embargo established by resolution 1160 (1998), reminded all States of the need to strictly implement the arms embargo and to submit to the Committee the necessary information on violations of the embargo, and reiterated their full support for the enhancement of the effectiveness of the Committee.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 23 March the members of the Council were briefed by Mr. Miyet on the recent developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the work of UNMIBH, including the International Police Task Force. Mr. Miyet told Council members that following the announcement of the arbitration award on Brcko and the decision of the High Representative to dismiss the President of Republika Srpska, Nikola Poplasen, from his post, political tensions in that entity remained high. Following the informal consultations the President made a statement to the press reaffirming support for the work of UNMIBH, welcoming the progress in police restructuring and reform as well as in the establishment of the rule of law in both entities and reminding the leaders of both entities of their obligation to fulfil the provisions of the Dayton Agreement and to ensure the functioning of common institutions in the country.

NATO military action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 24 March the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation, through a letter to the President of the Council (S/1999/320), requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation caused by military action of NATO against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Council held its 3988th meeting accordingly.

On 26 March the Council held its 3989th meeting to resume its consideration of the matter and voted on a draft resolution demanding an immediate cessation of the use of force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia submitted by Belarus, India and the Russian Federation (S/1999/328). The draft was not adopted since it did not obtain the required majority.

On 26 March Council members discussed in informal consultations a letter of the same date from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Council (S/1999/341), following which the President made a statement to the press expressing the concern of Council members over information contained in the letter and requesting further information on the matter.

On 30 March Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hédi Annabi gave a further briefing on this matter and updated members of the Council on the intensified situation in the Republika Srpska of Bosnia and Herzegovina since the NATO strike against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Americas

On 4 March Mr. Annabi briefed Council members on the recent developments in Haiti. The President made a statement to the press in which Council members expressed their continued concern at the political and electoral impasse in that country and urged all the political leaders of Haiti to work jointly to create the basis for a free and fair election.

On 16 March Council members were briefed by Mr. Annabi on the tragic helicopter accident in Haiti on the previous day, which claimed the lives of all 13 people on board. A statement was made to the press by the President expressing deep sorrow and urging an investigation of the cause of the accident.

Informal working group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions

On 17 March the informal working group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions held a meeting to discuss a draft note put forward by the delegation of the United Kingdom. Members of the working group would continue to discuss the paper.

Other matters

In his capacity as President of the Economic and Social Council, Ambassador Francesco Paolo Fulci of Italy addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council on 16 February (E/1999/7–S/1999/170) in which, he seeks advice from the Council as to whether the Economic and Social Council had been formally requested by resolution 1212 (1998) to contribute to the designing of a long-term programme of support for Haiti.

On 4 March Council members had an initial discussion on this matter and the President, upon the Council's decision, met with Ambassador Fulci on 12 March. Subsequently, Council members discussed the issue and a draft reply to the President of the Economic and Social Council was formulated by the President for the consideration and approval of the Security Council. However, following consultations among Council members, the President concluded that the issue needed to be discussed further.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Haiti (4 March 1999)

Members of the Council heard a briefing on the situation in Haiti by Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hédi Annabi.

Members of the Council remain concerned at the political and electoral impasse in Haiti. Members of the Council deplored the violence in that country.

Members of the Council urge all of Haiti's political leaders to overcome their differences and to create the basis for early, open, free and fair elections through the constitution of a credible provisional electoral council.

Members of the Council praise the professionalism of the Haitian National Police in keeping civil order in this period of political tension. Members of the Council commend the efforts of the Friends and the Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (4 March 1999)

Members of the Council expressed their concern at the continuing fighting along the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Members of the Council noted that both Ethiopia and Eritrea already accepted the Framework Agreement of OAU.

Members of the Council deplored that hostilities have not been ceased and regretted that Ethiopia still continues its military actions.

Members of the Council reiterated their demand to secure an immediate ceasefire by both sides so as to create conditions to smoothly implement the OAU Framework Agreement.

Bougainville (16 March 1999)

The Security Council heard the briefing on Bougainville. Members of the Council express their satisfaction with the smooth development of the peace process and the upholding of the ceasefire by the parties concerned. Members of the Council hope that the parties concerned will continue their efforts to establish a reconciliation government in Bougainville in accordance with the Lincoln Agreement and that the disarmament process could be accelerated. Members of the Council express their support for the work of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville.

Report of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) (16 March 1999)

Members of the Security Council endorse the report of the sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) and the recommendations contained therein (S/1999/216), and express their gratitude to the Committee and its Chairman for their work.

Members of the Council reiterate the importance of effective international monitoring of the arms embargo established by Council resolution 1160 (1998) and remind all States of the need to strictly implement the arms embargo and to submit to the Committee the necessary information on violations of the embargo.

Members of the Council reiterate their full support of the enhancement of effectiveness of the Committee and express their intention to follow its activities closely.

Haiti (16 March 1999)

The Security Council members today were briefed by Mr. Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General, about the sad helicopter accident in Haiti on 15 March.

The Council members express their profound condolences on the death of all 13 members on board, and wish to convey sympathies to their families.

The Council members also express appreciation to the Haitian and the United States Governments for their rescue efforts, and hope that the Secretariat of the United Nations will make proper follow-up arrangements and conduct investigations on the cause of the accident.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (16 March 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by Ambassador Dejammet this morning on the negotiations taking place in Paris. Members of the Council expect a successful result of the negotiations.

Afghanistan (17 March 1999)

Members of the Council welcomed the direct inter-Afghan talks which took place from 11 to 14 March 1999 in Ashgabat at the invitation of the Government of Turkmenistan with the facilitation of the United Nations.

Members of the Council viewed the Ashgabat talks as a step in the right direction. They expressed the hope that the parties would continue their negotiations in order to achieve agreement on specific questions relating to an intra-Afghan settlement, in particular on a ceasefire and on the creation of a broad-based and fully representative government acceptable to all Afghans, which would ensure national concord and harmony, good governance, compliance with the universally recognized norms of international law in human rights, in particular the rights of ethnic minorities, and women and girls, effectiveness in combating drug trafficking, and the non-use of Afghan territory to carry out terrorism, as repeatedly noted in Security Council resolutions and decisions.

Members of the Council reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the United Nations, and particularly those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, Lakhdar Brahimi, to promote a political settlement of the Afghan conflict on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. They viewed the contacts held between the Afghan parties in Ashgabat as an important element of the joint peace efforts of the Group of Neighbours and Friends of Afghanistan ("six plus two" group) under the aegis of the United Nations.

Members of the Council welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to calibrate the gradual limited return of United Nations staff to Afghanistan in accordance with security concerns. They noted the importance of equal distribution of humanitarian assistance among the population of all the regions in Afghanistan as permitted by security conditions.

Central African Republic (17 March 1999)

The members of the Security Council were briefed today by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Adeniji, on the situation in the Central African Republic.

The members of the Council expect President Patassé to honour his commitments to implement the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact, and call on all political leaders of the Central African Republic to work jointly for their full implementation.

The members of the Council call on the Government, in collaboration with all political parties, to take concrete steps to establish the new electoral commission for the presidential elections, and encourage the Government to continue its efforts in restructuring its security forces.

The members of the Council appeal to the international community to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Central African Republic.

The members of the Council commend and support the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and MINURCA.

The members of the Council will keep the situation under close review. On 15 April we will discuss the first interim report.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (18 March 1999)

The members of the Security Council express their serious concern at the continuing hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The members of the Council call for an immediate cessation of hostilities.

The members of the Council welcome the efforts of the Secretary-General and encourage him to redouble his efforts in cooperation with OAU in order to bring the parties to the negotiating table.

The Council will remain actively seized of the matter.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (23 March 1999)

Security Council members welcomed the letter from the Foreign Minister of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General of 19 March 1999 (S/1999/311), indicating that the two suspects would be available for the Secretary-General to take custody of them on or before 6 April.

Security Council members reaffirmed existing Security Council resolutions as the basis to bring about a full and final resolution of the situation.

Security Council members looked forward to the implementation of that handover in accordance with the agreed arrangements and, taking into account also the information provided by the French authorities regarding UTA 772, to the immediate suspension of sanctions with a view to lifting them as soon as circumstances permit, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions.

Security Council members thanked the Secretary-General for his tireless efforts in reaching an understanding with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998), and expressed appreciation also for the positive actions taken by the Governments of South Africa, Saudi Arabia and other countries in support of those efforts.

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (23 March 1999)

Members of the Council discussed today the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/1999/284).

Council members reaffirmed their support for UNMIBH in fulfilling its mandate on police monitoring, restructuring and reform, in assessment of the judicial system and in strengthening the legal system's respect for human rights.

Members welcomed the progress made in police restructuring and reform, as well as in the establishment of the rule of law in both entities. They appealed to both entities to commit themselves to further progress in order to make it self-sustaining.

Aware of the recent challenges to the political stability of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the members reminded the leaders of both entities of their obligation to fulfil the provisions of the Dayton Peace Agreement and appealed for an effort to ensure the functioning of common institutions in the country.

Guinea-Bissau (24 March 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by Assistant Secretary-General de Soto this morning on Guinea-Bissau and discussed the relevant report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council (S/1999/294).

Members of the Council expressed their support for the establishment of the Government of National Unity of Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations Peace-building Support Office, and their deep appreciation for the roles played by ECOWAS and ECOMOG in enhancing the national reconciliation in that country.

Members of the Council wish that the timetable for holding general elections in Guinea-Bissau could be worked out at an early date, and call for United Nations assistance in this regard.

Members of the Council call upon States to provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau and to ECOMOG, and expect that the round-table conference scheduled for early May in Geneva will be successful.

Angola (25 March 1999)

Council members expressed their continuing concern at the serious deterioration of the political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola.

Council members reiterated that the primary cause of the present situation in Angola is the failure of UNITA, under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi, to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol.

Council members reaffirmed their belief that lasting peace and national reconciliation can only be achieved through political means.

Council members expressed their particular concern at attacks on civilian population centres by UNITA, under the leadership of Mr. Savimbi, and at the growing number of internally displaced persons, which has increased by 650,000 since April 1998.

Council members emphasized that humanitarian assistance to all civilian populations in need should be unconditional.

Council members also urged all concerned to cooperate with United Nations personnel so that they may be able to return to the sites of the crashes of the two United Nations-chartered aircraft. They also stressed the need for an urgent investigation into the causes of the crashes of these and other commercial aircraft.

Council members called upon Member States, both inside and outside Africa, to fully implement the sanctions against UNITA contained in its resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998).

Council members expressed particular concern at the growing difficulties between Angola and Zambia. They urged the Governments of Angola and Zambia to continue to use diplomatic instruments, including the sanctions Committee, to resolve allegations of sanctions violations.

Council members expressed support for the Secretary-General's consultations with the Government of Angola regarding a future United Nations office in Angola.

France (April 1999)

During the month of April 1999, the Security Council held four public meetings. Nineteen consultations of the whole took place. Three resolutions were adopted and one statement by the President was approved. A sanctions regime was suspended and a mandate for United Nations operations was extended.

The office of the President briefed the non-members of the Council immediately after the end of the consultations and made available to them a transcript of the statements made to the press by the President on behalf of the members of the Council.

Africa

Angola

On 14 April the members of the Council considered the situation in Angola. They heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the various aspects of the situation, which was characterized mainly by continued fighting and an alarming deterioration in the living conditions of the civilian population. The Chairman of the sanctions Committee announced his intention to visit the region.

In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council reiterated their belief that there was no alternative to a political settlement and that the primary responsibility for the current crisis lay with UNITA, and they appealed to the parties to cooperate in improving the humanitarian situation by guaranteeing access to humanitarian aid.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 13 April the members of the Council considered the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. They heard a briefing by the Secretariat that referred to the continuation of limited fighting on the ground and the diplomatic efforts (the forthcoming OAU mission), to the differences between the two parties concerning the conditions for the implementation of the OAU Framework Agreement and to the forthcoming visit to the region by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy.

In their discussions, the members of the Council emphasized the importance of close coordination between the efforts of OAU and those of the United Nations. They had an exchange of views on the conditions for the implementation of the Framework Agreement and on what could be negotiated during the forthcoming mission of the Special Envoy.

In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council reiterated their appeal for a cessation of hostilities and the implementation of the OAU Framework Agreement, expressed their support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy and called upon the parties to cooperate with the latter.

Guinea-Bissau

On 6 April the Council adopted resolution 1233 (1999) relating to the situation in Guinea-Bissau.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

On 5 April the members of the Council considered a letter of that date from the Secretary-General addressed to the President submitted pursuant to resolution 1192 (1998) (S/1999/378), in which he informed the Council that the conditions set forth in that resolution for the suspension of sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (the handing over of two persons accused of the attack on Pan Am flight 103) had been met.

The members of the Council agreed that the President should indicate, in a statement to the press, that with the report of the Secretary-General the conditions set forth in resolution 1192 (1998) for an immediate suspension of sanctions had been met and that the sanctions had been effectively suspended. This statement to the press was issued as a press release.

The members of the Council also agreed that the Chairman of the sanctions Committee should notify all States Members of the United Nations of the suspension.

Several members of the Council proposed a draft statement by the President, which was considered during the consultations on 8 April and adopted at a meeting of the Council the same day (S/PRST/1999/10).

Central African Republic

On 21 April the members of the Council considered the fifth report of the Secretary-General on MINURCA, dated 14 April (S/1999/416). In its oral presentation the Secretariat commented on both the progress that had been achieved in the implementation of the reforms and the carrying out of the commitments that had been made and the uncertainty created by the lack of an agreement between the opposition and the Mouvance présidentielle on the functioning of the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission.

In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council took note of the progress that had been made in some areas and urged the Government to carry out the necessary reforms, reaffirmed the importance of the implementation of all the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact, called upon the Central African authorities and all parties concerned to find a compromise concerning the organization and functioning of the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission and reaffirmed their support for the activities of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

A copy of this statement was sent by the President to the Permanent Representative of the Central African Republic.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 8 April the members of the Council considered the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Secretariat gave a briefing on the various aspects of the situation: military (continued fighting and uncertainty about the balance of forces), diplomatic (development of the initiative proposed by the President of Zambia on behalf of SADC and improvement of relations between Zambia and Angola), political (progress in the preparations for the national debate), humanitarian (800,000 refugees and displaced persons, including 300,000 inaccessible to humanitarian aid), and human rights (some progress in the areas controlled by the Government and insecurity and massacres in the area held by the rebels).

The members of the Council subsequently continued their discussions on the draft resolution, which was adopted on 9 April as resolution 1234 (1999).

On 22 April the members of the Council held further consultations on the Democratic Republic of the Congo following the signing of the Peace Agreement signed at Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 18 April (see S/1999/623, annex I). The Secretariat informed the members of the Council of the provisions of that Agreement and of the reactions to it in the Central African region. The Sirte Agreement should constitute an element of the diplomatic process being conducted by the President of Zambia.

The members of the Council expressed their reaction in a statement to the press by the President in which they welcomed the efforts of the African leaders who had participated in the meeting in Sirte and their commitment to an immediate cessation of hostilities. The members of the Council called upon all the parties to make a similar commitment. They reiterated their support for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General.

Western Sahara

On 29 April the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 27 April (S/1999/483). The Secretariat announced that the Frente POLISARIO had just given its agreement to the revised versions of the identification and appeals protocols and the operational directives. Members of the Council agreed not to take a substantive decision until a response had also been received from Morocco. In those circumstances, it was agreed that the mandate of MINURSO should be extended for a very short period (two weeks) to allow time to receive that response. Resolution 1235 (1999) was adopted on 30 April.

Sierra Leone

On 23 April the members of the Council considered the situation in Sierra Leone. They heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the various aspects of the situation, which was characterized by relative stability on the military level, progress in the organization of negotiations between the Government and the Revolutionary United Front, the disturbing nature of the humanitarian problems and the commitment of the international community to the Sierra Leonean authorities.

In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council again praised the action of ECOMOG, reiterated their appeal for international support for ECOMOG and for humanitarian aid, welcomed the upcoming negotiations and again expressed their concern about the humanitarian situation and reports of arms supplies being provided to the rebels.

Somalia

On 28 April the members of the Council considered the situation in Somalia. They heard a briefing by the Secretariat, which reported that the situation was deteriorating, particularly in the southern part of the country and the Mogadishu region and in the humanitarian field. The United Nations was continuing its efforts, in particular by developing contacts with representatives of civil society. It was suggested that the Council should again receive regular written reports.

In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council expressed their concern at the continuing conflict and the deterioration of the situation, welcomed the efforts of regional organizations, called for compliance with the arms embargo and respect for humanitarian aid, and expressed their concern about the safety of the humanitarian personnel.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 19 April the members of the Council considered the situation in Afghanistan. They heard a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, who stated that the Taliban refused to resume the Ashgabat discussions and that fighting was continuing in the province of Bamyan. The Special Envoy had emphasized to the Taliban the need to ensure the security of United Nations personnel.

In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council reiterated their appeal for a political settlement, urged the Taliban to resume the negotiating process, expressed their concern at the military preparations and the humanitarian situation, denounced the human rights violations, reminded the Taliban of their obligations concerning the security of United Nations personnel and reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the Special Envoy and of the "six plus two" group to help facilitate a settlement.

Iraq

On 7 April the members of the Council began to consider the reports of the three panels established pursuant to the note by the President of the Council of 30 January (S/1999/100). Ambassador Amorim, Chairman of the three panels, made some comments of a personal nature that were circulated as a document of the Security Council (S/1999/415). The members of the Council commended and thanked the panels and their Chairman for the high quality of the work they had done and for the three reports.

The members of the Council held an exchange of views on the content of the reports and on the possible follow-up to them, first on a general level and then with regard to each of the areas covered by the three panels. Several consultations of the whole were devoted to this subject: in addition to the meeting on 7 April, such meetings were held on 9, 12 and 16 April. Ambassador Amorim made concluding remarks during the consultations on 16 April and appealed for a new global approach.

The discussion between the members of the Council revolved around the scope, conditions and modalities of the implementation of the panels' recommendations and how to ensure the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and engage Iraq to resume cooperation with the United Nations in the areas dealt with by the first and third panels. In particular, the following questions were debated: characteristics of the reinforced ongoing monitoring and verification system, which should be re-established in Iraq, and the inclusion under that system of previous disarmament questions that still had to be resolved; how to improve the humanitarian situation and, beyond that, how to permit the recovery of the economy and civil society in Iraq; conditions for the suspension or lifting of civil economic sanctions; and ways and means of resolving outstanding questions concerning missing persons and Kuwaiti property. At that stage, the members of the Council expressed different opinions on all those questions and on the extent to which the recommendations of the panels could be implemented, but they believed that the status quo was not acceptable and that the Council should continue its consultations in order to be able to re-establish its unity on the question.

During the consultations on 16 April, delegations submitted two draft resolutions concerning all aspects of the relations between the United Nations and Iraq.

On 15 April the members of the Council considered the semi-annual reports of the Special Commission and IAEA (S/1999/401 and S/1999/393 and Corr.1) and held an exchange of views thereon.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 20 April the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who referred to the repercussions of violence and military actions in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on Bosnia and Herzegovina (acts of aggression against UNMIBH installations, disruption of the Belgrade-Bar railway through the territory of Republika Srpska, the influx of refugees coming from Kosovo and Sandjak and a slackening of the pace of reform, in particular the installation of a frontier service).

Croatia

On 20 April the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 9 April on the situation in Prevlaka (S/1999/404) and a letter from the Permanent Representative of Croatia on the subject of alleged violations of the demilitarized zone (S/1999/444). In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council expressed regret about the lack of progress in the negotiations between the two parties and called upon them to intensify their efforts in that regard. They also expressed a wish to receive fuller information on the subject of the aforementioned letter.

During the consultations on 21 April, the Secretariat confirmed the violation by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the demilitarized zone by some 20 military police and announced that UNMOP had undertaken démarches vis-à-vis the Yugoslav military authorities. In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council recalled the provisions of its resolution 1222 (1999), in which the Council called for a cessation of all violations of the demilitarized zone.

During the consultations on 27 April, the Secretariat stated that the military police were being withdrawn and that UNMOP had resumed its patrols. In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council took note of those facts.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The members of the Council considered the situation, in particular the humanitarian situation, in and around Kosovo during consultations on 5, 12, 14, 15, 19 and 27 April.

The Secretary-General spoke to the members of the Council on 5 April to emphasize the gravity of the humanitarian situation, inform them of the diplomatic contacts he had had and announce his intention of appointing a special envoy in the region. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator gave a detailed briefing on the flow of refugees and displaced persons and the difficulties they were facing.

In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council expressed their deepest concern at the grave humanitarian situation as manifested by the mass exodus of refugees and displaced persons from Kosovo, called for the provision of aid to those in need and welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General in that area.

On 12 April the members of the Council, speaking through the President, welcomed the statement made by the Secretary-General on 9 April, which showed the concern of the United Nations regarding the developments in the situation and their implications, with a view to resolving the crisis.

On 14 April the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator informed the members of the Council of the evolution of the humanitarian situation in Montenegro and in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. He also spoke of the problem of displaced persons in Kosovo and of the difficulties of getting humanitarian assistance to them. During the discussion that followed, references were made to the humanitarian and economic consequences of the Serb military and police actions in Kosovo and the military action by NATO and to the fate of the two Australian humanitarian workers who had been arrested and detained in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council reiterated their deepest concern at the grave humanitarian situation in and around Kosovo, reaffirmed their support for the work of the humanitarian agencies, in particular UNHCR as the lead agency, invited all the parties to ensure the safety of humanitarian personnel and called for immediate consular access to the two Australian humanitarian workers.

On 15 April the members of the Council considered the question of the bombing by NATO of a civilian convoy and stated, through the President, that they deplored that tragic event, which had cost the lives of civilians, and that they agreed with the reaction expressed the previous day by the Secretary-General.

On 19 April the Secretary-General again spoke to the members of the Council. He gave an account of the various diplomatic contacts he had had, called for a consensus within the Council and expressed his belief that the situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and neighbouring countries could rapidly deteriorate. He shared his concern with regard to the fate of the civilian population still in Kosovo. He believed that there had been a consensus on the idea that the United Nations should play a significant role in the search for a diplomatic solution and announced that he was going to appoint two diplomatic envoys to help in the peace process.

The Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator gave a detailed briefing on the situation of refugees and displaced persons, including allegations of serious violations of human rights.

A discussion then took place on the various aspects of the crisis, including the effects of the air strikes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In a statement to the press by the President, the members of the Council confirmed that they welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General to contribute to the solution of the crisis and approved of his intention to appoint diplomatic envoys. They reaffirmed their extreme concern with regard to the humanitarian situation and the fate of the two Australian humanitarian workers.

On 27 April the members of the Council heard a further briefing by the Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in Kosovo, in the rest of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in the region, and on the possible humanitarian impact of an oil embargo. Delegations once again expressed their concern with regard to the humanitarian situation, and some of them announced their intention to propose that the Council take a formal position on the subject. The views of the members of the Council were again expressed through a statement to the press by the President.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Angola (14 April 1999)

Members of the Security Council expressed their grave concern at the continued deterioration of the political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola as a result of UNITA intransigence. They reiterated their belief that there is no alternative to a political settlement of the conflict.

Members of the Security Council reiterated that the primary cause of the current crisis in Angola is the refusal by UNITA to comply with the basic provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, and further reiterated their demand that UNITA comply with its obligations to demilitarize and to permit the extension of State administration to areas under its control.

Members of the Security Council called on both sides to cooperate in improving the humanitarian situation by guaranteeing access to humanitarian aid. They expressed concern at reports of remining activities.

Members of the Security Council expressed their concern at the continued violation of sanctions against UNITA imposed by the Security Council. They welcomed the intended visit to the region in May by the Chairman of the sanctions Committee for Angola.

Members of the Security Council welcomed the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding by Angola, Zambia and Swaziland, and encouraged the parties to continue to address the situation between Angola and Zambia through diplomatic channels.

Members of the Security Council recalled their request to receive information on the results of the investigations into the downing of the two United Nations-chartered aircraft as well as the crash of the aircraft in which Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye lost his life.

Members of the Security Council expect soon to receive clarification regarding the proposed format, mandate and modalities of the future United Nations presence in Angola.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (13 April 1999)

Members of the Security Council expressed their serious concern at the continuing hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Members of the Security Council call once again for an immediate cessation of hostilities and the implementation of the OAU Framework Agreement.

Members of the Security Council strongly support the efforts of the Secretary-General to promote, in full coordination with OAU, a peaceful resolution to the border dispute.

Members of the Security Council welcome in particular the decision taken by the Secretary-General to send again his Special Envoy for Africa, Mohamed Sahnoun, in a mission to the region in support of the OAU efforts, and call upon both parties to cooperate with Mr. Sahnoun.

Members of the Council urge both parties to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to fulfil its mandate according to the Geneva Conventions and in particular to give ICRC unhindered access to prisoners of war.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (5 April 1999)

The members of the Security Council welcome the report of the Secretary-General on the arrival in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial of the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103, as well as on the cooperation of the Libyan Government with the French judicial authorities with regard to the bombing of UTA 772.

The members of the Council note that with this report the conditions set forth in paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) for the immediate suspension of the measures established in Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) have been fulfilled. These measures have therefore been effectively suspended. The members of the Security Council recall that, in its resolution 883 (1993), the Security Council stated its readiness to suspend these measures with a view to lifting them in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 16 of resolution 883 (1993).

The members of the Council express their deep satisfaction at this development. They are grateful to the Secretary-General, as well as to all the Governments that have contributed to it.

Central African Republic (21 April 1999)

Members of the Security Council were briefed this morning by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, on the situation in the Central African Republic and have seen the fifth report of the Secretary-General concerning the mission of the United Nations in the Central African Republic (S/1999/416).

Members of the Security Council took note with satisfaction of the progress made in some areas. They urged the Central African Republic Government to continue to take concrete and necessary steps to implement political, social and security reforms, and particularly to ensure that measures are taken to address the issues of salary arrears.

Members of the Security Council strongly reaffirm that the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact is essential for peace and national reconciliation in the Central African Republic.

Members of the Security Council call on the Central African Republic authorities and all parties to finalize preparations for the forthcoming presidential elections, and they encourage the Government and all political parties to resume the dialogue in order to find an acceptable compromise by all concerning the organization and functioning of the mixed and independent commission.

Members of the Security Council urge the Central African Government to continue restructuring of the armed forces and strongly support the appeal made by the Secretary-General to donors to contribute to this important process.

Members of the Security Council reaffirm their support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Central African Republic and call upon him to continue his efforts, with a view to organizing transparent elections in the Central African Republic.

Members of the Security Council will keep the situation under close review and will discuss the second interim report of the Secretary-General at the beginning of June.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (22 April 1999)

We heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and more particularly on the "Peace Agreement" signed in Sirte, Libya, on 18 April 1999.

The members of the Council welcome the efforts of African leaders convened in Sirte upon the initiative of Colonel Qadhafi in contributing towards a lasting solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The members of the Council welcome in particular that the signatories to the "Peace Agreement" have decided upon an immediate cessation of hostilities. The members of the Council call on the other parties to the conflict also to commit themselves to an immediate cessation of the hostilities. They stress that efforts must be made by all parties to this end.

The members of the Council recall Security Council resolution 1234 (1999) of 9 April and call on all parties to respect and comply with that resolution.

The members of the Council deplore the continuing fighting and the presence of forces of foreign States in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in a manner inconsistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The members of the Council reiterate their support for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mustafa Niasse, who is currently in the region, and hope that he can continue with all concerned leaders of OAU, in particular President Chiluba, his efforts aimed at strengthening the peace process.

Sierra Leone (23 April 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Sierra Leone.

Members of the Security Council praised the presence and action by ECOMOG on the ground. Members of the Security Council recalled the need for international support to be provided to ECOMOG and other international agencies providing humanitarian aid.

Members of the Security Council welcome the upcoming negotiations between the Government of Sierra Leone and the rebels, negotiations which will take place in Togo upon the initiative of President Eyadema of Togo.

Members of the Security Council remain concerned at the humanitarian situation and at reports of arms supplies being provided to the rebels. They commend the role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Robert Okello, by UNOMSIL, by the Chairman of ECOWAS, by President Eyadema and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which chaired the meeting on Sierra Leone which took place in New York on 19 April 1999.

Somalia (28 April 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Somalia.

They express their concern at the continuing conflict and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation. They underline that the Somali people bear the responsibility for their situation.

They welcome efforts by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, other interested countries, OAU and the League of Arab States and call for intensification of these efforts. They call upon all Member States to comply with Security Council resolution 733 (1992), which has established an arms embargo.

They call upon Member States and international organizations to intensify their urgent humanitarian aid to Somalia. They express their concern at the safety of humanitarian organizations operating in Somalia and call for the immediate release of the humanitarian worker of the Italian non-governmental organization "Terra Nova", who has been kidnapped.

Afghanistan (19 April 1999)

Members of the Security Council expressed their deep concern at the decision of the Taliban leadership to withdraw from the inter-Afghan dialogue recently launched under the auspices of the United Nations. They urged the Taliban to reconsider such a position and to return to the negotiating table shortly. They encouraged the parties to negotiate.

Members of the Security Council expressed their concern at the military preparations carried out by both parties. They reiterated that there was no alternative to a peace settlement, on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Members of the Security Council reaffirmed their strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and those of his Special Envoy, Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi, and UNSMA. They called on the parties to cooperate with the United Nations to establish mechanisms to prevent the escalation of the fighting and to undertake confidence-building measures.

Members of the Security Council were disturbed by continuous human right violations in Afghanistan, especially the reported ethnic and religious-based persecutions, as well as discrimination against women and girls. They expressed their concern at reports of arbitrary detentions and executions of personalities of Afghan civil society in areas controlled by the Taliban and outside of the country.

Members of the Security Council were also concerned by the grave humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, the continuing sheltering of terrorists, as well as by dimensions of illegal drug trafficking in the areas controlled by the Taliban. They commend the efforts of neighbouring countries to assist refugees and called on all Member States to support them.

Members of the Security Council reiterated their demand that the Taliban fully comply with their obligations to ensure the security of international personnel returning to Afghanistan, which remained an immutable prerequisite for resumption of full-fledged United Nations activities in this country.

Members of the Security Council expressed firm support for the efforts of the "six plus two" group to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan and called upon them to continue preparations for the meeting of the members of the group in Tashkent and to exert their influence over the parties in the most effective manner.

Croatia (20 April 1999)

Members of the Security Council discussed the Secretary-General's interim report of 9 April 1999 on the situation on the Prevlaka peninsula and on the activities of UNMOP (S/1999/404).

Council members reaffirmed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders.

They expressed their continued support for the process of negotiations between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia aimed at a negotiated settlement. They regretted that substantial progress so far has not been achieved, and called upon them to intensify their efforts in this regard.

The members of the Council have received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Croatia (S/1999/444), according to which soldiers of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have entered the demilitarized zone, and they are awaiting information the Secretariat has promised to provide them expeditiously.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (20 April 1999)

The Security Council was briefed today by Elisabeth Rehn, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Members of the Security Council were informed about the security situation for UNMIBH in the light of the crisis in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

They also received an update on the activities on UNMIBH, including the International Police Task Force, and in particular welcomed information in the fields of reform and restructuring of the police and of the judicial system in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Croatia (21 April 1999)

The Secretariat provided members of the Security Council with preliminary information on the situation in Prevlaka.

UNMOP observed the presence of 20 military Yugoslav police personnel in the demilitarized zone in contradiction with the demilitarization regime. UNMOP immediately undertook démarches vis-à-vis the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to correct this situation.

Members of the Council are determined to closely follow this situation. They bear in mind the provisions of Security Council resolution 1222 (1999), which calls for a cessation of all violations of the demilitarized zone.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (5 April 1999)

We heard a briefing by the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Vieira de Mello, on the humanitarian situation in and around Kosovo.

The members of the Council expressed their deepest concern at the grave humanitarian situation as manifested by the mass exodus of refugees and displaced persons from Kosovo.

Council members call on all those who are able to do so to provide aid to all those in need, wherever they may be.

Council members welcomed the efforts by the Secretary-General as well as those of donors who accept refugees on a temporary basis.

Members of the Council will continue to monitor closely the situation.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (14 April 1999)

Members of the Security Council are determined to continue to follow closely the developments of the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in the region.

Members of the Security Council heard today with interest a briefing by Martin Griffiths, Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.

Members of the Security Council reiterated in this context their deepest concern at the grave humanitarian situation in and around Kosovo, and reiterated also their support to the work of the humanitarian agencies, in particular of UNHCR as lead agency.

Members of the Security Council invite all parties to ensure the safety of the humanitarian personnel.

They share the concern expressed by the Secretariat about the fate of the two Australian humanitarian workers. They call for immediate consular access to them. They requested the Secretariat to provide them with information on all aspects of this matter.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (19 April 1999)

The Secretary-General reminded the members of the Security Council of the efforts already made, including his statement of 9 April, and that he will continue to make to contribute to a solution of the crisis.

The Secretary-General expressed his conviction that the United Nations should play a significant role. He called upon the members of the Security Council to rebuild their unit on this issue. He declared himself determined to continue his efforts, and he confirmed his intentions to appoint diplomatic envoys to the region.

Members of the Security Council confirmed that they welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General to contribute to the solution of the crisis. They agree with the conviction expressed by the Secretary-General of the necessity for the United Nations to play a significant role.

Finally, members of the Security Council approved the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint diplomatic envoys, and they approved his intentions to go himself soon to Germany and to Moscow.

Members of the Security Council also heard with dismay the detailed update made by Martin Griffiths, Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, on the humanitarian situation in and around Kosovo.

They expressed their extreme collective concern at this situation.

On a more particular plane, members of the Security Council are still concerned at the fate of the two Australian humanitarian workers and they hope that their situation can be favourably solved very quickly.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (27 April 1999)

Members of the Security Council heard another briefing by the Secretariat on the humanitarian situation in and around Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The members expressed their deep concern at the continuing degradation of the humanitarian situation. They encouraged the work by the humanitarian agencies. They welcomed the sending of Martin Griffiths in the area as well as the efforts which are undertaken by ICRC. They renewed their preoccupation at the fate of the two humanitarian workers while noting that consular access has been granted to them.

They will continue to follow closely the situation.

Croatia (27 April 1999)

The members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Prevlaka.

The Secretariat indicated that the freedom of movement of UNMOP has been restored and that the 20 Yugoslav soldiers who were in the demilitarized zone have begun to withdraw.

Gambia (June 1999)

Introduction

The month of June was a very busy one for the Security Council. During this period, the Council renewed the mandates of United Nations operations in Sierra Leone, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cyprus. The Council was also called upon to examine the situation in Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bougainville (Papua New Guinea), the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, East Timor, Eritrea and Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), Somalia, Sierra Leone and Western Sahara. No open debate or briefing was held during the period but members deliberated on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia, other parts of Africa and elsewhere, following a closed briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Sergio Vieira de Mello in informal consultations. Members also held consultations on the implementation of resolutions 1196 (1998), 1197 (1998) and 1209 (1998), adopted pursuant to the Secretary-General's report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, following a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall.

The Council adopted eight resolutions, on UNMIK, UNOMSIL, UNAMET, UNMIBH/the International Police Task Force, the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of Nauru, Cyprus and UNFICYP. The Council approved the applications of Kiribati and Nauru for admission to membership in the United Nations and made the necessary recommendation to the General Assembly. The President also read out two statements on behalf of the Council, on East Timor and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The President of the Council met with the Secretary-General and the Presidents of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. He also met the Chairmen of the various regional groups and a number of representatives of States which are not members of the Security Council. He was visited by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of Kuwait as well as the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso and Guinea-Bissau. He also met with the head of the International Committee of the Red Cross in New York, the Director of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in New York, the Director of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in New York and the FAO representative in Iraq.

Member States which are not members of the Council were briefed daily by the President's staff after the conclusion of informal consultations.

Africa

General

The members of the Council requested the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to brief the Council on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia, other parts of Africa and other areas. The briefing was held on 3 June 1999 by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Sergio Vieira de Mello. He informed members that, while the eyes of the global media and the resources of major donors were focused on Kosovo, many other humanitarian crises had been running their terrible course — situations equally deserving of attention, where suffering was of a dimension not witnessed in several decades, yet where many of the victims remained largely unseen and unheard. He emphasized that the 40 million people in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America who had been forced to flee their homes as a result of armed conflict, internal strife and systematic violations of human rights should not be forgotten. He said that major crises were still faced by Sierra Leone, Angola, the Sudan, Somalia, the Great Lakes region of Africa, Eritrea and Ethiopia, Afghanistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while humanitarian problems still persisted in Guinea-Bissau and certain countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including Tajikistan.

He indicated that in the efforts of the United Nations to address the humanitarian problems affecting over 20 million people in 13 countries and regions throughout the world, the three main areas of concern were funding, access and protection of civilians.

He reported a serious lack of funding for many essential humanitarian programmes proposed to the donors in the consolidated appeals. In some instances, funding was as low as 4 per cent. He indicated that while in many cases food aid may reach the hungry, other assistance needed to make a difference in the lives of the beneficiaries was usually only partially funded. Lack of funding affected not only food needs but also such needs as seeds and farm tools, health programmes, emergency schooling for displaced children and activities for repatriation and reintegration of refugees.

He indicated that while universal access to those in need is one of the cardinal humanitarian principles, in practice many potential beneficiaries must go without assistance because humanitarian agencies cannot reach them. He asserted that while this was an inevitable consequence of violent conflict, in other cases access was arbitrarily denied for strategic, political or other reasons.

On violence against civilians and humanitarian workers, he lamented the fact that, despite the efforts of the international community to reinforce the protection of civilians in war through new legal instruments, the situation continued to be extremely precarious and had reached grotesque extremes in some places.

The members of the Council expressed their concern about the dramatic increase in refugees and internally displaced persons throughout the world. They encouraged donor response to United Nations consolidated appeals for humanitarian relief. They also emphasized the need for equal treatment of refugees and internally displaced persons throughout the world. The members agreed that humanitarian problems could not be adequately addressed unless the underlying causes were settled. They authorized the President to make a statement to the press following the meeting.

On 15 June 1999, members were briefed by Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall on the implementation of the resolutions and statements adopted by the Council pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.

The briefing concentrated mainly on peace and security issues highlighting the various activities undertaken by the Secretariat to implement the relevant resolutions of the Council including the activities of the High-level Working Group established under the leadership of the Deputy Secretary-General to coordinate the various activities. The briefing revealed that the Working Group had adopted a plan of action which indicated what needed to be done and by whom.

The briefing highlighted various efforts to improve working linkages and strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. These include the establishment of a United Nations liaison office at OAU, the holding of annual meetings of the two organizations and the establishment of contacts at various levels.

On peacekeeping, the briefing revealed that high-level meetings had been held, including meetings of the two Secretaries-General. Among the issues considered during those meetings were strengthening Africa's capacity for peace-building and training packages for peacekeeping. Other assistance which the United Nations is providing to OAU was highlighted.

The various initiatives to combat the illicit circulation of arms were highlighted, principally the ECOWAS declaration of a moratorium on small arms and the campaign launched by the Lomé Centre for Peace.

The activities of the Secretariat on feasibility studies for the identification of arms dealers, establishment of data banks on the illicit flow of arms, strategies to rid refugee camps of combatants and programmes for weapons collection and destruction were also mentioned.

On sanctions, the briefing underscored the important activities of the sanctions committees in New York and in the field by their Chairmen. It also highlighted the activities of the Secretariat to assist the committees, including plans to fund the travel of Chairmen of sanctions committees to the field.

The members of the Council acknowledged that much was being done to implement the various resolutions of the Council, but noted that much remained to be done. They expressed concern, in particular, at violations of arms embargoes, the massive illicit flow of small arms and the introduction of heavy and sophisticated weaponry. They emphasized the need for greater cooperation and coordination between OAU and the United Nations. The members authorized the President to make a statement to the press following the meeting.

Angola

On 7 June, the members of the Council were briefed by Ambassador Robert Fowler of Canada in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993). The briefing centred on his visit to the region. He submitted a report to the members in which he articulated his impressions and findings, and made recommendations on how to further strengthen the effectiveness of the existing sanctions.

It was noted that the situation in Angola continued to deteriorate. Notwithstanding the measures imposed against UNITA, it continued to have access to arms and sell diamonds in the diamond markets. It was recognized that efforts should be made to render the sanctions against UNITA more effective. It was emphasized that the expeditious setting up of the panels of experts established by resolution 1237 (1999) to investigate the violations of the measures imposed against UNITA would be in order. The report of the Chairman was referred to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to consider the recommendations. At the conclusion of the consultations, the President, on the authority of the Council, made a statement to the press (see below).

On 22 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, briefed the members of the Council on his visit to Angola, at the request of the Secretary-General, on a possible United Nations presence in Angola as requested by the Security Council. The briefing revealed that the Government of Angola had yet to agree on a United Nations multidisciplinary presence in Angola. Instead, the Government was maintaining its position contained in its memorandum to the Secretary-General of 10 March 1999. It is however considering the presence of a United Nations "antenna" in Angola.

The briefing also touched on the military situation which was characterized by continued heavy fighting. The Government controls the provincial capitals, with UNITA controlling much of the area, including the central highlands. UNITA continues to threaten oil-producing areas and keeps driving the population to Government-held areas. On the political front, it was learned that the Government was still pursuing its policy of isolating UNITA. The Under-Secretary-General also mentioned that questions were being raised about the credibility of UNITA Renovada and was being accused of spying for UNITA.

Concerns were raised regarding attacks on humanitarian convoys, ambushes and obstructions of vaccination programmes, blamed on UNITA. Questions were raised with regard to access to the crash sites of United Nations and other aircraft downed in Angolan territory and the fate of the crew of a Russian aircraft captured in Angola.

The members of the Council emphasized the importance of having a multi disciplinary United Nations presence in Angola and the benefits such a presence could bring to Angola. They also lamented the deteriorating situation and the obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian assistance, emphasizing strongly the need for unimpeded humanitarian access.

Central African Republic

On 3 June 1999, the members of the Council considered the sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (S/1999/621) and were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi. The briefing mainly concerned developments in the political and military situation, but also extended to the socio-economic and security reforms in the country and the preparations being made and the requirements for the presidential elections scheduled for 5 September 1999.

The members of the Council noted the progress made in several areas during the period under review and welcomed the measures taken to reform the armed forces and to promote economic and social reforms. They also called for the signing of the necessary legislation on reform of the armed forces.

With regard to the electoral process, the members commended the authorities of the Central African Republic and the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission for the progress made towards the presidential elections and having set a date for it. The members however noted that financial and material support would be needed and urged the donor community to provide such support.

Members noted the continuing problems with regard to revenue generation and payment of salaries. They accordingly urged the Government to continue to take concrete steps to ensure that measures are taken to improve revenue generation and address the issue of salary areas. At the end of the consultation, the President was authorized to make a statement to the press.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo peace process, Moustapha Niasse, briefed the members on 21 June 1999, following his visit to the region. He provided an analysis of the proliferation of the problems compounding the complexity of the conflict. He also informed members of the progress made in the Lusaka process and the possibility that a ceasefire agreement could be signed by the parties at the planned summit in Lusaka on 26 June.

He however opined that, notwithstanding a ceasefire agreement, the complexity of the situation was such that, among other things, the internal dimension of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo must be addressed, as well as the concerns of the neighbouring States, if there was to be a peaceful and lasting settlement of the conflict.

The analysis of the situation during the briefing gave the members a better understanding of the complexity of the conflict. The members agreed to state their position in a presidential statement later in the week. They also authorized the President to make a statement to the press if asked, informing them of their intention as well as expressing their concern about the situation and their hope for a successful outcome of the planned summit in Lusaka. The President made the statement to the press after the consultations were adjourned.

On 24 June 1999, the Council issued a presidential statement which was read out by the President during the 4015th meeting of the Council (S/PRST/1999/17). In the statement, the Council reaffirmed its support for the regional mediation process facilitated by the President of Zambia on behalf of SADC in cooperation with OAU; took note of the constructive efforts being made to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict, including the meeting and agreement signed at Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 18 April 1999; called on all parties to demonstrate commitment to the peace process and to participate in the summit in Lusaka scheduled for 26 June 1999; and to sign a ceasefire agreement with appropriate modalities for implementation; reaffirmed its readiness to consider the active involvement of the United Nations, in coordination with OAU, to assist in the implementation of an effective ceasefire agreement; stressed the need for a continuing process of genuine national reconciliation and democratization in all States in the Great Lakes region; reaffirmed the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on security, stability and development for the Great Lakes region; and expressed appreciation and full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 3 June 1999, members were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Sergio Vieira de Mello, on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia, other parts of Africa and other areas.

With regard to the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia, the concern of the members was raised with regard to the lack of access by humanitarian organizations to those in need. It was noted that access was granted to ICRC to visit prisoners of war in Ethiopia, whereas no such access was granted with regard to those in Eritrea.

The members authorized the President to make a statement to the press reflecting the views of the members on the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Africa and other parts of the world.

On 23 June, members were briefed by Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall on developments on the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, focusing mainly on the military and political situations, including the diplomatic initiatives in which the United Nations was participating. The briefing highlighted the constant clashes between the parties and the claims and counterclaims by the parties of losses inflicted on each other and gains made.

The briefing also highlighted reports of the expansion of the theatre of the conflict to neighbouring Somalia. The members were informed of unconfirmed reports of allegations that the Somali factions were receiving material support in terms of arms or training from Eritrea and Ethiopia.

The members of the Council deplored the continuation of the hostilities despite the pronouncements of the Council in resolution 1227 (1999) and demanded that both parties immediately and unconditionally agree to a ceasefire.

They reaffirmed that the OAU Framework Agreement remained a viable and sound basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. They reaffirmed their full support for the OAU efforts and encouraged it to intensify those efforts, while calling on the parties to cooperate fully and constructively with the high-level delegation of OAU to implement the Framework Agreement.

The briefing brought to the forefront the serious humanitarian crisis developing in both countries as a consequence of the conflict and the recent drought. The Council noted with concern that half a million internally displaced persons and several million people were facing serious drought in both countries. The two Governments were reminded of their primary responsibility to feed their peoples.

Recalling the provisions of resolution 1227 (1999), the members strongly urged all States to halt immediately the sale of arms and munitions to Eritrea and Ethiopia.

The members requested both countries to grant humanitarian access to areas of military conflict; and to permit the provision of assistance to the local population. The members recognized that, with the expected worsening of weather conditions in both countries, people in camps for displaced persons would face serious health conditions and the food situation could become critical. The members requested donor countries to make available emergency relief assistance in coordination with the United Nations to help alleviate the plight of the ordinary citizens of both Ethiopia and Eritrea. The President was authorized to make a statement reflecting the position of the Council (see below).

Members expressed frustration at the propaganda the parties were engaged in. The President was requested to call in the Permanent Representatives of the two countries to address this issue.

Guinea-Bissau

On 7 June 1999, members were informed by the Permanent Representative of France that the former President of Guinea-Bissau had been able to safely leave the territory of Guinea-Bissau following the good offices mission of the President of the Gambia, Yahya A. J. J. Jammeh, and its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Momodou Lamin Sedat Jobe.

The members of the Council expressed their thanks to the Gambian authorities for their efforts in securing a solution in conformity with the wishes of the Council expressed earlier. The members authorized the President to make a statement to the press following the meeting.

Sierra Leone

On 10 June 1999, members of the Council were briefed by Assistant Secretary-General Annabi on the situation in Sierra Leone. The briefing supplemented the sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1999/645). Members of the Council noted the ceasefire agreement signed by the parties on 18 May 1999, paving the way for the opening of talks between the Government and the Revolutionary United Front/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council which were being held in Lomé. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leon, Francis Okelo, was facilitating the talks.

The briefing revealed that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, was planning a visit to Sierra Leone at the invitation of the Government to examine the situation on the ground and to make tangible commitments regarding the prevention of abuses and accountability of perpetrators. It was also highlighted that President Kabbah proposed to establish a national human rights commission in Sierra Leone as well as a truth and reconciliation mechanism as part of the peace agreement. ECOMOG was also said to have established a civil-military relations committee to investigate allegations of human rights violations by pro-Government forces.

On the talks in Lomé, it was revealed that progress was being made. There were however some areas of difficulty, including the departure of ECOMOG, the status of the 1991 constitution, power sharing and the transitional period, as well as amnesty for the rebels.

The members of the Council expressed optimism regarding the talks and encouraged the parties to reach a peace agreement. They also welcomed the planned trip of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the country as well as the planned establishment by the Government of a national human rights commission and a truth and reconciliation commission and a civil-military relations committee by ECOMOG.

Members considered the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in the report. A draft resolution tabled for discussion on 9 June 1999 was also considered. The draft resolution was adopted on 11 June 1999, at the 4012th meeting of the Council, as resolution 1245 (1999) (see appendix V).

Somalia

The Council held its monthly discussion of the situation in Somalia after a briefing by Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall, on 24 June 1999. The briefing revealed continued fighting by various factions, unconfirmed reports of provision of arms and *matériel* to the factions by Ethiopia and Eritrea, the deteriorating humanitarian situation and lack of humanitarian access. The activities of the United Nations and IGAD to revitalize the peace process were also considered.

In support of a proposal by the delegation of Malaysia, the members noted the need (a) to revitalize the process and get out of the "Somalia syndrome" and re-engage the subject; (b) to review the United Nations strategy towards Somalia; and (c) to review the current bottom-up (building blocks) approach, which is not working. At the conclusion of the discussions the members requested the Secretariat to submit a report considering the salient issues arising out of the discussion, in particular, proposals regarding a new United Nations strategy towards Somalia articulating a reinvigorated role for the United Nations.

Western Sahara

On 29 June 1999, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1999/721) and heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Bernard Miyet. The briefing highlighted the progress being made on numerous fronts, including the resumption of the identification process, removal of mines and unexploded ordnance and preparations for the appeals process and repatriation of refugees by UNHCR. Although members welcomed the positive developments, some expressed the need for cautious optimism in view of the long history of this issue. The members authorized the President to make a statement to the press (see below).

Asia and the Middle East

Iraq

On 1 June 1999, emergency informal consultations were convened at the request of the Russian Federation, during which members were informed of the existence of dangerous poisonous substances in the laboratory of the Special Commission at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad. It was revealed that those substances had been left unattended since the Special Commission left Iraq in December 1998. The premises referred to also house staff of the humanitarian programme in Iraq. The Special Commission and the Secretariat were requested to provide information on this issue.

Ambassador Richard Butler, Chairman of the Special Commission, who was present at the consultations, informed members that the samples of biological and chemical substances in the Special Commission laboratory were not left in a dangerous state. He said that there were small quantities of chemical warfare agents used for calibrating Special Commission machines. He reassured members that there was nothing to worry about as there was no danger created and that the Commission's intentions were innocent and their conduct was routine.

At the conclusion of the consultations, members reconfirmed their request for further information from the Secretariat. It was also suggested that the Special Commission provide a written report on the issue. The Secretary-General was also requested to investigate the matter and submit a report as soon as possible. Some suggested that the investigation should be conducted in the presence of members of the diplomatic community in Baghdad.

On 3 June 1999, the Chef de Cabinet, Iqbal Riza, briefed the members on this subject. His briefing centred mainly on the various arrangements being considered together with Hans Sponeck and the Special Commission for possible entry into the Special Commission offices for the removal of the substances concerned. He indicated that the Secretariat would not at that stage submit a report on the subject as it had nothing to say over and above what had already been stated by itself and the Special Commission. It was agreed that the Secretariat would put together a team to handle the issue and to keep the members informed, as was already planned.

On 10 June 1999, members received the report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on the issue.

On 28 June 1999, the delegation of the United Kingdom introduced, on behalf of the sponsors, a draft resolution on Iraq, seeking to re-establish a United Nations presence in Iraq by creating a new commission with the mandate to continue the disarmament and monitoring tasks in Iraq and to put in place new measures to implement some of the recommendations of the Iraqi panels. The draft attracted the support of some members of the Council. Others were against it. The Russian Federation reintroduced a draft resolution on the subject on behalf of China, France, and the Russian Federation. France also introduced a working paper on the subject.

The debate on the various draft resolutions introduced for consideration by the members reflected the deep divisions in the Council. By the same token, it also reflected some common understandings which may be summarized as follows:

(a) The status quo of no weapons inspections is unacceptable;

(b) The dire humanitarian situation should be addressed;

(c) Adequate mechanisms to deal with the issue of prisoners of war and missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals and archives should be devised;

(d) Iraq should be engaged to accept the new mechanisms that may be devised.

The main differences in the Council lie in the modalities and mechanisms for achieving the above-mentioned common understandings.

The members agreed to continue consultations on this subject in order to narrow the differences. The most prominent differences include (a) the scope of suspension of sanctions and the trigger mechanism for the suspension; (b) the financial control arrangements; (c) production-sharing arrangements; and (d) the new disarmament regime.

Members agreed that there should be increased bilateral consultations, in particular among the five permanent members, with a view to forging a consensus on the overall Iraqi file.

Lebanon

On 2 June 1999, the members of the Council were informed of an incident involving the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The briefing revealed that a mortar round fired from a position of the Israeli Defence Forces/de facto forces, at about 0500 hours on 31 May 1999 impacted at a United Nations position located on the edge of Brashit, while another round impacted 15 metres from the position. An Irish soldier was said to have been killed and two others wounded. Members were also informed that just before the incident, armed elements fired three mortar rounds at the Israeli Defence Forces/de facto forces position. Their location was said to be about 1 kilometre away from the United Nations position.

A note verbale by the Secretary-General dated 1 June 1999 was circulated to all the members. The note contained information about the incident and the Secretary-General's condemnation of the attack against United Nations personnel and call for the respect of the non-combatant status of the United Nations.

The members of the Council condemned the attack against United Nations personnel and called upon the Government of Israel to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Israeli Defence Forces and their local Lebanese auxiliary would respect the non-combatant status of UNIFIL. They also expressed their condolences to the family of the Irish soldier who was killed and wished the injured soldiers speedy recovery. At the end of the meeting, the President was asked to make a statement to the press reflecting the views of the members.

On 25 June 1999, among other matters, the members of the Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the escalation of tensions in the Israel-Lebanon sector, which has affected civilians as well as UNIFIL. The members of the Council called upon both sides to cease hostilities and respect the resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution 425 (1978). They also called upon both sides to cooperate with UNIFIL and the Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group in containing the conflict. The President was authorized to make a statement to the press along the same lines.

Question of Palestine

The President of the Security Council received two letters from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations dated 3 and 4 June 1999. The letters raised the issue of illegal expansion of settlements by Israel and the participation of Palestine in the meetings of the Security Council, respectively.

The letters were discussed by members on 4 June, among other matters. On the issue of settlements, the members agreed that, owing to recent political developments in Israel, the time was not propitious to engage the issue. On the issue of the participation of Palestine in the work of the Council, the members agreed to defer consideration of the subject.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 17 June, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 June 1999 on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1999/670), and heard a briefing by Assistant Secretary-General Annabi on the situation there.

During the briefing, the Assistant Secretary-General informed the members of the recommendation of the Secretary-General, contained in his report, to extend the mandate of UNMIBH for one year with the same mandate and strength. He indicated that, on the assessment of the Secretariat, the current mandate provided a solid base and strength for carrying out the relevant tasks. He indicated that an extension of the mandate would be a sign of the United Nations continued commitment to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The briefing further dwelled on the effects on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the NATO bombing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The various activities of UNMIBH since the last report were mentioned, in particular, establishment of the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina by reforming and restructuring the police and assessing the other institutions and agencies involved in the maintenance of law and order.

The members of the Council expressed their support for the Mission. They emphasized that there were still key tasks to be done and the situation was still fragile. They expressed concern at the disappointing rate of refugee minority returns.

A draft resolution for the extension of the mandate of UNMIBH was considered during the discussion. On 18 June 1999, at the 4014th meeting, the Security Council adopted the draft resolution as resolution 1247 (1999), by which it extended the mandate of UNMIBH, including the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 2000. It also authorized member States, acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to continue the multinational stabilization force for a further planned period of 12 months.

Cyprus

On 24 June 1999, the members of the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operations in Cyprus (S/1999/657) and his report on his mission of good offices (S/1999/707).

In his report on UNFICYP, the Secretary-General noted that the situation along the ceasefire line had remained stable for the past six months. He indicated that UNFICYP continued to use its best efforts to maintain the ceasefire by maintaining the United Nations buffer zone between the ceasefire lines and responding quickly to incidents. He also recommended the extension of the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months.

The members of the Council noted that, in spite of the tension and disputes, there had been relative calm along the ceasefire lines and no resumption of hostilities. They stressed the need for cautious optimism as there were still acts of provocation, and noted that the presence of UNFICYP was indispensable for the stability of the island. The members noted with appreciation the willingness of the Secretary-General to take up comprehensive negotiations. They expressed the hope that the shuttle talks and the Secretary-General's mission of good offices would produce results.

On 29 June 1999, the Council adopted two resolutions on the subject. In the first, resolution 1250 (1999), the members expressed their appreciation and support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices, requested the Secretary-General to invite the leaders of the two sides to negotiations in the autumn of 1999 and called upon the two leaders to commit themselves to the principles of no preconditions, all issues on the table, commitment in good faith to continue to negotiate until a settlement is reached and full consideration of relevant United Nations resolutions and treaties. By the second resolution, 1251 (1999), the Council extended the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 2 June 1999, the members of the Council were briefed by the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on developments in the political front on the Kosovo issue and the findings of the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Needs Assessment Mission, respectively.

The Under-Secretary-General described the humanitarian situation in and around Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as very serious. He indicated that in the villages the Mission visited there were clear signs that the inhabitants had fled the area in a hurry. He indicated that many villages were empty of their ethnic Albanian inhabitants. He stressed that the findings of the Mission and other accounts were consistent with reports of looting, burning of houses, expulsion of ethnic Albanians, rape, etc. He indicated that those activities appeared to have been systematically organized.

The Under-Secretary-General emphasized the urgent and immense need for humanitarian assistance in particular to the internally displaced persons and refugees. He also raised concern about the situation of the Serb refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Finally, he recommended to the Council that:

(a) The political situation should be addressed immediately, otherwise the humanitarian situation would deteriorate dramatically;

(b) Access to those in need and the safety of the humanitarian personnel was inevitable and vital;

(c) There should be a strong and credible international presence in Kosovo in order to create an environment conducive to the return of refugees.

He made a strong appeal to members of the Council to exercise their influence so that a political settlement could be found.

The members of the Council expressed concern at the humanitarian catastrophe in and around Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a result of the continuing crisis. They emphasized the need for urgent humanitarian assistance to all those in need of assistance in and around

Kosovo, those in neighbouring countries as well as Serb refugees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. While encouraging UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies to continue their efforts, they underlined the need for greater access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and called for access for United Nations and other humanitarian personnel operating in Kosovo and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The members expressed concern at the fate of two CARE Australia workers who had been tried and convicted in Belgrade and urged their immediate release. They reaffirmed the right of all refugees and internally displaced persons to return to their homes in safety and dignity.

The members of the Council reiterated their firm belief that the humanitarian situation would continue to deteriorate in the absence of a political settlement consistent with the G-8 principles. They encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and urged all concerned to make determined efforts for the expeditious settlement of the crisis. The members authorized the President to make a statement to the press along the lines of the discussion.

On 9 June, Carl Bildt and Eduard Kukan, Special Envoys of the Secretary-General to the Balkans, briefed the Council on the situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The two Special Envoys informed members of the serious humanitarian situation in Kosovo, where there was massive destruction of housing and economic life, with 90 per cent of the population displaced. They expressed concern that very challenging tasks lay ahead in dealing with the problems in and around Kosovo. They indicated that everything had to be put back in place and lamented the problems that landmines, unexploded ordnance and booby traps would pose for humanitarian efforts. They also offered analysis of what the United Nations should do to address the multiplicity of problems in Kosovo in the event of a political settlement to the crisis. They also indicated that the United Nations should start preparing for the tasks that lay ahead.

The members of the Council welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General of his two Special Envoys. They applauded the Secretary-General's good offices and welcomed the important role being played by the United Nations.

On 10 June 1999, the President of the Council informed the members of a letter he had received from the Secretary-General conveying a letter from the Secretary-General of NATO reporting that NATO military authorities had agreed with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the procedures and modalities for the withdrawal from Kosovo of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia security forces. It also confirmed that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia security forces had begun to withdraw from Kosovo in accordance with the agreed procedures and modalities and that NATO operations against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had been suspended.

This paved the way for the Council to consider a draft resolution introduced on 8 June 1999 by the representative of the Netherlands on behalf of the sponsors. At its 4011th meeting, on 10 June 1999, the Council adopted the draft resolution as resolution 1244 (1999) (see appendix V).

On 17 June 1999, the members of the Council were briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General on the meetings held at Geneva by the United Nations, the European Union, NATO and OSCE regarding the apportionment of the various tasks to be carried out in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to implement resolution 1244 (1999). The members of the Council expressed their support for the concept of operations and the organizational chart presented to them. They emphasized the need for close coordination between the civilian and military presence. The members also stressed the need for the demilitarization of the Kosovo Liberation Army in order to avoid a new wave of refugees.

The Pacific region

Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

On 25 June 1999, the members were briefed by Noel Sinclair, the Director of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB), who touched on the major developments and their implications for the role of the Office.

He informed the members that the deadline for the holding of free and fair elections on Bougainville to elect a Bougainville Reconciliation Government could not be met. However, a Bougainville People's Congress was established to negotiate with the national Government on the powers, functions, structure and status of a future Bougainville government. With the creation of the People's Congress, factions no longer existed and Bougainvilleans were now organized into one entity which would be the vehicle for their negotiations with the national Government on the future relations between the two sides.

Another important development mentioned was the preparation of a weapons disposal plan, in which UNPOB was to take a leadership role. It was expected that the plan would be adopted in July and that implementation would commence by August or September, if the political climate was right.

Relations between UNPOB and the Peace Monitoring Group were described as excellent. Consultations between them were held regularly, six days a week. UNPOB was also said to have had significant outreach to the Bougainvillean community by participating in community events.

The question how much longer UNPOB should be present in Bougainville was raised, as well as the unsustainability of an open-ended presence. Members were informed that the negotiations between the two sides would be affected by the outcome of the expected motion of no confidence against the Government. Mr. Sinclair stressed that what happened in Port Moresby within the coming weeks could be critical for the maintenance of the political advance so far achieved on the island.

The members of the Council agreed that UNPOB should not have an open-ended presence, which was not sustainable. The members agreed that its withdrawal should be properly calibrated so as to ensure that the withdrawal did not contribute to creating the kind of situation which had made the UNPOB presence there necessary in the first place. The members noted with appreciation the remarkable success of the UNPOB operation, although some members signalled the need for caution. On the weapons disposal programme, the members agreed that it was a good thing, as the proliferation of arms was destabilizing the island.

East Timor

On 10 June 1999, the members were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on the United Nations Mission in East Timor. The briefing highlighted the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the East Timor Popular Consultation, Ian Martin, the security situation on the ground and the efforts of the United Nations to deploy the necessary staff within a limited time frame.

The members were informed of the various meetings held by the Secretary-General's Special Representative with the Indonesian authorities, including the Foreign Minister, Ali Alatas, and the Defence Minister, General Wiranto, as well as Xanana Gusmao. Members were informed that the meetings were fruitful and the parties pledged their support and cooperation.

On the security situation on the ground, the members were informed that, since the opening of the United Nations Headquarters in Dili, there had been a marked improvement in the security situation, although tensions and intimidation continued. The security situation in East Timor as a whole was characterized as worrisome and remained a serious impediment to a credible and fair consultation process. The reports he mentioned indicated that a climate of violence and intimidation pervaded many areas outside Dili. Members were informed that in many areas the pro-integration militias, which had been a primary source of recent violence, continued to operate with impunity with the apparent aim of ensuring that the populace in their areas voted for autonomy. The Under-Secretary-General emphasized the need for the expeditious normalization of the security situation in order to create a conducive environment for the consultation process.

On the deployment of United Nations personnel, the Under-Secretary-General informed members that considerable progress had been made to deploy some staff in a short period. He informed members that electoral planning and the deployment of electoral officers had progressed considerably. An advance team of United Nations Civilian Police was already heading for Dili while the deployment of international staff was progressing rapidly.

After the briefing, the Council considered a draft resolution on the establishment of UNAMET. During informal consultations on 11 June 1999, the members expressed concern at the security situation and the need for cooperation between the United Nations and the Government of Indonesia. On the same day, at the 4013th meeting, the members of the Council adopted the draft resolution unanimously, as resolution 1246 (1999) (see appendix V).

On 16 June 1999, members were briefed by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for East Timor, Jamsheed Marker, who informed members of the good cooperation of the Government of Indonesia and the Government task force established to liaise with UNAMET.

He however expressed concern at the security situation which he said had improved only in Dili. The pro-autonomy militia were reported to be very active in the western part of the island and to be intimidating people there. The fate of the internally displaced persons who needed humanitarian assistance was also mentioned. He informed members that the security situation must improve to a level conducive to the holding of the consultation process before registration could commence. On the deployment of UNAMET, he indicated that progress was being made in this regard although there were difficulties which the Secretariat was in the process of addressing.

The members of the Council expressed their full support for the efforts of UNAMET and Ambassador Marker. They emphasized the need for improvements in the security situation, a necessary condition for holding the consultation process. They noted that the responsibility for ensuring a secure environment for the consultation process lay with the Government of Indonesia, and emphasized the need for the Indonesian authorities to disarm the militias. At the end of the consultation, the members authorized the President to make a statement to the press along the lines of the discussion.

On 25 June 1999, members considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/705) and were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Alvaro de Soto. The briefing highlighted the progress being made in the deployment of UNAMET and the good cooperation of the Indonesian Government. Mr. de Soto however expressed concern at the precarious security situation and the activities of the pro-autonomy militia. He also expressed concern at the fate of the internally displaced persons who should also participate in the consultation process. He indicated the possibility of a two-week delay in the process.

The members of the Council expressed their understanding for the delay in the process which was due to security reasons. They expressed their concern at reports of the precarious security situation and the plight of the internally displaced persons. They commended the Government of Indonesia for its cooperation in the process but lamented the allegations of partiality against UNAMET.

On 29 June 1999, members were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General on an attack on the Maliana regional office of UNAMET. He informed the members that approximately 100 persons, reportedly pro-autonomy militia members, threw rocks and stones at the office while UNAMET staff and local East Timorese took refuge there. He mentioned that several people were seriously injured including one UNAMET staff member. He also informed members that the Secretary-General's Personal Representative for East Timor and his Special Representative for the Popular Consultation had protested about the attack to the Indonesian Government.

The members of the Council agreed to issue a statement by the President of the Council expressing the position of the Council on this issue. On 29 June 1999, at the 4019th meeting, the President read out a statement on behalf of the members of the Council (S/PRST/1999/20), in which the Council emphasized that the popular consultation represented a historic opportunity to resolve the question of East Timor peacefully; expressed concern that the necessary conditions did not yet exist to begin the operational phase of the consultation process; stressed the need for all sides to put an end to all violence and exercise restraint; and expressed grave concern at the attack on the UNAMET office in Maliana. The Council also demanded an investigation into the incident and that the perpetrators be brought to justice.

Republic of Kiribati

On 25 June 1999, the President of the Council brought to the attention of the members of the Council the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members. Later that day, at the 4016th meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1248 (1999), by which the Council recommended to the General Assembly the admission of the Republic of Kiribati to membership in the United Nations.

Republic of Nauru

On 25 June 1999, the President of the Council brought to the attention of the members of the Council the report of the Committee on the admission of new members. Later that day, at the 4017th meeting, the Council adopted resolution 1249 (1999), by which the Council recommended to the General Assembly the admission of the Republic of Nauru to membership in the United Nations.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (2 June 1999)

The members of the Council were briefed today by the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on developments in the political front on the Kosovo issue and the findings of the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Needs Assessment Mission, respectively.

The members of the Council expressed their grave concern at the humanitarian catastrophe in and around Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a result of the continuing crisis.

The members emphasized the need for urgent humanitarian assistance to all those in need of assistance in Kosovo and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the refugees in neighbouring countries, as well as the Serb refugees currently in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and encouraged UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies to continue their efforts to this end.

The members underlined the need for greater access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and called for greater access for United Nations and all other humanitarian personnel operating in Kosovo and other parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The members expressed concern at the fate of the two humanitarian workers of CARE Australia who were tried and convicted in Belgrade, and urged the authorities in Belgrade, to release them immediately.

The members reaffirmed again the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety and in dignity.

The members reiterated their firm belief that the humanitarian situation would continue to deteriorate in the absence of a political settlement consistent with the G-8 principles and in this context encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and urged all concerned to make determined efforts for the expeditious settlement of this crisis.

The members of the Council commended the members of the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Needs Assessment Mission for undertaking this fact-finding mission under difficult circumstances. The members look forward to the report of the Mission.

The situation in the Middle East (2 June 1999)

The members of the Security Council have taken note of the information provided by the Secretary-General in his note verbale of 1 June 1999 to the President of the Security Council which indicated that a mortar round fired from a position of the de facto forces on 31 May 1999 had impacted at a United Nations position located on the edge of Brashit, while another round impacted 15 metres from the United Nations position. As a result, an Irish soldier serving with UNIFIL was killed and two others were wounded, one of them seriously.

The members of the Security Council express their deep sympathy and condolences to the families of the victims.

The members of the Security Council condemn any action that violates the non-combatant status of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Central African Republic (3 June 1999)

The members of the Security Council were briefed this morning by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on the situation in the Central African Republic and have seen the sixth report of the Secretary-General concerning the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic.

The members of the Security Council took note of the progress made in several areas during the first few months of 1999. They welcomed in particular the measures taken to reform the armed forces and to promote economic and social reforms.

The members of the Security Council urge the Government of the Central African Republic to continue to take concrete and necessary steps to implement political, social and security reforms, and particularly to ensure that measures are taken to improve revenue generation and to address the issue of salary arrears.

The members of the Security Council call on the authorities of the Central African Republic to continue the restructuring of the armed forces and the police and gendarmerie and strongly support the appeal made by the Secretary-General to donor countries to contribute to this important process.

The members of the Security Council commend the authorities of the Central African Republic and the Mixed and Independent Electoral Commission for having set the date for the presidential election.

The members of the Security Council urge donors to support the electoral process financially and materially.

The members of the Security Council reaffirm their support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, Oluyemi Adeniji, and call upon him to continue his efforts, with a view to organizing free and fair presidential elections in the Central African Republic.

The members of the Security Council will keep the situation under close review.

The humanitarian situation in Africa and other regions (3 June 1999)

The members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the deteriorating humanitarian situation of Africa and other parts of the world.

Members of the Security Council expressed their grave concern at the dramatic increase in refugees and internally displaced persons throughout the world. They called upon the international community, particularly the donor countries, to respond positively to the United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeals for the countries affected by drought, famine and war, in order to alleviate the plight of refugees and internally displaced persons.

Members of the Security Council emphasized the importance of the equal treatment of refugees and internally displaced persons throughout the world.

They called for unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need and the respect of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Members of the Security Council expressed concern at continued threats to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and called upon parties to conflict to exercise restraint and ensure the safety and security of humanitarian workers.

The members of the Council emphasized that humanitarian problems cannot be adequately addressed unless the underlying political causes are settled.

The members of the Security Council noted the planned mission to Afghanistan by the Under-Secretary-General, Sergio Vieira de Mello, and expressed their full support for the mission.

Guinea-Bissau (7 June 1999)

Members of the Security Council noted that João Bernardo Vieira, former President of Guinea-Bissau, had been able to safely leave the territory of Guinea-Bissau and was now in Banjul, thanks to the good offices of President Jammeh of the Gambia and M. L. Sedat Jobe, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Members of the Council expressed their thanks to the Gambian authorities whose efforts had succeeded in achieving a solution in conformity with the wishes already expressed by the Security Council.

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) (7 June 1999)

The Security Council received a briefing today from Ambassador Fowler on his recent visit to central and southern Africa as Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993).

Council members warmly welcomed the briefing and the report, and expressed strong support for the work undertaken by Ambassador Fowler and the energy and application being brought to bear on the critically important issue of rendering sanctions against UNITA more effective.

The recommendations, which Council members received today for the first time, will be further discussed by the sanctions Committee.

Council members look forward both to the appointment of the members of the expert panels established by Security Council resolution 1237 (1999), and to the Chairman's proposed visit to Europe in July.

Meetings of the President of the Security Council and the Permanent Observer of Palestine and the Permanent Representative of Israel (9 June 1999)

I received a letter from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations dated 3 June 1999 and on that same day I had a meeting with him.

On 7 June, I held a meeting with the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations.

The situation in Timor (16 June 1999)

Members of the Council heard a briefing by Ambassador Marker on East Timor, and expressed their full support for his work and that of UNAMET.

Members of the Council were pleased to hear of the good cooperation so far by all the parties, and appreciate the measures taken by Indonesia to ensure a stable security situation for the ballot, but noted with concern Ambassador Marker's assessment that much work remains to be done to allow a credible and fair consultation.

The members noted that the responsibility for creating a secure environment for the consultation process lies with the Government of Indonesia.

They called on all parties to take the necessary steps to allow the consultation to go ahead peacefully and in an atmosphere free of intimidation and violence from all quarters.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (21 June 1999)

The members of the Security Council heard a briefing today from the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Moustapha Niasse, regarding the critical situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The members of the Council expressed concern about the situation there and their hope for a successful outcome of the planned summit in Lusaka on 26 June.

The members of the Council will be preparing a statement on this issue for adoption within the week.

Angola (22 June 1999)

The members of the Council discussed the briefing by the Under-Secretary-General, Bernard Miyet, on his recent visit to Angola.

They underlined the importance of continuing the consultations between the United Nations and the

Government of Angola on a future United Nations presence in the country.

The Council expressed a close interest in the Secretariat reaching an early agreement with the Government of Angola on this issue.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (23 June 1999)

The members of the Council were briefed on the serious political and humanitarian aspects of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, which risks spreading into the wider region.

The members of the Council deplore the continuation of hostilities despite resolution 1227 (1999) and demand that both parties immediately and unconditionally agree to a ceasefire.

The members of the Council reaffirm that the OAU Framework Agreement remains a viable and sound basis for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The Council also reaffirms its full support for the OAU efforts and encourages it to intensify those efforts to reach an agreement. They also call upon the parties to cooperate fully and constructively with the high-level delegation of OAU to implement the Framework Agreement.

The members of the Council were informed of the serious humanitarian crisis that is developing in both countries as a consequence of the conflict and the recent drought. There are half a million internally displaced persons and several million people facing serious drought conditions in both countries.

The members of the Council remind the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea that it is their primary responsibility to feed their peoples. The fact that they continue to purchase weapons when large numbers of their populations are facing famine is a matter of great concern to the Council.

The members of the Council recall the provision of resolution 1227 (1999) strongly urging all States to halt immediately the sale of arms and munitions to Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The members of the Council request that both countries grant humanitarian access to areas of military conflict to permit the provision of assistance to local populations.

The members of the Council were informed that, with the expected worsening weather conditions in both countries, people in camps for displaced persons would face serious health conditions and the food situation could become critical.

The members of the Council request donor countries to make available emergency relief assistance in coordination with the United Nations to help alleviate the plight of the ordinary citizens of both Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The situation in the Middle East (25 June 1999)

The members of the Council expressed deep concern at the escalation of tensions in the Israel-Lebanon sector, which has affected civilians as well as UNIFIL.

The members of the Council call on both sides immediately to cease all hostilities and respect the resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution 425 (1978).

The members of the Council also call on both sides to cooperate with UNIFIL and the Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group in containing the conflict.

Western Sahara (29 June 1999)

Members of the Security Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the latest developments in Western Sahara.

Members of the Council welcomed the resumption of the identification process; they commended the parties for their cooperation and expressed the hope that such cooperation would continue.

Members of the Council also commended the important role being played by UNHCR on preparations for the resettlement and return of refugees.

Members of the Council welcomed the appointment of William Eagleton as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Western Sahara and wish him success in his mission.